AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND INC.
GIFT OF
Ambrose M. Shotwell

see Index pp. 489-490

Gift of
A. M. Shotwell

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO THE

GOVERNOR

AND THE

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1914

DES MOINES
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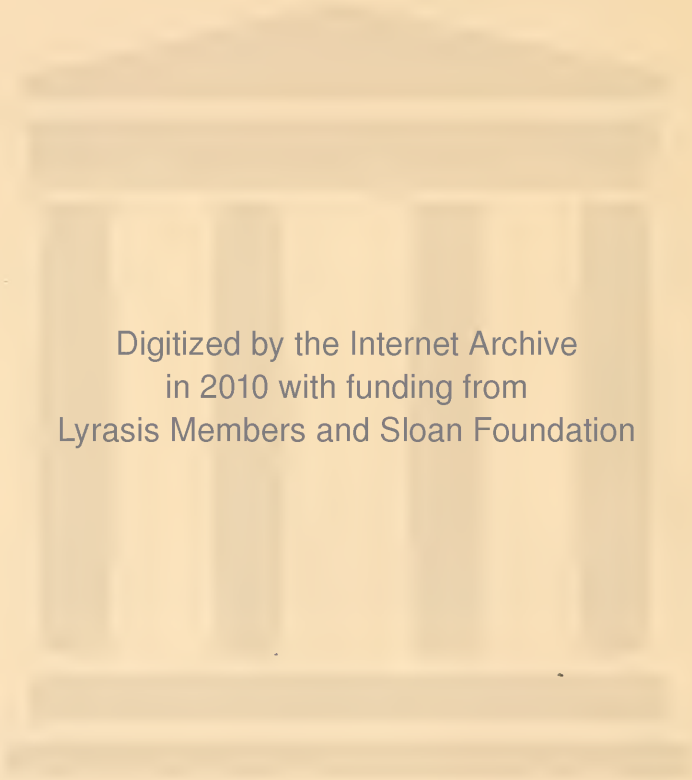

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DES MOINES, IOWA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

To His Excellency, G. W. Clarke, Governor of Iowa.

Sir: In accordance with Section Nineteen of Chapter One Hundred and Seventy of the Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly, I herewith transmit to you a report of the observations and conclusions of the Iowa State Board of Education respecting each of the institutions under its control, including also its report to the Legislature. This report contains also the reports of the executive officers of the several institutions under the control of the Board.

Very respectfully.

D. D. MURPHY,
President.

REPORT OF THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

To His Excellency, G. W. Clarke, Governor of Iowa.

Sir: Chapter 170 of the laws of the Thirty-third General Assembly, creating the Iowa State Board of Education, makes it the duty of the Board to report to the Governor and Legislature its observations and conclusions respecting each of the following institutions: The State University, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Teachers College, including the regular biennial report to the Legislature, covering the biennial period ending June 30th, preceding the regular session of the General Assembly. According to Chapter 141 of the Acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, all control over the College for the Blind was transferred to the Iowa State Board of Education. Obedient to the obligation thus imposed, the Third Biennial Report is respectfully submitted.

The report of this Board to the last General Assembly was largely taken up with the presentation of the Board's program for the co-ordination of the three institutions of higher learning under its control. As stated therein, this action was undertaken in an effort to perform what the Board believed to be a duty imposed upon it by the General Assembly which created it. Opposition developed; it was organized and made appeal to the General Assembly. The General Assembly, by resolution, requested the Board to rescind its order of October 8, 1912, making certain changes in the courses of study at the State University, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Teachers College. This request was complied with, and the Board has from that time sought in good faith to develop these institutions along the lines thus designated by the General Assembly. Manifestly, such a course entails expenditures inherent in such a system. This fact should be recognized when it comes to the consideration of requests for maintenance and development.

LEGISLATIVE BUDGETS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1915-1917.

In making up the legislative budgets for the next biennium, we beg to say that the Board has exercised the greatest care in the

consideration of the askings of the Presidents of the several institutions. We recognize the fact that extraordinary and unforeseen conditions prevail, incident to the great war that is devastating Europe, demoralizing markets, curtailing credit, and clouding the future. Iowa as an agricultural state is as favored a spot as can be found on the face of the earth today, but even we may not escape the evil effects of the wholesale destruction of life and property resulting from this terrible conflict of nations.

These askings were first considered with the Presidents of the several Institutions at two meetings of the full Board. Every detail was gone over carefully. These discussions developed the Board's views. The askings were then referred to the Finance Committee for further investigation and report. This Committee gave much time and thought to this work, and, after a full consideration of the matter as a whole and in every detail and in the light of the Board's ideas as expressed in previous discussions, submitted a carefully considered report which was, in turn, carefully considered by the Board at a meeting held October 14th, 1914. The Board then agreed upon the askings to be made and they are set out in detail farther on in this report.

Our effort has been to assist the General Assembly to the fullest extent. We have failed to approve many a request which we would gladly have approved on its merits; but our dominant thought has been to make, at this time, no request for increased appropriations not absolutely necessary to the demands of the present hour and the immediate future. We cannot too emphatically state that we have brought these askings to an irreducible minimum. The legislative budgets are presented in detail, beginning on page 37.

PROBLEMS ALWAYS WITH US.

1. *Reasons for Increased Expenditures.* It is not alone the growth of these educational institutions in numbers that calls for constantly increasing support funds. More than the growth in numbers is the ever widening field of educational endeavor. Many high schools are today farther advanced in the matter of equipment and laboratory facilities, in general, than some very excellent colleges were thirty years ago. In large part, this expansion in education has been the direct result of popular demand for it. A university or a college is no longer looked upon as a segregated spot where scholars meet a select body of young people for purely

academic purposes. They are looked upon as great workshops, where world problems of the most practical nature are being worked out for the general good. While universities and colleges still maintain the scholastic ideal, they are more and more realizing that it is their duty to render to their immediate constituents and to the world at large a type of service which the educational institutions of our forefathers never dreamed would be attempted. Thus it has come about that, in all the great institutions of the country, many of the ablest and highest priced men do not teach at all. Their work is wholly along the lines of research; and the notable accomplishments of these men, working silently, sometimes for years, in their laboratories, are priceless. Who can compute in dollars and cents the value of Flexner's discovery and isolation of the spinal meningitis bacillus; and if, perchance, he has discovered and isolated the germ which causes infantile paralysis, who will be so bold as to reduce that to a monetary basis, albeit the monetary value will be enormous?

A considerable portion of the increased appropriations asked of the 36th General Assembly for these educational institutions is for the purpose of enlarging their scope in the direction of service to the public, rather than to serve especially the comparatively few who are at work for degrees. We believe that every laboratory supported by the State can be made to do a direct service to the people at large, and we believe that it is the duty, as well as the opportunity, of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, through the medium of short courses in agriculture, home economics, and trade school courses in engineering, to render inestimable service to that large body of young men and young women who cannot take a four-year college course and who, perhaps, might not be benefited if they did take it. It is the Board's desire that these courses be increased in number and liberalized to such an extent that no young person who can be benefited thereby shall be excluded.

If the scope of our institutions had been held down to the old basis, we should years ago have given over asking increased appropriations, except as increased numbers necessitated such asking; and this factor alone would have been inconsiderable. Taking all these things into consideration, the askings of the Board for the next biennium are modest. We have not endorsed any asking and passed it up to the Legislature with our endorsement without convincing ourselves of its absolute necessity. On the other hand, we have withheld endorsement, for the time being, of not a few

propositions which we thoroughly approve, but which we withhold for what would appear to be a more auspicious time.

2. *Care of Individual Needs of the Student Body.* It will be conceded that the two most important things to be considered in connection with the students who now come in such large numbers to our institutions of higher learning, just as they leave the high school, are their physical and moral welfare. The great problem in this regard is how to best conserve these two things. There is undoubtedly an impression in the minds of many that students who attend large institutions do not receive the individual attention that is necessary to safe-guard them in these respects. This, however, is not correct, so far as the State educational institutions of Iowa are concerned. It always has been the policy and tradition of these institutions to look, first of all, to these fundamentals without which other attainments are of no value:

First. To see that the health of the young man and woman is conserved and developed, and,

Second. To see that they are safe-guarded and surrounded by proper moral influences.

There is an extreme in which this safe-guarding may run into paternalism, and this is to be avoided, as well as the other extreme of permitting young people to do as they please; for it has a tendency to destroy all initiative and judgment and will prevent the building up of that character and individuality which is the end sought by their attendance at such institutions. The necessary thing is such proper supervision as will develop individuality, strengthen ideals and implant right motives.

In the matter of attention to the physical well-being of students, reference may be made to athletics. These are valuable and we would not under-estimate their benefit. They reach, however, only a small minority, and even that for only a part of the year, and those reached are the ones least in need of physical exercise. To preserve the health of the youth, to correct any physical defects and to provide exercises for bodily development for the entire student body should be the main object sought. The ideal system is one where each student would be required to undergo a most careful physical examination at the hands of a specialist and then be turned over to a competent physical director whose business it would be to see that the needs of the individual student are supplied. No argument is necessary to show the importance of

this training, for good bodily health lies at the very basis of every achievement in this strenuous age. This points the duty of those who have charge of our higher educational institutions to provide adequate facilities for taking care of the physical needs of the students. So far as buildings and equipment for this purpose are concerned, very fair provision has been made at each one of the State institutions, but in the matter of the direction of this work there still remains much to be desired, and this is one of the things for which the Board hopes to be able to make ample provision in the near future.

So far as personal supervision of students is concerned, ample provision has been made. At each of the institutions there is a Dean of Women who devotes her entire time to the welfare of the girls under her charge. This official acts not only as an adviser, but as a supervisor. Recently a system of advisers for men has been worked out at each of the institutions and the boys are now as carefully looked after as the girls, in all matters that affect their physical and moral well-being. No student at any of the institutions is allowed to drift. Each one is guided carefully and wisely. Along with this faculty supervision and under its inspiration and direction, there has grown up a feeling of responsibility on the part of the more advanced classes. They aid, in every possible way, in safe-guarding the welfare of new students and starting them out in the proper way. Freshmen are no longer waylaid by hazing parties, but are welcomed by carefully selected committees of upper classmen, who, in a most helpful and kindly spirit, assist them in finding good places in which to live, and introduce them into the social activities of the institution. So marked has been this innovation that it has been commented upon in educational circles throughout the country.

DORMITORIES.

One of the first impressions that the Board of Education gained on taking over these institutions was this: That at each college the facilities for housing and feeding the students were inadequate. The first biennial report contained an argument in favor of the establishment of a dormitory system. Other and seemingly more pressing demands upon the funds available for building purposes have prevented the Board's making more than a beginning along this line, but the results of these beginnings have more than justified the Board's original thought in this matter. The dormitory

for girls at the University, designated as Currier Hall, was opened in September, 1913. Every room available was engaged in advance of its completion, and if we had at the University today three times that space, every room would be engaged in advance of the school year. Parents are insisting that their daughters be taken care of after this fashion.

Margaret Hall at Ames, which was built in 1895, has room for 94 young women and has long illustrated the useful ends attained by such a provision for student welfare. With the large increase of young women at this institution has come an insistent demand for increased dormitory facilities. This is met, in part, by the erection of a building which will take care of 74 young women, while at the State Teachers College a building to accommodate 130 is now in process of construction.

So far, nothing has been done for young men, but the Board believes that no better use of state funds could be made than to appropriate a sufficient amount to provide, at each of the institutions, a dormitory system which would at least care for the freshmen. The views here expressed seem to be those generally held by persons who have had experience in such matters, and they are being put into effect as rapidly as possible. One other thing needs to be emphasized in this connection. A dormitory system can, under proper management, be in effect a permanent endowment. Properly conducted, a dormitory ought to be made to pay at least savings bank interest. In the East, many of the colleges find that the most profitable investment of their endowment funds, in the way of interest returns, is that portion which is invested in dormitories.

The natural sequence of a dormitory system is to make provision for feeding students properly. The experience at Currier Hall at the University, and Margaret Hall at the State College, proves that good board, furnished under the most sanitary conditions, can be provided at a moderate cost.

The Board has now under investigation plans for establishing, at each of the institutions, cafeterias, where good wholesome food can be furnished to students at the lowest possible cost. Pending the working out of these plans in detail, no effort is being spared to do everything that can be done to safeguard student interests along these lines. The State Food and Dairy Commissioner has been asked by the Board to inspect all places where food is offered for sale to students at Iowa City, Ames, Cedar Falls, and Vinton.

Commissioner Barney is co-operating with the Board in the best possible spirit. Local water supplies are carefully looked after, so far as the Board has jurisdiction. Where anything suspicious has developed, provisions have been made to furnish the buildings a supply of pure water.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS.

The reports of the Registrars of the State University, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the State Teachers College, contain valuable and interesting statistics regarding the number of students who have been enrolled during the biennium, their distribution, and many other important facts. These data deserve careful consideration. While figures are sometimes uninteresting, yet, for those who desire it, the tables that appear in this report contain much information concerning the institutions under the control of the State Board of Education. A careful comparison of these tables with those appearing in the last report will show wherein the institutions have grown and developed during the biennium.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The extraordinary and unforeseen growth of the summer school is an event of no small importance. Its value cannot be estimated. Hundreds of teachers who are denied the privilege of attending school during the regular year, are taking advantage of the excellent opportunities thus afforded them. Many earnest students who must labor during the rest of the year avail themselves of the privileges offered by the strong courses in the summer schools.

It is wasteful to have these large plants lying practically idle during the three summer months. It is to be hoped that before long Iowa institutions of higher learning will have sufficient appropriations to provide for instruction during the entire year.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The Board's policy toward professional schools at the University, and toward the development of short courses in agriculture, home economics and trade schools, and trade schools extension work at the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was set out in detail in our report to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly; and we would respectfully call attention thereto, and to the following additional matters which demand attention:

The Graduate College. The time has come for more effective recognition of the needs and the possibilities of the graduate college. It embodies the highest ideals of culture, refinement, investigation, and scholarship; and it is the one college to which all the other colleges and divisions lead and in which they all culminate. Its function is research and the training for research. These research problems cover the principal fields of the human mind. The output in trained investigators and in contributions to science, literature, and art is splendid; but the work has never received the financial impetus which it deserves. Graduate work, therefore, is in the midst of a critical transitional period. No one can reasonably doubt the mission of the State in promoting research in pure science, for that is the largest, most effective and most permanent way of making knowledge useful. It should, however, be remembered that the tendency of research at the present time is distinctly toward applied science. The principles and the spirit of pure science are effectively carried out in applied science. The tendency at the present time is to apply science to life, and in this the graduate school holds the highest leadership. It delves into actual problems of education, of health, of beauty and comfort, of society, of government, of plant and animal growth, of manufacture and machinery. All these now present fertile fields of scientific investigation.

Schools of Education. Never has the public regarded the teaching profession so highly as at the present time. Never has the influence of the teacher been so marked. The demand for competent teachers is increasing every year. Recognizing that the teacher is such an important factor in the life of every boy and girl, the Board has earnestly considered the preparation of trained teachers, and it has provided special teacher training courses in each of the State institutions of higher learning. The following is a resume of the work done in each of the institutions:

1. *College of Education of the State University.* Not only is the scholastic side of education developed in this College, but training for expert service in teaching is also provided. In addition to courses in the organization, management and supervision of schools, courses relating to all secondary school subjects are offered. Recently arrangements have been made with the board of education of the Iowa City public schools whereby a plan of co-operation has been established so that students of the college of educatio who are preparing to teach in high schools may have observation

lessons and practice teaching. The Board intends to develop this model school to the highest degree of efficiency.

The Board hopes to establish an experimental elementary school where practical problems will be solved for the benefit of students who expect to become city superintendents.

2. *Department of Agricultural Education of the State College.* The establishment of agricultural education at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was the direct result of legislative action requiring all teachers to qualify in agriculture, home economics and manual training.

The larger recognition of agriculture and the industries suggested in the courses of study, is in keeping with the very best school theories that the interests of the community should receive vital recognition in school work.

Recent investigations show that farming is unusually permanent. This means that it is possible to educate farmers and thereby insure the results of that education to the State and the community.

What is true of agriculture for men is equally true of domestic science for women. Girls work in the home as children and all look to the home as their final and permanent work. We are quite sure that the teaching of home economics on a practical basis to the girls of the State will produce good results in the life of the State and the community.

3. *Iowa State Teachers' College.* The work that is being done at the State Teachers' College in the preparation of kindergarten teachers, primary teachers, grade teachers, and teachers of home economics is so well and favorably known that further comment is unnecessary.

During the last biennial period the Board has erected a special building, costing $150,000.00, for the home of laboratory work in teaching. This building is one of the most modern and best equipped structures in the United States for the practical phases of education. The various departments are supervised by the director of professional training in teaching, and are managed by an organized faculty, all of whom are especially qualified to conduct the business of teacher training.

Study Centers. During the latter half of the academic year of 1913-1914, the State Teachers College organized what is known as teacher study centers, in the counties that are near to Cedar Falls. By this method, instruction is given by various members of the faculty who go to the different counties where the teachers are employed and meet them in classes on Saturdays. This is an undertaking in which the teachers are given superior help at the least possible expense. Eight counties volunteered to co-operate with the Teachers College in attempting such organized instruction, and the results of the efforts obtained have proved that such a method of instruction and management is desirable. This year, centers will undoubtedly be organized in at least twenty-five counties. With sufficient financial support to provide for the necessary instruction, supervision and direction, this system can be expanded until it has reached every teacher in the State, and especially those who need specific instruction in school management and in a better spirit of endeavor. It is the judgment of the Board that this kind of work is of the greatest value and should have the largest encouragement.

A full discussion of this plan is given in the report of the President of the State Teachers College under the title "The Teachers' Study Center System."

Rural Demonstration Schools. Educators agree that the great problem in education today is that of the rural school. With this fact in mind, a department for the training of teachers for such schools was established at the State Teachers College during the past year. In order to provide efficient teacher training for those enrolled in the department, ten rural independent school districts, within a radius of six miles from Cedar Falls, are affiliated with the college. The organization of these demonstration schools is somewhat similar to that of the training school located on the campus.

A full discussion of this plan is given in the report of the President of the State Teachers College, under the title of "The Rural Demonstration School and the Teachers' College."

College of Dentistry. The College of Dentistry at the University has been doing the best work possible with the funds available; but the time has now arrived when the necessities and standards of the times demand that the same policy inaugurated for the development of the College of Medicine some years ago be applied

to the development of the College of Dentistry. Increased laboratory facilities are imperative. The faculty should be strengthened by the addition of a number of high-class specialists. The increased enrollment in this department of the University this fall has been very embarrassing, because funds were not available for the employment of a sufficient number of additional instructors to take care of this increase as it should be taken care of.

The Board has it in mind, both in the College of Dentistry and the College of Medicine, to rearrange the tuition fees so that non resident students will contribute a sum that will approximately reimburse the state for the expenditures made in their behalf.

College of Homeopathic Medicine. It was the opinion of the Board of Education that the best interests of the students in the College of Homeopathic Medicine would be served by having them take an increased amount of instruction in the regular College of Medicine. The didactic work, that is anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, has for many years been taken in common. Two years ago the Board ordered that the work in surgery,—eye, ear, nose and throat, gynecology and obstetrics—should be taken in common, because in these departments the work is identical. The legislature, however, thought best to order the re-establishment of these chairs as distinct parts of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. If this policy is to be continued, the responsibility thus assumed should be followed by a substantial appropriation for the maintenance and development of these departments as distinct from similar departments of the regular college. In justice to this college, and as a logical result of the legislative policy already referred to, the hospital facilities of the College of Homeopathic Medicine should be increased. The building now used as a homeopathic hospital is small, illy arranged and poorly constructed. The faculty of the College of Homeopathic Medicine has asked the Board to appropriate money out of the millage tax to increase the hospital facilities. On account of other very pressing demands, the Board has not been able to see its way clear to do this.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The Board of Education is greatly gratified at the progress made at the College for the Blind. When the legislature entrusted this institution to the care of this Board, a systematic study of

schools of this character was entered upon, to the end that the Board might have an intelligent knowledge of what was being done in this field of endeavor and of how far our own institution fell short of approximating modern standards.

Thanks to the generosity of the 35th General Assembly, this institution is now comfortably housed. The building has been practically made new, sanitary and safe. In the near future a kindergarten building should be erected to take care of the younger students apart from the older students. This is a policy which prevails in the best institutions throughout the country, and should be inaugurated here; but, in view of the many demands to be made upon this legislature, this asking is deferred; and the 36th General Assembly will be asked for a comparatively modest sum for the additional needs of this institution. This will be set forth elsewhere under the proper heading.

In this connection, we would like again to call attention to the imperative need of some action which would bring before the public in the most forcible manner the methods that should be everywhere understood and employed for the prevention of blindness. It is a sad fact that a considerable portion of blindness might have been prevented if, first, doctors and midwives had done their duty when the child was born; and, second, if proper care had been exercised when accidents happened to the eye. The eyes of every child, irrespective of who its parents may be, should be treated at birth in such a manner as to insure against ophthalmia neonatorum. The process is very simple, and could be administered by inexperienced persons if they simply knew what to use and how to use it. A second most prolific cause of blindness is sympathetic ophthalmia, which means the loss of vision in an uninjured eye through sympathy with one that has been injured. A general knowledge of a few simple facts would reduce by a large percentage this most pitiful affliction. Whatever can be done through statutory enactment should be attempted.

CARE OF PHYSICAL PROPERTY.

Once more the Board refers, with a feeling of satisfaction, to what has been accomplished in the direction of better care of physical property of the institutions under its jurisdiction. The value of this physical property aggregates many millions of dollars. Its maintenance and up-keep is most important. The sev-

eral superintendents of buildings and grounds are carefully trained and thoroughly competent experts, not only in construction, but in all matters incident to heating, lighting and ventilation. By reason of this fact, we have a system of administration that is well-nigh perfect. The economies effected have been many, and the amount saved annually is many times the salaries of these men.

COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE.

The style of architecture adopted by the State Board of Education for new buildings erected at the various state educational institutions is simple, dignified and appropriate. The lighting is exceptionally good, and increases materially the educational efficiency of laboratory, lecture and class rooms. The construction throughout is fireproof. While ornamentation and decoration have been reduced to a minimum, yet the buildings are beautiful, harmonious and imposing. There has been no false economy. In all of the new buildings at each institution, the plan that is now established will be followed, with variations to suit local conditions.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the last biennium, the following buildings have been constructed at the state educational institutions:

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Women's Dormitory (Currier Hall).
Addition to the University Hospital, West Wing.
Hospital Heating Plant.
Improvements in Chemical Building.
Store Room.
Engineering Shops Foundry.
Nurses' Home (under construction).
Men's Gymnasium (under construction).
Women's Gymnasium (under construction).
Animal House.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

Chemistry Building.
Steam and Gas Engine Laboratory.
Transportation Building.
Hog Cholera Serum Plant.
Women's Dormitory (under construction).
Plant Propagation Building (under construction).

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Training School.
Women's Dormitory (under construction).

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Remodeling and Extension of Main Building.

MILLAGE TAX.

It becomes necessary to ask the 36th General Assembly for a renewal of the millage tax. The first levy should be made in 1917, and for four years thereafter. In view of the fact that valuations have increased, the Board will not ask for as large a tax as has hitherto been levied, namely one-fifth mills each for the State University and the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and one-tenth mills for the State Teachers College; but, in lieu thereof, would suggest the following:

For the State University of Iowa..... $\frac{3}{20}$ mills
For the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts..... $\frac{3}{20}$ mills
For the State Teachers College..... $\frac{1}{20}$ mills

No other fiscal policy inaugurated by the State has been productive of better results than this method of providing for the physical needs of the several institutions. This method has enabled the governing boards to map out for each of the institutions, a comprehensive plan of future development, which, when completed, will give us as well housed institutions as can anywhere be found. Practically every building constructed out of the millage tax is fireproof. The increased initial expenditure has been more than compensated for in the lessened cost of up-keep, in safety to valuable public property, and, in the case of dormitories, in safety to human life.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE HOG CHOLERA SERUM PLANT LOCATED AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

The last Assembly made an appropriation of $35,000 to provide for the production of biological products, especially hog cholera serum and for the distribution of this product and virus. The same law and appropriation cover the careful supervision of plants within the state which were making and distributing these products. Records are available to prove that the serum and virus distributed from the new plant at Iowa State College

during the past season have effected a saving of not less than $3,000,000 to the state. When the law became effective, there was already a heavy demand for reliable serum and virus, and temporary quarters were provided so that the work might start as promptly as possible. Permanent buildings are now in use, representing an expenditure of about $20,000, while stock and cash on hand represent a value almost equal to the original appropriation.

Permits to use virus have been issued to more than 1,200 veterinarians and farmers. These permits, under the law, are given only to farmers who wish to use the virus in their own herds or to practicing veterinarians who are deemed competent. Most of the persons holding permits visited the laboratory and received instruction before being authorized to use virus.

Fifty-nine permits have been issued to commercial concerns selling serum and virus within the State. Four of these permits have been revoked on account of serum not meeting the required standard. Seven applications for permits to sell serum and virus have been refused. Very great care has been taken in connection with authorizing distribution and use of virus.

With the aid of the Agricultural Extension Department, much educational work has been done in all parts of the State. Four veterinarians are engaged constantly in this work and their efforts have been liberally supplemented from time to time.

It is worthy of note that, owing to the limitation of the State funds and the need of getting the work started rapidly, over $12,000 was advanced by private individuals and concerns, including several banks, so that a larger quantity of serum could be manufactured and placed in storage last winter awaiting a heavy demand which was expected to come; and it did come, early in the summer season.

Altogether practically 10,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum have been produced, and 4,714 herds have been treated, with the showing that in healthy herds $2\frac{8}{10}\%$ of the hogs died after treatment with serum alone, which is considered a remarkably good showing; with the simultaneous treatment the loss was only $2\frac{2}{10}\%$. Elsewhere the corresponding loss has been reported as high as 8%. Often the treatment is not applied until a con-

siderable portion of the hogs are sick, but even in such cases the records show favorable results. Where serum alone was used the loss after treatment was 29% and where the simultaneous treatment was used the loss in diseased herds was 11%. In both cases the percentage of sick hogs in the herds was higher than the percentage of deaths after treatment. The simultaneous treatment is used in the majority of cases, and reports show that in 76% of the herds having this treatment there was not a single loss.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF P. E. McCLENAHAN, INSPECTOR OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

To the President and Honorable Members of Iowa State Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN: The present Inspector of Secondary Schools has just completed his third year of work under your direction, and now deems it proper that he make a definite, complete report of the work under his supervision.

INTRODUCTION.

The question is frequently asked, "What is the matter with our schools?" No one feels they are perfect, yet there are many reasons for feeling gratified at the results attained by our present system. Iowa has less illiteracy than any other State in the Union. In 1900 the illiteracy was 2.3% and in ten years our school system reduced it to 1.7%. In 1900 Iowa had 483,969 pupils between the ages of 5 and 20 years in attendance in the public schools; in a decade the number increased to 487,453, making a gain of 3,484. During this period the total population of the state was decreasing. Last year we had 22.7% of our total population enrolled in school.

The industrial, social, and political life of our great State has changed rapidly to keep pace with the new ideals and the new conscience of the nation; and our schools have changed in methods to meet the ideals. The school system has correlated with the great industrial and ethical forces which form a basis for our greatness as a state, but in it all we must not forget that we need contented workmen as well as skilled workmen, and our education must not only appeal to skill in mechanical work but it must also be of such a nature that the student may get a relative viewpoint and find his proper adjustment in the larger social, civic and ethical community by which he is surrounded.

ACCREDITING.

The accrediting of high schools has been in vogue in Iowa since 1881. The significance of the accredited relation to high schools

and colleges has become larger with every succeeding year. Thirty-two high schools were on the accredited list in 1881, but at present three hundred and nineteen receive this recognition, and the number is increasing. As the idea develops of having an articulated system of education from the kindergarten through the college or university for this commonwealth of more than two million people, the function of accrediting and inspection becomes clearer.

Without legislative enactment, but by a process of evolution, there has developed in Iowa during the past forty years a method of articulation of elementary, secondary and higher schools that has been far-reaching in its influence and efficient in its administration. It has the sanction of custom and could have been made no more potent by statutory action because it is the intelligent expression of the ideas of conscientious and practical educators.

GROWTH.

When I began the work of inspection there were 272 schools on the accredited list; now there are 319, an increase of 47. An examination of the amount of work the former inspector had to do showed that he had been cramped in the development of inspection because he did not have assistance. As a result, many schools had not been visited for three years, and a few had not had a thorough inspection for five or six years. The State Board of Education, realizing the importance of this work, and also its extent, secured new men as soon as they found it possible to do so.

Mr. John E. Foster was secured to assist, and during the past year Mr. Foster visited 132 high schools, assisted in the preparation of three bulletins, taught in the summer school of the Iowa State College, delivered a number of public addresses, and held many conferences with school officers, teachers and patrons.

The work has been constantly growing, and on February 15, 1914, Superintendent Leslie I. Reed, of Missouri Valley, was appointed assistant inspector. This appointment was made upon the recommendation of the present inspector, and of President John G. Bowman of the Iowa State University, President H. H. Seerley of the Iowa State Teachers College, and President R. A. Pearson of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Since he began his work, Mr. Reed has visited 65 high schools and has held conferences in many places with teachers and school boards. He delivered commencement addresses at Emerson and Bayard, spoke at the dedication of the new high school building at Villisca, and

addressed the South West Iowa Teachers' Association at Council Bluffs, and the Northwestern Iowa Library Association at Sac City. Mr. Reed also gave a series of addresses before the summer schools at Iowa State Teachers College and in Mt. St. Mary's Academy in Cherokee.

FIELD OF INSPECTION.

How completely the high school situation in Iowa is covered by the inspection under the State Board of Education is shown by the following facts. The number of schools now accredited is 319, enrolling 40,085 students, taught by 2,273 teachers, and graduating in 1914, 6,117 students. There are only 187 unaccredited high schools approved by the State Department of Public Instruction. These schools enroll less than 4,000 students. Therefore, 90% of the high school pupils of Iowa are enrolled in high schools directly and constructively supervised by the State Board of Education. There are 104 four-year unaccredited high schools approved by the State Department of Public Instruction. Of this number 34 have been visited by one of our inspectors at the request of those in authority, and are preparing for the accredited relation under our direction. The total number of unaccredited schools visited during the past year is 61, of which about half were placed on the accredited list.

BULLETINS.

Three bulletins were issued in the year 1913-14 with the following titles:

Bulletin No. 2.—History of High School Inspection.

Bulletin No. 3.—Classification of High Schools.

Bulletin No. 4.—The High School and the College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

On the suggestion of the registrars of the institutions of higher learning, this office arranged for conducting a college entrance examination for pupils in unaccredited schools. The questions were prepared by the registrars and were sent to the various schools that asked for them. In this way pupils were saved the expense of going to the institution, and they could also tell whether they could enter the institution of their choice before the time to enter college.

As there is no machinery in this office for marking such papers, they were sent to the institution where the pupil indicated his desire to attend.

The plan has worked very satisfactorily and several of the non-state colleges have requested that this service be extended so as to apply to candidates for admission to their institutions. It is hoped that another year a complete plan may be developed that will enable all the unaccredited high schools to profit by this examination.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Since the last report to the State Board of Education, three schools were dropped, and the following 31 schools placed on the accredited list, making a total of 319:

Bancroft—St. John's Parochial School
Blockton
Burt
Center Point
Coggon
College Springs
Deep River
Des Moines—St. John's School
St. Joseph's Academy
Elliott
Fairfield—Parsons College Academy
Gilmore City
Hedrick
Hiteman
Humeston
Kellogg
Keokuk—St. Peter's High School
Larchwood
Laurens
Le Mars—Western Union College Academy
Mediapolis
Milford
Newell
New Providence
Olin
Orient
Postville
Salem
Schaller
Sheffield
Ute

HONOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the school year 1913-14, 168 honor scholarships have been issued. As these scholarships are good for entrance to the institution of higher learning eighteen months after graduation, probably some students who are not in college now hold scholarships, and a few who hold them may never present them in lieu of tuition.

Of those who received the honor scholarships, 75 have indicated their intention of entering the State University of Iowa, 66 the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and 27 the Iowa State Teachers College.

COLLEGE INSPECTION.

It is the legal duty of the State Board of Educational Examiners to inspect the colleges which issue certificates to their graduates. Last year President John G. Bowman and President H. H. Seerley were the committee which had this work in charge. Under their direction Mr. P. E. McClenahan undertook the work of examining the colleges to see if they were meeting the standards set by the State Board of Educational Examiners.

It is no small task to examine a college so as to get the actual facts necessary for a proper report. However, I found college presidents, professors and officials were very cordial and ready to give all the help possible in securing the proper information.

The presidents in these colleges are educators who have the cause of true education at heart, and they are earnestly and conscientiously trying to meet the standards and to reach the highest ideals in education.

A complete detailed report was made upon all the colleges visited and the facts submitted to the State Board of Educational Examiners.

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was organized in 1895, by prominent educators of the Mississippi Valley, because they felt the need of some organization that would be recognized not only in one State but in all states represented in the Association.

This Association is a purely voluntary one and tries to represent the ideal education, both in theory and practice, as recognized by the best educators of the Mississippi Valley. Many people predicted when the Association was organized that it would soon dissolve, but instead it has become stronger and has had a greater influence for good every year. The work done by this Association in establishing standards and increasing educational efficiency has been recognized not only by the educators in the Association but by educators all over the United States. Many colleges that have never followed anything but an examination system for college entrance have recently recognized the work of the Association and are now admitting students who come from secondary schools accredited by the North Central Association.

It is through this Association that our State schools are affiliated with the schools in sixteen other states. This affiliation, in fact, extends very much farther than the states in the organization. The standards are so high and the work has been so strong that it is recognized in nearly every part of the Union.

The Association has an annual meeting at Chicago in March, when all matters of business connected with standards, courses of study, educational efficiency, and accrediting of schools are settled for the year. At this time the representatives from the best secondary schools meet with college officers and State inspectors, and

the schools are accredited for one year. Mr. P. E. McClenahan is the official State representative at this Association.

The work of the Association has had so much favor in the South that in 1912 a group of southern educators visited the meeting at Chicago, and studied its methods, standards, and ideals. As a result, in 1913 they organized a South Central Association, embracing a large number of states, and adopted practically the same standards as the North Central Association. The work has thus been extended to cover a very large portion of the United States, and no doubt sooner or later some organization will be perfected that will embrace practically all of the United States.

Colleges have found that graduates from North Central Association schools are able to do the work in advanced courses in a creditable way, and now the work of students done in these schools is being recognized by institutions of higher learning which formerly accepted no students except on examination. The work of the Association has thus been of inestimable value to students, teachers, colleges and the cause of education in general.

We are realizing as never before that our nation is not only an economic unit but an educational one as well. Our facilities for travel,—the railroad, the automobile, the improved roads,—and our ease of communication by telephone and telegraph, have brought the different sections of our country closer together than ever before, and students of education realize more fully that we have a universal problem of education as well as a local unit of consideration.

Following is a list of the board of inspectors, the standards of the Association, and a list of the schools in Iowa accredited by this Association:

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

Aiton, G. B., State of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Butterworth, J. E., University of Wyoming, Laramie.
Childs, Herbert G., University of Indiana, Bloomington.
Davee, H. A., State of Montana, Helena.
Davis, C. O., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Elliff, J. D., University of Missouri, Columbia.
Heyward, Richard, State of North Dakota, Grand Forks.
Johnson, W. H., University of Kansas, Lawrence.
McClenahan, P. E., State of Iowa, Des Moines.
Parsons, A. C., University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Pearson, F. B., Ohio State University, Columbus.
Reed, A. A., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Thompson, Frank E., University of Colorado, Boulder.
Tressler, A. W., University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Young, Oliver O., Public Instruction, Pierre, So. Dakota.
Hollister, H. A., University of Illinois, Champaign, Chairman.

The standards of accrediting for the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools may be found in Bulletin No. 3, which may be secured at the office of the Inspector.

IOWA HIGH SCHOOLS ACCREDITED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

LIST ADOPTED MARCH 20, 1914.

Albia
Algona
Audubon
Boone
Burlington
Carroll
Cedar Falls:
  High School
  Training School
Cedar Rapids
Davenport
Decorah
Denison
Des Moines:
  East
  North
  West
Dubuque
Eagle Grove
Elkader
Fairfield
Fort Dodge
Fort Madison
Grinnell
Ida Grove
Independence
Indianola
Iowa City
Keokuk
LeMars
Logan
Manchester
Maquoketa
Marengo
Centerville
Charles City
Cherokee
Clarinda
Clinton
Corning
Corydon
Council Bluffs
Cresco
Creston
Marshalltown
Mason City
Missouri Valley
Mount Pleasant
Muscatine
Newton
Osage
Onawa
Oskaloosa
Ottumwa
Red Oak
Rockwell City
Sac City
Sheldon
Sioux City
Spencer
Villisca
Vinton
Washington
Waterloo:
  East
  West
Waverly
West Liberty

ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS IN IOWA.

The following schools have been accredited under authority of the State Board of Education. It is recommended that graduates of these schools be received in higher institutions of learning without examination, so far as credits duly certified meet the entrance requirements of courses to which admission is sought.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 1, 1914.

Ackley
Adair
Adel
Afton
Agency
Albia
Alden
Algona

Allerton
Alta
Alton
Ames
Anamosa
Anita
Atlantic
Audubon
Aurelia
Avoca
Bancroft:
  St. John's Parochial School
Bayard
Bedford
Belle Plaine
Bellevue
Belmond
Blairstown
Blockton
Bloomfield
Boone
Brighton
Britt
Brooklyn
Buffalo Center
Burlington
Burt
Calmar
Carroll
Cedar Falls:
  High School
  Training School I. S. T. C.
Cedar Rapids
Centerville
Center Point
Chariton
Charles City
Charter Oak
Cherokee
Clarinda
Clarksville
Clarence
Clarion
Clearfield
Clear Lake
Clinton
Coggon
Colfax
College Springs
Columbus Junction
Colo
Conrad
Coon Rapids
Corning
Correctionville
Corydon
Council Bluffs
Cresco
Creston
Dallas Center
Danbury
Davenport:
  High School
  St. Ambrose College Academy
  St. Katherine's School
Decorah
Deep River
Denmark
Denison:
  High School
  Denison Normal
Des Moines:
  East
  North
  West
  Grand View Academy
  St. John's School
  St. Joseph's Academy
De Witt
Dexter
Dows
Dubuque:
  High School
  Mt. St. Joseph's Academy
  St. Joseph's High School
  St. Joseph's Academy
Dunlap
Dysart
Eagle Grove
Earlham
Eddyville
Eldon
Eldora
Elkader
Elliott
Emerson
Emmetsburg
Essex
Estherville
Exira
Fairfield:
  High School
  Parsons' College
Farmington
Farragut
Fayette
Fonda
Fontanelle
Forest City:
  High Schol
  Waldorf College
Fort Dodge
Fort Madison
Galva
Garden Grove
Garner
Gilmore City
Gladbrook
Glenwood
Glidden
Goldfield
Greene

Greenfield
Griswold
Grinnell
Grundy Center
Guthrie Center
Guttenberg
Hamburg
Hampton
Harlan
Hartley
Hawarden
Hedrick
Hiteman
Holstein
Hubbard
Humboldt
Humeston
Ida Grove
Independence
Indianola
Inwood
Iowa City:
  High School
  St. Patrick's H. S.
  Iowa City Academy
  St. Mary's High School
Iowa Falls:
  High School
  Ellsworth Academy
Jefferson
Jewell:
  High School
  Jewell Lutheran College
Kellogg
Keokuk:
  High School
  St. Peter's School
Keosauqua
Keota
Kingsley
Knoxville
Lake City
Lake Park
Lake Mills
Larchwood
Lamoni
Lansing
La Porte
Laurens
Lehigh
LeMars:
  High School
  Western Union College Academy
Lenox
Leon
Lisbon
Livermore
Logan
Lyons
Malvern
Manchester
Manilla
Manning
Manson
Mapleton
Maquoketa
Marathon
Marcus
Marengo
Marion
Marshalltown
Mason City
McGregor
Mechanicsville
Mediapolis
Milford
Missouri Valley
Monona
Monroe
Montezuma
Monticello
Morning Sun
Moulton
Mt. Ayr
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Vernon
Murray
Muscatine
Nashua
Neola
Nevada
Newell
New Hampton
New London
New Providence
New Sharon
Newton
Nora Springs
North English
Northwood
Oakland
Odebolt
Oelwein
Ogden
Olin
Onawa
Orange City:
  High School
  North Western Classical Academy
Orient
Osage:
  High School
  Cedar Valley Seminary
Osceola
Oskaloosa:
  High School
  Penn College Academy
Ottumwa
Oxford
Panora:
  Guthrie County High School
Parkersburg

Paullina
Pella
Perry
Pocahontas
Pomeroy
Postville
Prairie City
Preston
Primghar
Radcliffe
Randolph
Red Oak
Reinbeck
Riceville
Rockford
Rock Rapids
Rock Valley
Rockwell City
Roland
Rolfe
Ruthven
Sabula
Sac City
Salem
Sanborn
Schaller
Seymour
Sheffield
Shelby
Sheldon
Shell Rock
Shenandoah
Sibley
Sidney
Sigourney
Sioux Center
Sioux City:
  High School
  Cathedral School
Sioux Rapids
Sloan
Spencer
Spirit Lake
Springville
Stanwood
State Center
Storm Lake
Story City
Strawberry Point
Stuart
Sumner
Sutherland
Tabor
Tama
Tipton
Toledo
Traer
Union
University Park:
  Central Holiness Academy
Ute
Valley Junction
Villisca
Vinton:
  High School
  Tilford Academy
Walnut
Wapello
Washington
Waterloo:
  East
  West
Waukon
Waverly
Webster City
Wellman
West Bend
West Branch
West Liberty
West Side
West Union
What Cheer
Whiting
Williamsburg
Wilton
Winfield
Winterset
Woodbine:
  Woodbine Normal

TABLE SHOWING PREPARATION, IN MONTHS, OF TEACHERS IN NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION HIGH SCHOOLS OF IOWA.

The following table deals with the distribution of the college training of the teachers, who, in the academic year 1913-14, taught in the sixty-five Iowa high schools accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The table indicates the total number of months of attendance by these teachers in the institutions mentioned. If a teacher attended the State University of Iowa two years and the Iowa State Teachers College two years, each institution would be credited with eighteen months in the table. This table should be read as follows:

To the teachers who, in the academic year 1913-14, taught in the 65 Iowa High Schools, accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the State University of Iowa gave 5,162 months of training.

The table shows that the three state institutions are providing 47% of the college training of the teachers in the sixty-five schools considered.

1—Iowa State University	5,162
2—Iowa State Teachers College	2,451
3—Grinnell College	2,170
4—Cornell College	1,104
5—Simpson College	1,039
6—Drake—College and Normal	935
7—Coe College	868
8—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.	791
9—Parsons College	387
10—Penn College	284
11—Des Moines College	281
12—Iowa Wesleyan	276
13—Morning Side	275
14—Upper Iowa	270
15—Lenox College	259
16—Highland Park College and Normal	249
17—Leander Clark	202
18—Tabor	153
19—Central College	146
20—Amity College	72
21—Buena Vista	54
22—Decorah Normal	48
23—Burlington Normal	40
24—Davenport Normal	39
25—Charles City College	36
26—Ellsworth College	36
27—Epworth Seminary	27
28—Cedar Rapids Business College	12
29—Capital City Commercial College	10
30—Denison Normal	9

STATISTICS REGARDING IOWA ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS FOR 1913-1914.

The following tables give the essential statistics for the accredited high schools of Iowa. The first table shows the facts in regard to the 65 Iowa high schools accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

STATISTICS FOR SCHOOLS ACCREDITED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Number of schools	65
Number of individuals on teaching staff	1,004
Number volumes in libraries	57,003
Number volumes added this year	5,354
Value of volumes added this year	$ 6,061
Value of equipment	
Physics	51,759
Domestic science	34,550
Agriculture	5,770
Chemistry	22,072
Botany	11,352
Commercial	18,010
Added this year to laboratories	20,185
High school enrollment December 1, 1913—	
Total	19,285
Graduates June, 1913	2,872
Seniors	3,003
Juniors	3,110
Sophomores	3,962
Freshmen	5,350
Special and postgraduate	3,860

OTHER ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number schools	254
Number teachers including superintendents	1,269
Number teachers with M. A. degree	65
Number teachers with B. A. degree	776
Number teachers non-college graduates	424
Number volumes in libraries	227,126
Value	$205,610
Number volumes added this year	14,660
Value	$16,547
Number volumes in grade libraries	59,840
Value	$26,163
Value of laboratory equipment—	
Physics	$92,551
Domestic science	41,704
Physical geography	9,565
Agriculture	4,577
Chemistry	18,031
Manual training	27,328
Botany	17,978
Commercial	15,395
Value of equipment added to laboratories	22,106
High school enrollment October 1, 1913—	
Total	20,800
Graduates June, 1913	3,245
Seniors	3,712

High school enrollment October 1, 1913—Concluded	
Juniors	4,433
Sophomores	5,325
Freshmen	7,267
Special and postgraduate	63

SUMMARY FOR ALL ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOLS.

Number schools	319
Total number teachers	2,273
Number of volumes in libraries	284,129
Number of volumes added in 1913-1914	20,014
Value of volumes added in 1913-1914	$22,608
Value of equipment—	
Physics	$141,310
Domestic science	76,254
Agriculture	10,347
Chemistry	40,103
Botany	29,303
Commercial	33,405
Physical geography	9,565
Manual training	27,328
Total	$370,615
Value of equipment added this year to laboratories	42,291
High school enrollment, fall of 1913—	
Total	40,085
Graduates 1913	6,117
Seniors	6,715
Juniors	7,543
Sophomores	9,287
Freshmen	12,617
Special and postgraduate	3,923

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Board on Secondary School Relations has recommended to the faculties of the three State institutions of higher learning:

a. That they allow entrance credit for one-half unit of pedagogy and one-half unit of psychology taken during the third or fourth year in an accredited high school.

b. That the foreign language requirements be eliminated.

c. That the requirement of third semester algebra be eliminated.

None of these recommendations has been adopted by all of the institutions, therefore none is operative in any institution.

It seems desirable and practicable to arrange for the acceptance by the State institutions of advanced work done in certain accredited high schools. Such a plan would permit many students to take one or two years of college work in their high school.

The present standards of accrediting are very liberal and flexible. About one-half of the work of the high school is pre-

scribed for college entrance and these subjects are such as are recognized by all educators as essential. However, the new law passed by the last legislature makes some changes, and schools that meet the demands for normal training courses find these courses short on college entrance subjects. Some adjustment of entrance subjects should be made, at least so that those who wish to take advanced work for teaching will not be hampered in entering our best institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

June 30, 1914. P. E. McClenahan.
Inspector of Secondary Schools.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

A. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations—Annual.

1.	Colleges of Applied Science, Liberal Arts, Law, Pharmacy, and Medicine	$ 52,050.00
2.	College of Dentistry	23,725.00
3.	College of Education	20,000.00
4.	School of Commerce	7,500.00
5.	College of Fine Arts	7,100.00
6.	Summer School	8,000.00
7.	Graduate College	6,000.00
8.	University Extension	10,000.00
9.	Repair and Contingent	5,000.00
10	Department of Buildings and Grounds	12,000.00
11.	Administration	6,225.00
	Total annually	$157,600.00

B. Special Appropriations for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1.	Equipment and Supplies	$ 15,000.00
2.	Equipment of Buildings and Buildings Partially Equipped	50,000.00
3.	Electrical Equipment	10,000.00
4.	Purchase of Land	30,000.00
5.	Paving, Cement Walks and Care of Grounds	10,000.00
6.	Enlarged Heating Plant (to be available 1st year)	18,000.00
7.	Tunnel to New Buildings (to be available 1st year)	6,000.00
	Total for the Biennium	$139,000.00

The University, having but little landed or other permanent endowment, and no benefit from land grants or other subsidies of the general government, is largely dependent upon legislative support. Fortunately, the growth of our State in wealth has enabled our legislators to be generous to our educational institutions, and by direct appropriation to meet the lack of endowment. These appropriations have so far kept pace with the University's development. In a most important sense, a university is a great business enterprise; it rests upon a financial basis; and, whatever the out-put, income and expenditure must be related, exactly as in any commercial enterprise. Overhead charges, fluctuation in wages, cost of machinery, supplies, renewal and repair—all these things concern a university exactly as they do the best manufacturing plant in the country. If we increase the size of the plant, we increase the cost of operation. More buildings call for more heat, more light, more care. Such expenses, Iowans have long since learned to call contingent. They are part of the cost of the business.

At the University, they are not only doing more business from year to year, but they are doing it better. Primitive, combustible buildings are being replaced with beautiful, well-appointed, fireproof structures, worthy of the work and the dignity of the commonwealth.

For all these reasons, legislative support will require constant readjustment so long as the State continues to advance in wealth, intelligence, and power. It is, therefore, with sincere confidence that we state the needs of the University and of all the other institutions under the control of the State Board of Education.

To proffer no such request would mean that the institutions were stagnant, moribund, inefficient and incompetent.

The special need of the University today lies in the direction of additions to the faculties. This is made necessary, not alone by growth in the student body, but by the enlarged scope of educational effort. In several departments, there is imperative need for additional strong men.

BRIEF STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

A. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations—Annual.

1. Colleges of Applied Science, Liberal Arts, Law, Pharmacy and Medicine $52,050.00

To meet the new demands in a very moderate way in the Colleges just designated, this increased appropriation is needed annually.

2. College of Dentistry $23,725.00

For years the College of Dentistry has had wholly inadequate support. Today it is crowded with students whom we can care for only in most inadequate fashion, both in the matter of instruction and room for work. To reinforce the instructional staff, this amount is needed.

3. College of Education $20,000.00

The University with all its libraries, laboratories, museums, and colleges, affords, and must ever afford, an ideal place for the training of teachers, notably those called upon to serve the state as high school principals and superintendents of our city schools. We are unable to meet the demand in this field of our work. To this particular phase of higher education, to meet an absolute necessity in towns and cities, other states about us are appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars to be used at their universities. The University of Iowa would make a beginning with the amount set out above.

4. School of Commerce ..... $ 7,500.00

Near in importance to the training of superintendents and principals, lies the training of those who serve in the world of business, in municipal and governmental employ. Our great commercial enterprises, our cities, as well as our civil government, in all branches, demand the service of educated men trained to particular work. To meet the call for such efficient service, the University School of Commerce is engaged. To meet the varied phases of its problem, it needs the additional support indicated above.

5. College of Fine Arts..... $ 7,100.00

The latest college added to the group that constitutes today the University of Iowa is the College of Fine Arts. This college includes at present the Department of Graphic and Plastic Arts, and the School of Music. Never was proffered instruction more timely than that offered today by the College of Fine Arts to the State of Iowa. The widespread increase in wealth shared by our people in unexampled fortune, gives opportunity for the use of art as a factor in everyday life as never before in our history. That the opportunity may be rightly used, our people need instruction. The University aims to afford this instruction, and asks this amount for the College of Fine Arts.

6. Summer School ..... $ 8,000.00

For some years, the University has maintained a summer session, beginning immediately after commencement and continuing six weeks. This procedure has not only been increasingly popular, but it has made the University plant serviceable at minimum of cost at a time when it were otherwise idle. It is proposed to extend the service of the summer session by lengthening the period of instruction from six weeks to nine weeks. This will accommodate a very large number of students, giving to teachers, particularly, opportunity to use the University during their long vacation. For this purpose, the amount designated is needed.

7. Graduate College ..... $ 6,000.00

The Graduate College stands for research. Its appeal is to those anxious to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge, to prepare the way for the manufacturer and the inventor, as well as to maintain, in our State, scholarship, the love of letters, and the spirit of sound learning. For the conduct of the graduate work of the University, in an effort to serve all colleges in Iowa, an appropriation is recommended as set out above.

8. University Extension $10,000.00

The Thirty-fifth General Assembly made provision for University Extension; and for less than two years attempt has been made to bring to Iowa communities all sorts of information of a practical sort: information in matters sanitary, municipal, educational and social. This effort has developed a public interest, a response which is nothing less than surprising. One phase, in particular, of this work seems to meet, everywhere, public approbation: the work done for the welfare and health of

children. There is urgent call for a research station for child welfare, the instruction in this matter to reach every community in Iowa. To establish such station of research and organize this form of University Extension, there should be the additional appropriation indicated.

9. Repair and Contingent .....$ 5,000.00

An increase is now needed to assist in keeping in good condition the larger number of buildings, as well as the increased amount of equipment and steam lines. At present, this fund is inadequate. It is in the interest of economy that the buildings should be kept in good repair. To do this, an increase is imperative.

10. Department of Buildings and Grounds.....$12,000.00

To provide for the further improvement of the buildings and grounds as well as to assist in keeping the buildings in good condition, this amount is needed.

11. Administration .....$ 6,000.00

For years, the President of the University has not had a Secretary, and a man should be provided who can take care of a large part of the detail work that has been done by the President. Additional help is also needed in the Registrar's office. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient.

B. Special Appropriations for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1. Equipment and Supplies $15,000.00

This is the same amount that was appropriated by the last General Assembly.

2. Equipment of Buildings and Buildings Partially Equipped $50,000.00

This is a reduction of $10,000.00 from the same item of two years ago.

3. Electrical Equipment $10,000.00

This is a new item, and it is made necessary because of the growth of the University plant.

4. Purchase of Land $30,000.00

In each of its previous reports, the Board has urged upon the General Assembly that it would be economy to make a large appropriation for the purchase of additional land for the use of the University. Every year that passes adds to the value of the property that necessarily must be purchased by the State sooner or later. Many, many thousands of dollars would have been saved if this matter could have been taken up years ago, and settled in a large way. The Board recognizes the exigencies of the present time, however, and has reduced the request for money to purchase additional land to the absolute needs of the next two years.

5. Paving, Cement Walks, and Care of Grounds.....$10,000.00

This is the same amount that was appropriated by the last general assembly.

6. Enlarged Heating Plant $18,000.00

This asking is made necessary because of the growth of the University plant. The fund should be made available for the first year of the biennium.

7. Tunnel to New Buildings.....$ 6,000.00

This amount is needed for the extension of tunnels to the new buildings now being constructed. The appropriation made by the last General Assembly for a similar purpose was $10,000.00.

The above special appropriation requested for the University for the biennium, 1915-1917, are less than the aggregate of those granted two years ago.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

A. Present Maintenance Half Mill Tax to be Continued—Annual $377,500.00

1.	Support for Collegiate Departments.....	$125,000.00
2.	Agricultural Extension, including Home Economics.....	48,000.00
3.	Agricultural Experiment Station Farm and Work.....	57,000.00
4.	Agricultural and Home Economics One and Two Year Non-Collegiate Courses	12,500.00
5.	Trade School and Engineering Extension.....	25,000.00
6.	Engineering Experiment Station	5,000.00
7.	Veterinary Practitioners' Courses	5,000.00
8.	Veterinary Investigations	10,000.00
9.	Repair and Contingent	10,000.00
10.	Two and Four Year Courses in Home Economics for Homemakers and Teachers	20,000.00
11.	Equipment of Departments and Buildings.....	40,000.00
12.	Maintenance and Improvements of Public Grounds.....	10,000.00
13.	Enlargement of Buildings and Small Additional Buildings	10,000.00
	Total annually	$377,500.00

B. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations—Annual.

1.	Support for Collegiate Departments.....	$125,000.00
2.	Support for Summer Session.....	10,000.00
3.	Agricultural Experiment Station	25,000.00
4.	Engineering Experiment Station	5,000.00
5.	Veterinary Investigations	5,000.00
6.	Sub-Collegiate Courses in Agriculture, Home Economics, and Trade Schools in Engineering.....	16,500.00

7.	Agricultural and Home Economics Extension	26,625.00
8.	Engineering Extension	7,500.00
	Total annually	$220,625.00

C. Special Appropriations for the Improvement and Enlargement of Buildings, for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1.	Additional Equipment and Furnishings for Buildings and Departments	$ 30,000.00
2.	Extension of Heating System and Equipment of Heating Plant	39,600.00
3.	Repairs and Improvements for Dairy Building, Old Agricultural Hall and Barns, and Temporary Provision for Fruit Storage	8,000.00
4.	Temporary Provision for Home Economics Laboratory	1,500.00
5.	For Enlargement of Buildings and Additional Small Buildings	20,000.00
	Total for the biennium	$ 99,100.00

One-half of the above special appropriations may be used each year of the biennial period beginning July 1, 1915.

D. Special Appropriations for Equipment and Furnishings for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1.	Equipment and Furnishings for Chemistry Building	$ 50,000.00
2.	Equipment for Science Building	5,000.00
3.	Settling and Storage Tank	15,000.00
	Total for the biennium	$ 70,000.00

BRIEF STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

A. Present Half Mill Tax to be Continued—Annual—.....$377,500.00

The above half mill tax, not to exceed $377,500.00, was made available for each of the two years ending December 31, 1915, by Chapter 228, laws of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1913, providing for a one-half mill tax. It is necessary that this be renewed, or that it be made a regular annual appropriation.

B. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations, Beginning July 1, 1915—Annual.

1. Support for Collegiate Departments.....$125,000.00

This increase is needed chiefly for additional teachers to care for the rapidly increasing number of students. The increase in enrollment of resident students for the college year 1911-12 to 1912-13 was 240, from 1912-13 to 1913-14 it was 420, and from 1913-14 to 1914-15 it is about 260. Thus the enrollment at the present time is nearly 1,000 in excess of the enrollment when estimates were being prepared for the last General

Assembly, and the attendance is nearly 700 in excess of the attendance exactly two years ago. The present Freshmen class numbers more than were enrolled in all the college departments of the college nine years ago. It is practically certain that large increases of enrollment will continue through the next biennium, especially in Agriculture and Home Economics.

About $40,000.00 of the increase is for general expenses, including especially $10,000.00 additional for fuel and $5,000.00 additional for janitor service. Almost every department is subject to increase of its expense because of increased enrollment. Some deparements, such as Chemistry, increase their enrollment almost as much as the entire college, because the work of such departments is fundamental to all courses, and it is taken practically by all students.

With the development and constantly wider application of science to industries, it becomes necessary to widen the scope of subjects taught in colleges, and this means the occasional establishment of a new department or sub-department. At the present time, subjects greatly needing such recognition are plant disease, nutrition, and farm management.

2. Support for Summer Session.....$10,000.00

The Summer Session has received a great impetus by reason of legislation enacted by the last General Assembly, which requires agriculture, home economics and trade school work to be taught in public schools throughout the State. There is now an enormous demand from teachers who have had years of experience for instruction along these new lines, so that they may comply with the provisions of the law. In other states where the pressure upon teachers to qualify along these new lines is even less than in Iowa, the land grant institutions are heavily burdened by the demands made upon them. The Summer Session at this college was attended in 1913 by 215 students. A year later the enrollment was 618, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. It is confidently expected that the enrollment next year, if facilities permit, will exceed 1,000. Plans are under consideration, also, for extending the length of the sumer term.

3. Agricultural Experiment Station $25,000.00

The Station is doing much work on the economical feeding of animals, especially in reference to silage, alfalfa, and other roughage; also orchard spraying, soil fertility maintenance, crop rotation, correction of soil acidity, poultry problems, dairy manufacturing, and agricultural engineering. The last General Assembly provided an experimental farm on which important agronomy experiments in reference to plant production are already under way. It is proposed to continue all useful lines of work now in progress and to extend operations so as to include additional and serious difficulties which are presenting themselves to the farmers of the State. Among these are the economical production of beef and pork on valuable Iowa land, the causes of variation in milk flow, preservative treatment of timbers, orchard humus, storage of fruit,

injury to foliage by common sprays, apple breeding, orchard management, seed improvement and selection, corn ear worms, cabbage disease immunity, irrigation, and other subjects. These have vital influence on operations within the State which amount to many millions of dollars annually. What industrial problem in the State is of greater importance than to determine and establish agricultural methods which will increase production, decrease cost, and leave the soil as good or better as each year passes on? Where precaution has not been taken, states and nations have gone to ruin.

4. Engineering Experiment Station .....$ 5,000.00

The Engineering Experiment Station is devoted to the study of engineering problems of greatest concern to the State. Among those now in hand are the utilization of clay products with test of fire clay materials, work with drain tile and sewer pipe and methods of reinforcement of same, study of highway bridges with reference to distribution of loads and necessary supporting strength, central power plants, and numerous other subjects. It is proposed to further develop this work by including studies of Iowa coal with reference to most efficient combustion.

5. Veterinary Investigations .....$ 5,000.00

New animal diseases are constantly appearing. These may, and sometimes do, quickly cause enormous losses. The study of certain complications arising in connection with hog cholera is now being made. There are now two serious animal diseases in this State which are not understood and which need thorough investigation. With the increase indicated, it is proposed to investigate these diseases.

6. Sub-Collegiate Courses in Agriculture, Home Economics, and Trade Schools in Engineering.....$16,500.00

Work of this character should be encouraged for the large number of young men and young women who have not finished accredited high school courses and wish to spend one or two years in preparation for useful vocations. The work has high value, and should be placed upon a basis to attract many more persons than are now availing themselves of these opportunities. The newer courses in trade school and homemaking, started under authority of the last legislature, are making promising beginnings.

7. Agricultural and Home Economics Extension.....$26,625.00

In the biennium, this will amount to $53,250.00, and the amount is to be used to offset appropriations by the United States government under the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill which call for co-operative efforts by states accepting the terms of this bill. The funds appropriated by the State are to be administered at the State College, as well as those appropriated by the Federal Government, and in accordance with plans approved by both the United States government and the College. The amounts available from the government are, for the first year of the biennium, $18,794.00, and for the second year, $34,456.00, a total of

$53,250.00. The increased appropriation from Nation and State will permit the increasing of the valuable work being done in the line of agricultural and home economics extension in rural districts, and it will permit home economics extension to be carried on in connection with engineering extension work, especially for the benefit of people employed in factories.

8. Engineering Extension .....$ 7,500.00

This line of work, begun under the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, is proving highly valuable. With the increase it is proposed to establish more trade courses throughout the State, develop correspondence study work for young men and women employed in factories, conduct trade schools in the interest of automobile manufacturing and repairing, and other such activities. The expenses of trade school courses are borne largely by fees which the pupils pay, the State appropriations being supplementary.

C. Special Appropriations for the Improvement and Enlargement of Buildings for the Biennum 1915-1917.

1. Additional Equipment and Furnishings for Buildings and Departments $30,000.00

This request is due to the great need for additional live stock, more equipment for mining engineering, more scientific works of reference in the library, and other lesser items. It is proposed during the biennium to purchase typical high class animals of various strains and breeds for the purpose of increasing the stock which may be used in class room instruction and in experimental work. It is highly desirable, in this great live stock state, that the college should have representative animals of all the types that are economically important. There should be at least one stallion and two mares belonging to the principal draft breeds, and one bull and a few cows belonging to the principal beef and dairy breeds, also typical specimens of hog and sheep breeds. After a few years, some of the present stock and the progeny of present and prospective stock can be sold to advantage.

It is proposed to install for the mining engineering department important equipment which is now entirely lacking. This includes ore dressing and coal washing machinery and certain other apparatus to enable this department to present as strong a course as the large mining interests of the State should have.

One of the greatest needs of this college is a better reference library. Scientific investigators in the faculty and research students are constantly handicapped by having to send away for scientific works needed temporarily. Too often the necessary works cannot be borrowed. The library has been poorly quartered and almost starved. To properly equip it in the single line of veterinary science so that we might have available the records of work done by German and French investigators and others throughout the world, would cost $15,000.00. Money spent in this way is an economy because it enables investigators in the laboratories

of the college to quickly and accurately learn of the results of experiments elsewhere, and thus saves time and the cost of duplicating experiments here. An expenditure of $50,000.00 for new books could not be called extravagant as compared with the needs of the case.

2. Extension of Heating System and Equipment for Heating Plant $39,600.00

The following items are included:

2 500 H. P. boilers	$ 7,000.00
2 sets chain grate stokers	3,425.00
Piping for boilers	1,200.00
Foundations and settings	2,100.00
Coal hopper	1,500.00
Ash conveyor	2,500.00
Turrell regulator	675.00
Railroad scales	1,500.00
Car moving apparatus	425.00
Feed water pump for boilers	750.00
Breeching for boilers	450.00
Exciter and alternating current machine	1,475.00
Vacuum system for heating three buildings	1,000.00
600 ft. heating tunnel to complete the tunnel loop	7,200.00
700 ft. heating tunnel to new buildings	8,400.00
Total	$39,600.00

These items are self-explanatory. They are made necessary by reason of the growth of the institution.

3. Repairs and Improvements for Dairy Building, Old Agricultural Hall and Barns, and Temporary Provision for Fruit Storage ..... $ 8,000.00

This item is to provide for utilizing valuable space which can be made available at relatively small cost, especially in the large basement of the Old Agricultural Building and in the basement and attic of the Dairy Building. It is necessary to do some reconstruction of old, heavy walls so as to admit light, and new floors and partitions are needed. Certain old barns need considerable overhauling to provide modern systems of ventilation and to allow portions of these buildings to be used for different purposes than originally planned. A small building is needed in the college orchard where fruit may be collected in the fall and held for a short time until provision is made for marketing.

4. Temporary Provision for Home Economics Laboratories ..... $ 1,500.00

It has become necessary to conduct some of the Home Economics work in rooms outside of the Home Economics Building. Four or five laboratories should be fitted up next year. These will require the installation of cabinets and fitting rooms. The more expensive laboratory equipment in this department relates to cooking, and all of this will be confined to the present Home Economics Building if possible, but at least one of the sewing and fitting laboratories will have to be altered for cooking purposes.

5. For Enlargement of Buildings and Additional Small Buildings $20,000.00

A considerable number of small buildings are needed to properly supplement the larger buildings and to provide for instructional and experimental requirements distant from the main campus. The item asked for would be sufficient to somewhat relieve the situation. Among the buildings most urgently needed are the following:

(a) *Repair Shop.* Carpenters, plumbers, painters and electricians working on the campus need suitable headquarters for their materials and work. An old building is now being used, but it is not convenient to places where most of the work is done, and valuable time is lost on this account. It is not large enough for the requirements and it is not in condition to serve much longer. It is one of the oldest buildings on the campus.

(b) *Barn for Dairy Farm.* Separate quarters are desirable for the several bulls which have to be maintained to represent different leading breeds at the Dairy Farm.

(c) *Poultry Houses.* Additional houses are needed to provide instruction for larger classes in poultry husbandry.

(d) *Agricultural Engineering Annex.* The Agricultural Engineering Department needs suitable quarters for storing and demonstrating large tractors and other agricultural machinery. About $25,000.00 worth of such apparatus has been loaned to the college and much of it cannot be given good care because of limited building space. The structure proposed is a cheap but durable shed building.

(e) *Student Quarters, Cattle Shed and Judging Pavilion.* As the Dairy Farm is about a mile from the college campus, it is necessary that a shed or pavilion be provided for stock judging and demonstration work on the farm. It is also desirable to have students' quarters provided there for the accommodation of limited numbers of students who are assigned to the work of caring for stock and obtaining practical instruction.

(f) *Shelter for Rattler and Grinding Machines.* It is proposed to build a small addition to one of the engineering buildings at a point which will not disfigure the building, to accommodate the rattler and grinding machines which are noise and dirt producers and should be kept in quarters separate from other lines of work.

(g) *Outside Kiln and Shed for Ceramics.* The need for this is due to the fact that the kilns are now located in a space which is used also for other purposes; and these other purposes must be sacrificed when a blast is on, because of uncomfortable heat.

(h) *Cottages for Foremen and Laborers.* The greatest difficulty is experienced in securing and holding good help on the college farm and other premises, because of distance from available residences for such persons. It is desirable also to have at least a few reliable men quartered near the college buildings to furnish help at a time of fire or other emergency.

(i) *Storehouse for Foundry Castings and Supplies.* At the present time, these castings and supplies are stored out of doors, and they are

deteriorating because of exposure to the weather. There are losses, also, which would not occur if a suitable building were used.

(j) *Building for Ore Dressing and Coal Washing.* This is to house equipment which is needed to permit necessary practical instruction in mining engineering.

(k) *Temporary Building for Trade School Courses.* These courses are making a good beginning. Laboratory rooms are needed for some of the work which it has not been feasible to provide for in the regular college laboratories. Later, with the enlargement of the college plant, the laboratories may be provided, but in the meantime a temporary building would serve the purpose.

D. Special Appropriations for Equipment and Furnishings for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1. Equipment and Furnishings of Chemistry Building.$50,000.00

This item is of the utmost importance. The Chemistry Department was burned out about two years ago. A special appropriation was made by the last General Assembly, but it was $60,000.00 less than recommended. The new building is filled with temporary equipment. The welfare of nearly 1,800 students is concerned.

2. Equipment for Science Building.....$ 5,000.00

This equipment is for a new building to be provided from the millage tax.

3. Settling and Storage Water Tank.....$15,000.00

The college water supply, at times, is as brown as chocolate, due to the heavy iron content. The matter has been studied by competent engineers, and they agree that a settling tank will provide the best remedy.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

A. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations—Annual.

1.	Additional Teachers' Fund	$10,000.00
2.	Additional Contingent Fund	8,200.00
3.	Additional Summer Term Fund	25,500.00
4.	Additional Librarian's Salary Fund	1,500.00
5.	Additional Hospital Fund	1,000.00
6.	Extension Service Fund	20,000.00
	Total annually	$66,200.00

B. Special Appropriations for the Biennium 1915-1917.

1.	Furniture Fund for New Dormitory	$15,000.00
2.	Paving Fund	1,600.00
	Total for the Biennium	$16,600.00

BRIEF STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

A. Increase of Maintenance Appropriations, Beginning July 1, 1915—Annual.

1. Teachers' Salary Support $10,000.00

The increase of the expense of living, the demand for superior teachers in every educational institution of the country, the growth of the student body requiring additional teachers, and the absolute need to keep pace with the standards set by other states in the payment of salaries or else lose the best professors now employed, are the causes for the request to increase the teachers' fund during the next biennial period. The constant losses to the staff of instruction by appointment elsewhere should be avoided or else the efficiency must be reduced. It is necessary to spend about one-half of the proposed amount for new teachers in the vocational and rural educational lines recently developed and improved. These new industrial phases of education are of such importance that the training of teachers for such work has more than ordinary reason for recognition.

2. Contingent ..... $ 8,200.00

The increase of buildings at the institution, resulting in the need for more fuel, janitor work and employees is responsible for the request for the expansion of the Contingent fund. Night service will need to cover the full time of twenty-four hours with the opening of the dormitory in September, 1915, and, since the expansion of the work of the College now includes the hours 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., the expense for such maintenance is a constant quantity easily estimated. With the gradual increase of students and the expected expansion of the summer term to twelve weeks, the contingent expenses are computed on a very strict basis of economy. No special provision for renewal of furniture has been made in a number of years, and hence the importance of keeping it in good condition. With eight acres of floors in all departments, the problems of maintenance are computed on actual conditions known to exist.

3. Summer Term $25,500.00

The Summer Term fund already provided for by a permanent annual appropriation is sufficient to pay the expenses of a six weeks' session. The teachers in the service of the State are specially benefited by the summer term. Last summer 2,022 students were enrolled during their vacation. The condition of the scholarship and efficiency of these teachers is such that their improvement in successful management and in methods of instruction is imperative. It is the intention of the Board of Education to extend this session to twelve weeks and thus have the institution render all the service of which the plant, the equipment and the faculty are capable. Since free tuition is accorded to all such students, the expense is here estimated on the basis that the present six weeks' session has cost in previous years.

4. Librarian's Salary .....$ 1,500.00

The increase of the librarian's salary fund is due to the extension of the summer term to twelve weeks, the amount requested being the actual expense that such additional time will require.

5. Hospital .....$ 1,000.00

The hospital service will need to be maintained during the additional six weeks added to the summer term, and a nurse for the conducting of the detention or emergency hospital must be added. The support fund now granted is not sufficient to carry the expense of the hospital service, and the visiting and inspecting nurse service now required. The additional fund requested will give the care and the protection that the welfare of the students demands. Inspection of the temporarily sick is an economic method of management, since it is common to postpone calling a physician until the condition is serious. Since the college does not maintain a resident physician, this nurse service is of great importance.

6. Extension Service $20,000.00

During the year 1914-1915 an extension service has been conducted. In this service, instruction is given by an itinerant faculty going to the several counties where the teachers are employed and there meeting them in classes on Saturdays. This service is known by the name "Teacher Study Centers," and is an undertaking in which the teachers are given superior help at the least possible expense. During 1913-14, 1,040 such different students were enrolled, and during 1914-15, it is anticipated that more than 3,000 will be enrolled. It is the judgment of the Board that this kind of work is of the greatest value and should have the largest encouragement. The amount requested in this appropriation will not be sufficient to provide for every county in the State, but it is hoped that economic management may be able to provide, from other sources, the amount that may be required in addition.

B. Special Appropriations for the Biennum 1915-1917.

1. Furniture for New Dormitory $15,000.00

The new dormitory will need to provide for the accommodation of 125 women students. This calls for furniture for the reception rooms, offices, dining room, kitchen, lodgings for the officers and the assistants, and for lodgings for the students. Careful estimates on good, plain, substantial furniture indicate that the amount asked must be prudently invested to suitably equip this new building on the basis suggested.

2. Paving Fund .....$ 1,600.00

Twenty-Third Street has been partially paved by a previous appropriation. The City of Cedar Falls and the residents of this street desire to take steps to pave the remainder during the next biennial period. This unpaved part of the street passes along the location of the new dormitory, and for the purpose of cleanliness and sanitation this paving should be granted. The estimates here given include the curbing and the paving with brick of the State's half of the street adjoining the College grounds.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR THE COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

SPECIALS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1915-1917.

1.	Oculist Fund	$ 200.00
2.	Electric Light Plant	3,000.00
3.	Pianos and Furniture	5,000.00
4.	Barns and Silo	4,500.00
5.	Paving, Sidewalks and Improvement of Grounds.	2,500.00
6.	Printing Plant	2,000.00
	Total	$17,200.00

The Thirty-fifth General Assembly, by a continuous appropriation, took care of the General Support Fund and the Contingent Fund of this institution. These funds provide for the maintenance of the institution, economically administered, and no increase is asked for the next biennium.

BRIEF STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

1. Oculist Fund ..... $ 200.00

The Oculist Fund is one that has been granted by General Assemblies for many years. It is doubtful if the State receives as great a return on any investment. The vision of many of the children enrolled at this institution has been materially helped by the specialist who takes care of the children for this pittance; and some have been helped to such a degree that they have been able to attend seeing schools. The above is the amount asked for the biennium.

2. Electric Light Plant ..... $ 3,000.00

We are now paying over $1,000.00 a year for electric lighting. A plant of our own would reduce this annual expenditure very materially, as the exhaust steam from the engine would be utilized in heating the buildings. A careful estimate of this has been made by an expert. The amount indicated above is the sum asked for this purpose.

3. Pianos and Furniture ..... $ 5,000.00

It is well known that piano tuning is one of the most lucrative employments open to the blind, and this must always be taught at our institution. The pianos on hand are practically worn out, and will need to be replaced. The amount designated above is asked for this purpose.

4. Barns and Silo ..... $ 4,500.00

Nearly all the small buildings at this institution are practically worn out and must be replaced with new ones. We ask from this General Assembly $4,500.00 for barns and silo. The latter will be very desirable for the feeding of stock at the institution.

5. Paving, Sidewalks and Improvement of Grounds. . $ 2,500.00

It has been a long time since anything has been done regarding the improvement of grounds. The main driveway should be paved, and

considerable sidewalk is wanted. $2,500.00 is requested for this purpose.

6. Printing Plant .....$ 2,000.00

The matter of securing books and other printed matter for the blind is very expensive. If we installed a printing plant of our own for printing books and music, it would not only be of inestimable value to the students and teachers, but, in the end, it would save the State considerable money. As a beginning in this direction, the above appropriation is requested.

FINANCIAL AND EXPENSE REPORT

OF THE

Board and Finance Committee

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1912-1914

Endowment Fund College of Agriculture;
Per Diem, Mileage and Expense of the Members of the Board;
Salaries and Expense of the Finance Committee and Employes;
General Office Expenses

ENDOWMENT FUND IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

The Endowment Fund of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as reported at the close of the preceding biennial period, stood as follows:

Loans in force June 30, 1912	$683,800.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer of State June 30, 1912	3,017.97
Total fund June 30, 1912	$686,817.97

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, the movement of this fund has been as follows:

Loans in force June 30, 1912		$683,800.00
Loans made during the present biennium	$195,200.00	
Loans paid during the present biennium	193,450.00	
Loans increase during the present biennium		1,750.00
Loans in force June 30, 1914		$685,550.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer of State June 30, 1914		1,267.97
Total endowment fund June 30, 1914		$686,817.97

Loans amounting to $67,500.00 were renewed for periods ranging from five to ten years. The interest rate on the most of these renewals was increased from five to five and one-half per cent per annum.

The cash in the hands of the Treasurer of State is shown above to be in amount of $1,267.97. Of this amount, $1,250.00 is the proceeds of a prepaid loan due October 1, 1918, being number 684, and having privileges of prepayments on interest paying dates, and the interest thereon was prepaid to October 1, 1914, leaving only $17.97 of the Endowment Fund not bearing interest.

PER DIEM, MILEAGE AND EXPENSE OF MEMBERS.

For the members of the State Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Chapter 170, Sections 10 and 11, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly, and Chapter 192, Sections 28 and 29, Acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, and Chapter 321, Section 29, Acts of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

To Whom Paid—Members of Board of Education	Stenographers, Messages, Etc.	Per Diem	Mileage	Amount
D. D. Murphy, president	$ 102.96	$ 833.00	$ 383.12	$ 1,319.08
J. H. Trewin	348.77	616.00	50.12	1,014.89
A. B. Funk	1.26	595.00	218.80	815.06
Geo. T. Baker		553.00	183.81	736.81
Charles R. Brenton		448.00	102.48	550.48
P. K. Holbrook		938.00	427.40	1,365.40
E. P. Schoentgen		623.00	307.80	930.80
H. M. Eicher	9.66	532.00	108.52	650.18
Roger Leavitt		378.00	81.08	459.08
Total	$ 462.65	$ 5,516.00	$ 1,863.13	$ 7,841.78

FINANCE COMMITTEE, SALARIES, MILEAGE AND EXPENSE.

For the office of Finance Committee of the State Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Chapter 170, Sections 10 and 11, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly.

To Whom Paid — Members of the Finance Committee	Salaries	Traveling Expenses	Amount
W. R. Boyd, chairman, 2 years at $3,500.00	$ 7,000.00	$ 2,257.72	$ 9,257.72
Thos. Lambert, 2 years at $3,500.00	7,000.00	2,343.99	9,343.99
D. A. Emery, secretary, 14 months at $3,500.00 per annum	4,083.32	276.19	4,359.51
W. H. Gemmill, secretary, 6 months and 16 days at $3,500.00 per annum	1,900.56	319.74	2,220.30
Total	$19,983.88	$ 5,197.64	$ 25,181.52

INSPECTORS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS, SALARIES AND MILEAGE.

For the office of Inspectors of Secondary Schools, under the State Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Chapter 170, Sections 10 and 11, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly.

To Whom Paid	Salary	Traveling Expenses	Amount
P. E. McClenahan, Inspector— One month at $2,000.00 per annum; 23 months at $2,200.00 per annum	$ 4,383.33	$ 1,444.39	$ 5,827.72
John E. Foster, Assistant Inspector— Ten months and 2 days at $1,800.00 per annum; 7 months and 10 days at $2,000.00 per annum	2,732.77	1,198.07	3,930.84
Leslie I. Reed, Assistant Inspector— Four months and 16 days at $2,000.00 per annum	777.77	290.97	1,068.74
Total	$ 7,893.87	$ 2,933.43	$ 10,827.30

EMPLOYEES' SALARIES, MILEAGE AND EXPENSE.

For the office of the State Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Chapter 170, Sections 10 and 11, Acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly.

To Whom Paid	Salary	Traveling Expenses	Amount
J. W. Bowdish, auditor and accountant, two years at $150.00 per month	$ 3,600.00	$ 287.14	$ 3,887.14
J. W. Bowdish, release 24 mortgages Iowa State College endowment fund			12.00
Lida M. Erwin, stenographer and file clerk, 3 months at $85.00 and 21 months at $100.00 per month	2,355.00	9.26	2,364.26
Millicent Warriner, stenographer, 3 months at $65.00 and 21 months at $75.00 per month	1,770.00		1,770.00
Mabel Strom, stenographer, extra, 9 days at $3.50	31.50		31.50
B. F. Swanson & Co., 31 pages mimeograph at 75c per page	23.25		23.25
Edith R. Wasson, multigraph and stenographic work	5.50		5.50
Pauline Mareus, stenographer, extra	2.35		2.35
Jennie Sonnesehein, stenographer, extra, 45½ days at $3.00	136.50		136.50
May Johnson, stenographer, extra, 28½ days at $2.50	71.25		71.25
David E. Cloyd, expert work	100.00		100.00
Geo. H. Betts, expert work	52.80		52.80
Total	$ 8,148.15	$ 296.40	$ 8,456.55

SUPPLIES DRAWN FROM SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

For the Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 165.

Paper	$ 75.23
Envelopes	2.37
Pencils, pens, etc.	12.86
Books	2.68
Rubber bands	2.94
Paste, ink, etc.	1.52
Sundries, soap, etc.	52.07
Postage	791.35
Total	$ 941.02

PRINTING BY STATE PRINTER.

For office of Board of Education from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 121.

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1912		
August 10	500 letter heads	$ 1.50
August 26	1,000 envelopes	1.50
August 26	5,000 letter heads	6.50
September 14	5,000 envelopes	6.50
September 14	1,000 envelopes	1.50
October 4	2,000 bulletins	51.64

PRINTING BY STATE PRINTER—Concluded

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
October 22	Circular on graduation	16.65
October 22	250 press sheets	3.50
October 22	750 circular letters	3.50
October 22	250 circular letters	2.60
October 22	2,000 envelopes with clasp	2.75
November 14	10,000 envelopes	12.75
November 14	1,000 envelopes	1.50
December 14	1,500 bulletins	44.96
December 31	500 advance sheets of report	18.24
December 31	1,000 envelopes	1.50
December 31	500 envelopes	1.50
December 31	500 co-ordination circulars	45.48
December 31	Printing name H. M. Eicher 5,000 letter heads	6.50
December 31	4,500 biennial reports	1,195.30
1913		
January 20	4,500 biennial reports, index and covers	30.88
January 23	500 receipt blanks	3.20
March 5	2,000 letter heads	2.75
March 5	2,000 envelopes	2.75
April 9	500 requisition blanks, College of Agriculture	3.20
May 5	1,000 envelopes	1.50
May 17	10,000 report blanks, inspector	12.70
July 8	500 mortgage release blanks	3.20
October 14	5,000 envelopes	6.50
October 14	1,000 envelopes	1.50
October 14	1,000 envelopes	1.50
October 14	2,000 letter heads	4.00
December 12	3,000 letter heads	4.00
December 12	3,000 envelopes	4.00
1914		
January 9	8,000 letter heads	10.25
January 17	500 envelopes	1.50
January 29	1,000 report blanks	7.40
January 29	1,000 envelopes	1.50
March 4	4,000 envelopes	5.25
March 20	1,000 envelopes	1.50
April 2	500 envelopes	1.50
April 2	500 envelopes	1.50
April 2	800 bulletins, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4	118.88
April 2	1,200 bulletins, No. 2	15.81
April 2	1,200 bulletins, No. 3	15.81
April 2	1,200 bulletins, No. 4	15.81
May 8	10,000 uniform blanks	18.35
May 29	500 requisitions, University	3.20
June 25	500 mortgage blanks, University	3.20
	Total printing by State Printer	$ 1,729.01
	OTHER PRINTING.	
1913		
January 20	Republican Printing Co., 500 folders, 500 booklets	57.50
February 12	Homestead Printing Co., 500 charts	18.50
	Total	$ 1,805.01

BINDING BY STATE BINDER.

For office of Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 121.

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1912		
November 2	Folding and stitching 2,000 bulletins, No. 1	$ 3.00
December 27	Folding and stitching 2,250 circulars	3.45
December 27	Folding and stitching 1,500 circulars	2.25
December 27	Folding and stitching 500 circulars	.75

BINDING BY STATE BINDER—Concluded

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1913		
January 17	Folding, stitching and trimming 500 advance sheets	.75
January 31	Binding 3,000 biennial reports, paper	196.80
January 13	Binding biennial reports; 500, cloth	145.60
1914		
February 13	Ruling 1,000 report blanks	6.37
March 12	Folding and stitching bulletins Nos. 2 and 3, 1,250 each	3.90
April 1	Folding, stitching and trimming 1,250 bulletins, No. 4	1.95
April 1	Cutting leaves and pasting three inserts, bulletin No. 4	7.50
April 1	Cutting leaves and pasting three inserts, bulletin No. 3	7.50
April 1	Folding and insert plates bulletin No. 3	2.50
April 16	Folding, stitching and trimming 800 bulletins, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4	1.20
April 16	Cutting, folding and pasting 7 inserts, bulletins No. 2, No. 3, No. 4	12.20
June 25	Samuel D. Page & Co., binding committee minutes	8.00
	Total	$ 403.12

ENGRAVING.

For Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 121.

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1913		
March 1	Des Moines Engraving Co., zinc etching	$ 22.30

STOCK USED BY STATE PRINTER AND STATE BINDER.

For Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 165.

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1912		
July 29	Envelopes	$ .55
July 30	Letter heads	5.70
August 6	Envelopes	1.37
September 9	Envelopes	8.40
September 12	Envelopes	1.05
September 30	Bulletin No. 1	16.66
October 1	Envelopes	2.40
October 11	Letters	.29
October 11	Letters	.86
October 12	Press sheets	.72
October 16	Co-ordination bulletins	5.26
October 29	Envelopes	1.05
October 31	Envelopes	10.50
December 3	Leaflets	8.15
December 11	Co-ordination bulletins	2.71
December 30	Advance sheets	5.33
December 30	Envelopes	.84
December 30	Reports	75.33
December 31	Envelopes	1.37

STOCK USED BY STATE PRINTER AND STATE BINDER—Concluded

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1913		
January 8	Reports	240.89
January 18	Receipts	.31
March 1	Letter heads	2.28
March 1	Envelopes	2.73
May 1	Envelopes	1.40
May 14	Report blanks	14.40
June 26	Releases of mortgage	.82
September 30	Envelopes	1.42
September 30	Envelopes	1.41
October 1	Envelopes	9.05
October 7	Letter heads	2.08
October 10	Letter heads	3.57
October 10	Envelopes	3.85
1914		
January 3	Letter heads	9.52
January 10	Envelopes	.51
January 22	Report blanks	.90
January 23	Envelopes	1.29
January 10	Envelopes	1.40
January 17	Envelopes	5.08
March 19	Envelopes	1.28
May 2	Warrant requisitions	.42
June 15	Mortgage blanks	.78
May 14	Pratt & Co., 10 reams of Old Deerfield	16.80
	Total	$ 471.63

EXPRESS, FREIGHT AND CARTAGE.

For Board of Education, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Chapter 192, Section 3, Thirty-third General Assembly.

Date	To Whom Paid	Amount
1912		
November 9	Wheaton Express Co.	$ .50
1913.		
July 29	Blue Line Transfer & Storage Co.	.25
September 9	U. S. Express	.65
1914		
March 31	U. S. Express	.55
	Total	$ 1.95

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

For Board of Education from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 165, and Chapter 170, Section 8, Acts of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

Date	For What Purpose	Amount
1913		
July 29	Sectional book case	$ 35.70
May 13	Steel filing cases	48.00
August 22	Water cooler	11.00
	Total	$ 94.70

TELEPHONE, TOLLS AND TELEGRAMS.

For Board of Education from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriation under Code Section 164.

Iowa Telephone Co.—	
Rental two years at $24.00 per annum	$ 48.00
Toll service June 25, 1912, to June 25, 1913	145.10
Toll service June 25, 1913, to June 20, 1914	74.24
Western Union Telegraph Co.—	
From July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	14.23
From July 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914	9.92
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.—	
From July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914	3.24
Total	$ 294.73

OFFICE SUPPLIES, EXPENSES, ETC.

For the Board of Eudcation from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive. Paid from appropriations Code Section 165, and Chapter 170, Section 8, Acts of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

Date	To Whom Paid—For What Purpose	Amount
1912		
September 30	McNamara Kenworthy Co., note book holder	$ 3.25
October 29	Koch Bris. Printing Co., 500 index cards	1.65
November 29	Underwiod Typewriter Co., repair typewriter	.50
1913		
January 30	C. L. Dahlberg, loose leaf holder	.84
January 30	C. L. Dahlberg, note book holder	2.50
April 29	Underwood Typewriter Co., repair typewriter	.50
February 25	J. H. Queal & Co., lumber	.75
August 28	Koch Bros. Printing Co., 3 reams paper	6.00
September 15	Workman Mfg. Co., 500 journal sheets	2.95
October 29	McNamara Kenworthy Co., 900 sheets for minute book	15.00
1914		
January 14	Underwood Typewriter Co., repair typewriter	3.00
	Total	$ 36.94

RECAPITULATION.

Office of the State Board of Education for two years, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, inclusive.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—Expenses.

Per diem, members of Board of Education	$ 5,516.00	
Mileage, members of Board of Education	1,863.13	
President's office, stenographer, messages, etc	462.65	
		$ 7,841.78
Salaries—		
Members of Finance Committee	$19,983.88	
Inspectors of secondary schools	7,893.87	
Employes	8,148.15	
		36,025.90

Traveling Expenses—		
Members of Finance Committee	$ 5,197.64	
Inspectors of secondary schools	2,933.43	
Employes	296.40	
		8,427.47
Office Supplies—		
Postage	$ 791.35	
Drawn from Supply Department	149.67	
Sundry supplies and expenses, office	36.94	
Furniture and fixtures	94.70	
		1,072.66
Printing, Binding and Engraving—		
Printing by State Printer	$1,729.01	
Printing, other than State Printer	76.00	
Binding by State Binder	395.12	
Binding, other than State Binder	8.00	
Engraving	22.30	
		2,230.43
Sundry Expenses—		
Paper stock used by State Printer and Binder	$ 471.63	
Telephones, tolls and telegrams	294.73	
Express and drayage	1.95	
Release mortgages	12.00	
		780.31
Grand total		$ 56,378.55

THE

State University of Iowa

IOWA CITY, IOWA

REPORTS

FOR THE YEARS 1912-1913 AND 1913-1914

I. Report of the President.
II. Report of the Secretary.
III. Report of the Treasurer.
IV. Report of the Registrar.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Iowa State Board of Education:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the Code, Section 2641, I have the honor to submit herewith the President's report for the biennium from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914. The reports of the deans of the several colleges are made a part of this report, are on file, and are herein more or less extensively quoted.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas H. Macbride,
President.

September 30, 1914.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT MACBRIDE

I. THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE STAFF.

CHANGES.

In any great institution where large numbers of men are concerned, changes in personnel are constantly occurring. The biennium just closing records for Iowa comparatively few. President Bowman left us in March of the present year, to be succeeded by the author of this report. In June, Dean Dunn, of the College of Law, for reasons purely personal, resigned his position, to be succeeded by Judge Emlin McClain, who returns to the work of teaching after some years of service in the Supreme Court of the State. At the same time, Professor Barry Gilbert accepted a professorship in the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California, to be succeeded by Judge Robert L. Henry, Jr., recently dean of the School of Law of the University of North Dakota. Professor Gustav Schoettle resigned the directorate of the School of Music; Assistant Professor Heilman has left us to accept a position in the University of Illinois; while Professor Edwin D. Starbuck returns to his former place in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Dean Hosford, after twelve years of faithful service as Dean of the College of Dentistry, retired, to be succeeded by his colleague, Dr. F. T. Breene. Dr. William Jepson, for many years Professor of Surgery, resigned in September, 1912, to be succeeded temporarily by Dr. W. R. Whiteis, and later by Dr. Charles J. Rowan, of Chicago.

During the first year of the biennium, Professor I. A. Loos enjoyed leave of absence from the Department of Political Economy and Sociology; and Professor T. H. Macbride was employed in the forests of the Pacific Coast. During the year just closing, Professor B. Shimek has had a few months' leave of absence in Europe and has given a series of lectures in the University of Prague and addresses in various part of the Austrian Empire. Professor Ellsworth Faris and Professor James L. Deming were employed, during the second year of the biennium, in the Departments of Philosophy and Economics respectively.

At the beginning of the biennium, the Department of Home Economics was established at the University, in connection with the College of Liberal Arts, and placed in charge of Professor Ruth A. Wardall, who came to us from the University of Ohio.

SERVICE TO STUDENTS.

Of those above the rank of assistant, the total number giving instruction in the University at this time, including administrative officers, is approximately 225. The total number receiving instruction at the same time is 2,669. The number of students for each teacher is about 12. The ratio in eastern colleges is about 7; in Michigan and Minnesota, 15; so that it is evident that our teaching staff is not too great. No doubt, with the increased registration of the present year and no increase in the teaching staff, the showing will be still more to our disadvantage.

SALARIES.

Notwithstanding the generous support accorded the University during the last five years, the salaries paid still range conspicuously lower than those paid for similar services in neighboring institutions of the same rank. The continuous service of strong men year after year in any institution is a very important factor in its individuality and power; and while it is well known that educational service is, and always has been, everywhere rendered with only secondary or minor respect to financial reward, nevertheless, other things being equal, it is evident that in these days of competition we may not long continue an unequal contest, as we call to the service of Iowa new men of first-class ability and training. This may claim our attention again on another page. In any case, the adjustment of salaries to our rapidly changing economic conditions, as well as to the ever-increasing call for men, is a great problem in present day administration, nor less so in the conduct of a great university.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

In this immediate connection a word on the subject of pensions or retiring allowances may not be inappropriate. The Carnegie Foundation has forced this idea upon all educational institutions and has introduced a new element into all our fiscal management. In other words, the expectancy of a retiring allowance becomes a matter of financial consideration to be estimated when the question of salary is in issue.

Any reputable insurance company will sell an endowment policy which will provide a retiring allowance based upon age, and other suitable conditions. The cost of administration has hitherto been so great as to make such policies less convenient. It is believed that, did the State undertake the administration of such insurance, the cost would be so small that retiring allowances might be at the service, not of teachers and professors only, but of wage-earners generally; and thus such foundations as that of Mr. Carnegie might become of less consequence, while beneficiaries would enjoy an independence which seems scarcely possible under any system of benefaction privately administered and sustained.

In the meantime, and pending definite legislative action, I recommend the plan suggested by President Seerley, by which a professor entitled to retirement may be assigned to detached service at a salary equivalent to the so-called retiring allowance, or to such proportion of full salary as the Board may appoint.

II. THE STUDENTS.

GENERAL SUPERVISION.

For the students the University exists. For their good fortune, buildings, libraries, equipment, lectures, teachers—all are here. That such provision may be largely and wisely used is the business of all administration. To care for several thousand students in such manner that from week to week, even from day to day, the history of each individual student may be accurately known and followed, is the ideal sought. By our system of reports and by the activity of advisers, in the case of undergraduate students, this ideal has been quite fairly realized. Such is the general *morale* of the student body that in the great majority of cases, such supervision is unnecessary; in this sense our system is for the benefit of comparatively few. Experience proves that students more frequently bring with them the tendencies which are likely to interfere with their own success and which demand special solicitude on the part of the University administration. It is a pleasure to note, by the report of the Dean having this work immediately in charge, that cases of discipline are indeed few, and that there is good reason to expect for the future a diminished number.

HOUSING OF STUDENTS.

The great accomplishment of the biennium was the opening of Currier Hall, a home for University women. This building, which

accommodates 154 students, was put into commission in September, 1913, and excellently organized by our efficient Dean of Women, Miss Anna M. Klingenhagen. So great has been the success of the hall that one wonders how we got on without it. For the year 1914-15, every room was taken long in advance; and did we have another building of the same size, it would be immediately occupied. Had we three more of the same capacity they would all be filled at once, and even then more than one-third of the women would be left to care for themselves. The contribution which this modern and efficient method of caring for students makes to the general *morale* and tone of student life is notably of inestimable service.

It is planned to extend, just as rapidly as possible, the dormitory method. A series of halls for men will be begun at the earliest moment. Only in this way, it is believed, can the young people, who are already to be counted by thousands, be properly and sanely cared for in comfort and health.

HALLS FOR LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The literary societies of the University have never had the recognition they deserve. In a democracy such as ours the training they offer is of the highest service. For years, these organizations have patriotically maintained themselves, largely at their own cost. They have given, to the country, men prominent everywhere in public service. They should be cared for and provision should be made as rapidly as possible to afford these young men and women suitable halls. The solution of the problem may not be found until permanent quarters can be provided for all forensic work. This is one of the pressing needs in connection with matters of immediate student concern.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES.

These organizations are simply student clubs. In connection with the University, there are to-day nineteen fraternities and nine sororities. Several of these own their houses; others are tenants and generally pay a high rental. The number of students caring thus for themselves is considerable, perhaps 425 during the last year. These organizations have their advantages and their disadvantages. They may afford opportunity for disorder and abuses of various sorts; but when properly managed and under just supervision, they may become centers of University spirit and

loyalty, and in every way efficient factors for good. Nearly all these organizations are national in character and are represented in many of the universities of the United States.

THE IOWA UNION.

This is simply a more democratic and local fraternity for men. It is, in a way, a protest against the old-fashioned commercial boarding-house, and emphasizes the imminent necessity for men's dormitories or commons, as already discussed. An organization of students, guided largely by the Junior Dean of Men, has rented the old St. James Hotel. These students take care of themselves. The fact is that, with the great increase in the number of our students sure to occur in the near future, boarding-house facilities in Iowa City will be entirely inadequate.

HEALTH AND MORALE.

The health of the student body has been uniformly good. We have had no general epidemics. The military service maintained in connection with the United States Army affords general exercise for men in the open field during the greater part of the year. To the same end contributes our work in physical education, maintained for both men and women. Two new gymnasia will be available within the next twelve-month and will, when completed, afford ample opportunity, it is believed, for regular, methodic physical exercise for all our students.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of the University own a convenient building and have been in successful operation for many years. In addition to this, the local churches of all denominations are well organized, well managed, and hospitable in every way. More recently, as an especial effort to meet the students and if possible offer them the same religious service they might enjoy at home, several churches have employed assistant pastors whose entire time is given to the welfare of young men and women who, in connection with their work in the University, are temporary residents of the city. While during the last year there have been no regular formal religious services in connection with the University as such, nevertheless the men and women having this great institution in charge are by no means indifferent to religious life; and the whole atmosphere of the University is Christian, and profoundly so.

It is hoped to begin in the academic year 1914-1915 a regular series of vesper services on Sunday afternoons. These, while entirely non-sectarian, shall be of the highest religious tone. It is planned to give students of the University an opportunity to hear the best representatives of religious thought and the most successful pastors now active in the country.

III. UNIVERSITY WORK: THE COLLEGES.

Ten colleges at present make up the University of Iowa. The reports of the deans of these colleges are hereby made a part of this report, and are on file in the President's office. The abstracts and annotations following will give some view of our present status as an efficient agency for service.

1. THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS,

W. C. WILCOX, DEAN.

The report of Dean Wilcox is in part as follows:

I herewith submit my annual report as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts for the year just ending.

SOME FORTUNATE FACTS.

It is a matter of much pride that factionalism plays so small a part in the College of Liberal Arts. It is doubtful whether any institution of this size is as free from this evil as is this college.

As a rule, the instructors in the College of Liberal Arts are devoted to their work. Much of their work is done beyond absolute requirements and in a truly unselfish spirit.

Departmental conferences have been emphasized. It is desirable in every department where the instructional staff is at all numerous that these instructors meet together at stated intervals for conference. In some departments the beneficial results of this are very noticeable. In some others, perhaps, the results would be better if the practice were more rigidly adopted. Each member of a department ought to know what the other members are doing and what is expected of him.

Our present system of departmental headships seems to be working well. The committee system of departmental management, much in vogue in some institutions, would not work well here. Our instructional staff is not sufficiently large to justify it. The fact that one man is a recognized permanent head of a department has produced very good results.

RECENT DEPARTURES IN ADMINISTRATION.

The new phase of University Extension is worth noting. The old style of Extension lecture has been superseded by an attempt to correlate University activities with the life of the state. Just how far this movement can go remains to be seen. Many mistakes can easily be made, but

these may be necessary to point out the right way. Another recent departure in administration is the co-operation between the local high school and our work in Education. So far this co-operation has produced the very best results. The plan is being extended. It is a benefit to the high school and to our College of Education as well.

Another change which is going on and which ought to be noticed is that each department is being encouraged to give courses in the teaching of the subject involved. These courses are recognized by the College of Education. The results are beneficial in two ways. It brings the department of education into closer touch with the other departments of the College of Liberal Arts, and it also provides a specialist in the art of teaching the subject.

The need of building is very general. A women's gymnasium will soon be under way. But a building is needed very badly for library purposes. The same thing is true of botany and geology. Most valuable collections are here housed in a building which is subject to destruction at any time.

There is great demand for a new chemical laboratory. The present crowded condition can be relieved temporarily, but it is only a question of a short time before a new chemical building will be a necessity.

There is already a demand for a building for public speaking. A building erected for this purpose should not only afford an auditorium, but consultation, office, and class rooms. This is a sort of work which is annoying to adjacent departments. Public speaking ought to have a building of its own.

The College of Education needs separate quarters. A building devoted to this purpose is generally found in most of the leading universities. At present the work in education is crowded into inadequate space and is badly decentralized.

There should be a building for the literary and forensic societies. If not a separate buliding, then these organizations should be accommodated in the building designed for public speaking. The present quarters are unsuitable in every respect and the literary societies are at the lowest point in their history.

There is demand also for a women's building on the main campus. This should contain rest rooms, study rooms, and possibly a lunch room. The women ought to have some building devoted exclusively to themselves, as the present students' union is devoted exclusively to the men.

There is a strong movement on foot to abolish foreign language as a college entrance requirement. This would almost certainly mean the teaching of beginning Latin in the University. Whether desirable or not, this change is likely to come; and preparation must be made to meet it.

Still another problem which confronts us is the development of the Summer Session to meet the needs of students as required by law. This may mean adding normal courses to our Summer Session curriculum. It may also mean the extending of the time of the Summer Session to eight weeks or possibly twelve weeks. The recent action of the state legislature has brought this matter up in an acute form.

IN CONCLUSION.

There is almost no limit to the needs of the College of Liberal Arts. Similarly, there is no limit to the problems that confront it. If one were to confine his scrutiny simply to needs and problems, he might easily become discouraged; but there is a larger view. When one compares the College of Liberal Arts to-day with what it was ten or twenty years ago, the comparison is gratifying. Genuine progress has been made. The work of real education has advanced. Furniture may be lacking, equipment may be inadequate, space may be crowded, supplies may fall short; but if the movement is in the right direction, if the right spirit is guiding the work, the outcome will take care of itself.

HOME ECONOMICS.

I believe it is proper to say that the courses in Home Economics have proved the most popular ever offered to the young women of the University. They were no sooner announced than accepted to the complete occupancy of all provision made. Already at the opening of our second year we find ourselves handicapped in every way—in room, equipment, and teaching staff. Miss Wardall says:

We have no means of judging of the demand on the individual courses on the part of any young women not now at the University; but this first year has brought from other institutions a number of young women who have asked for advanced work in this department. We, of course, offered only freshman and sophomore courses, and could not offer any work to this group of students; but have indicated our plans to offer more work next year.

During our first year in this department, 81 young women registered in textiles (freshman), but all classes were represented in this course and we are not expecting more than 50 or 55 next year. In foods (sophomore) we have had ten, but Dr. Rockwood reports 48 young women taking freshman chemistry as a prerequisite to that course in this department. There are 16 young women now carrying work in this department who will be of junior rank in September. These young women will expect the courses in sanitation and the house, and part of them will expect the course in dietetics and in clothing. The six young women of senior rank next fall will expect household management and teachers' course, in addition to the junior subjects.

I feel that our work will be seriously crippled in case we have no additional instructors, due to the facts that valuable courses will be omitted, and that the small teaching force will probably attempt to do more than is wise. It really means breaking faith with a group of young women who have pursued work in the University this year, but I believe that it will not come to this.

2. THE COLLEGE OF LAW,

HENRY W. DUNN, DEAN.

Herewith I submit, as requested, my report of the work of the College of Law for the biennium now closing:

An account of what has been done during the last two years and an outline of plans for the future will be better understood if prefaced by a brief statement of the general policy which lies behind all specific measures and the reasons why that policy has been adopted.

The Law College of the State University is maintained by the state at public expense, not primarily for the purpose of conferring a benefit on that very small fraction of the population represented by the students who attend the school, but in order that the state may have a competent and well-trained bar for the service of the people at large. The need of the state is not for *more* lawyers; but every state needs the *best* lawyers it is practicable under present conditions to produce. Any citizen may find himself in a position where the continued enjoyment of life or liberty, or if not those, of rights and benefits second only to them in importance, will depend upon the services of a sound legal adviser or a skillful and capable advocate; and possibly in no other profession is it so difficult for the layman to judge for himself of the qualifications of the practitioner.

Obviously, then, the first duty of a state law school is to the public whom its graduates are to serve; and this duty requires it not merely to give to each student the most thorough training possible, but to set a standard of attainment reasonably commensurate with the importance of the duties which the state expects its graduates to discharge, and to withhold the stamp of its approval from those who are unable or unwilling to meet this standard; in order that its degree may be, so far as reasonably possible, a guaranty of fitness on which the people of the state may safely rely.

In carrying out the policy thus indicated, two cautions must be observed. First, arbitrary standards must not be set up without reference to existing conditions. The requirements must be no higher than any Iowa boy, reasonably fitted by natural capacity for the legal profession, can by proper effort be expected to meet. Secondly, the efficiency of the instruction given to those who are competent and earnest must not be sacrificed by excessive attention to the incompetent or indifferent, and to that end the latter must be eliminated as soon as their classification is certain. This involves a correlative obligation to make very sure of the classification.

By action of the Board of Education last year, on recommendation of the faculty, it was provided that students entering in the fall of 1914 must have completed successfully one full year of work in a college of liberal arts; while those entering in 1915 and thereafter must have completed two years of college work.

Provision is made in the rule for the exceptional case of mature students who have not had the required college work and cannot afford the time to secure it, but who satisfy the faculty of their ability to carry the work of the law school. Such applicants will be admitted as special

students, and on completion of the course will be given an official certificate; but the degree will be awarded only to those who have fulfilled the college requirement.

A very encouraging feature is noted in this year's registration. For many years past the number of students who took only one year in the school, and abandoned their law course after successfully passing the first year's work, has been disproportionately large. Such a condition is unfortunate, since it means a good deal of effort and money expended for which neither the students concerned nor the people of the state receive a full return. It is therefore a source of a good deal of satisfaction that last fall, in spite of a steady increase in scholarship requirements, which resulted in more first year men being dropped last year for scholarship deficiencies than ever before, the number of students returning for the second year was larger than for many years.

3. THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,

JAMES R. GUTHRIE, DEAN.

The College of Medicine has the honor to be ranked today among the very best in the United States. By the American Medical Association it is given a ranking of "A plus." This fact is a gratification to the faculty, to the State Board of Education, and to the people of the State of Iowa. The following is the report of Dean Guthrie:

During the biennium the College of Medicine has made progress in every way: its courses of study have been enriched; its hospital has been greatly improved and enlarged; its clinical material has been abundant and varied; its graduates have been superior in qualification and attainment. The more rigid requirements for admission, and the more exacting work in class-room, have reduced the attendance at medical colleges throughout the country; many have been entirely abandoned. With us the graduating class has accordingly been much smaller than heretofore, but we are satisfied that the excellence of service, both to the student himself and to the community, is abundant compensation. The present arrangement makes it an advantage for a man seeking medicine as a profession to enter the College of Medicine of the University; his diploma is more than a recommendation, it is the beginning of a reputation. For these reasons there is no doubt that the attendance will presently increase beyond our present limits of instruction.

Homes for nurses have been provided. These care for all those engaged in the training school as well. The training school is a department of the University Hospital affording its pupil nurses advantages in all departments of nursing, including medical, surgical, gynecological, and obstetrical, as well as the special diseases of children and of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Beginning with a class of five in 1900, we now have seventy pupil nurses, a number which will be increased to meet the demands of the hospital.

Our laboratory work in hygiene has outrun present limitations, and other real needs are upon us.

One of the pressing needs to-day is the erection of a new laboratory building for the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology and the Department of Public Health, known perhaps as the Institute of Pathology and Public Health. The very close relationship between these departments makes this arrangement the natural one. Public sentiment is urgently demanding rapid progress in preventive medicine. No college of medicine can do its work for the people or fill its mission for the State unless it leads in preventive medicine and furnishes its students the best there is along these lines. In Minnesota they have built such a building. It has proved too small. Just now the public mind is awake to this need, and an appeal will certainly be heard and a liberal appropriation secured. In this building, room could be had for a proper hygienic laboratory with all modern equipment; and a laboratory for experimental pathology and bacteriology is becoming daily more important. This association of departments in a new, properly constructed building would be ideal and we urge this as the next progressive step for the College of Medicine.

From the latest report of Dr. Henry Albert, I quote the following statistics:

"During the past biennium 35,432 examinations were made and preventive treatments given in the bacteriological laboratories of the Iowa State Board of Health. Twenty-seven thousand two hundred seventy-six examinations were made, and 3,104 preventive treatments were given at the central laboratory at Iowa City; and 5,052 examinations were made in the auxiliary laboratories of the State Board of Health. Of the total number, there were 15,684 examinations for diphtheria, 4,180 examinations for typhoid fever, 7,086 examinations for tuberculosis, 5,378 miscellaneous examinations, 1,925 preventive treatments for rabies, 723 vaccinations for smallpox, and 456 vaccinations for typhoid fever.

Just now public sentiment is demanding that something be done for crippled and deformed children, and it seems certain that Iowa will soon build a home for these unfortunates. Can we not secure the "Iowa Home for Crippled and Deformed Children?" No argument is needed in favor of such a home, nor to show its value to our clinics. It would likewise be a saving to the state. With an organized effort, we believe such a home will be provided for by the next legislature.

A psychopathic hospital would add much to our college in completing the medical course and in giving our students the benefit of proper training in the management of nervous or mental diseases, and would enable us to do something in investigation of insanity as a disease and likewise as to its cause; also to do some work along preventive lines.

A state psychopathic hospital would be a strong centralizing force and keep the University in vital touch with all other hospitals of the state."

4. THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

GEORGE ROYAL, DEAN.

The College of Homeopathic Medicine is the alma mater of a large number of the homeopathic physicians and surgeons of our

State. The dean in his biennial report emphasizes various needs, but especially refers to the unsafe character of the present building. He says:

If possible, there should be $75,000 expended for the purpose of building an up-to-date addition to the present hospital building of the College of Homeopathic Medicine. This is needed because the present building is unsanitary, unsafe, and inconvenient; unsafe especially from its liability to fire, and inconvenient for the escape of the patients.

At the present time the private room is sought by patients. Several times during the current year patients have been obliged to wait because there were no private rooms, all being occupied. Patients who want private rooms are just as good for clinical purposes, and at the same time increase the revenue of the hospital more than ward patients.

The condition of the present building has caused both patients and students desiring homeopathic treatment to go to Chicago and elsewhere; therefore I would most earnestly solicit your prompt action upon this request, and state as the main one of many reasons the unsafe condition of the present building.

5. THE COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY,
FRANK T. BREENE, DEAN.

In this college the present dean succeeded Dr. W. S. Hosford less than a year ago. The history of this college has been one of steady progress and development, until now we have entirely over-run our capacity for work. We are obliged to limit registration. Dean Breene reports in part as follows:

It was the understanding of the head of this college when taking over the duties of administration, that a reorganization of the teaching staff and the institution of better business methods was desired. Careful reorganization is necessary to reach the standards of our associating schools, of the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities.

It has long been evident that a modern college building was necessary. Ample space and equipment for teaching progressive dentistry is required. Aseptic methods can not be well taught in our present surroundings. The ideals of dental education, as interpreted by modern methods, can only be well presented under modern conditions. Of the seven universities holding membership in the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities, five have recently constructed buildings with an individual expenditure of $150,000 to $500,000 exclusive of equipment.

Dental metallurgy is of vital importance to our students. Some arrangement should be made with the Department of Chemistry whereby a thorough course of instruction could be presented. Laboratory facilities for instructional work in metallurgy are inadequate. A laboratory equipment for dental purposes could be installed at an expense of three to four thousand dollars.

Students in dentistry should receive more instruction in anaesthesia. If a department of anaesthesia could be established, it would be to the advantage of the medical and dental colleges.

6. THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

WILBER J. TEETERS, DEAN.

The College of Pharmacy has made constant progress in excellence of service, and in the accomplishments of its graduates. Although not large, it enjoys deservedly a fine reputation. This year, as for several years past, every graduate taking the examinations of the State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners was successful. Dean Teeters especially commends his colleagues for able and faithful service, and continues:

I think the time is at hand when the college should have a man to take charge of pharmacognosy and give it his entire time. I have been teaching this subject for a number of years as a supply, waiting for a time when it could be taken up as a special subject.

With regard to the assistant hospital pharmacist, I should prefer to make this an honorary position, to go to the member of the senior class best qualified for the place, all things being considered.

The lectures on salesmanship and business are important, and I should prefer to bring to the University from several of the larger towns of the State, men who are qualified to lecture and who are in actual business. Most of these can be secured for a few lectures by paying their expenses.

7. THE GRADUATE COLLEGE,

CARL E. SEASHORE, DEAN.

As Dean of the Graduate College, I have the honor to submit a report on the College for the academic year 1913-14:

In graduate work Iowa ranks well—fourth—among state universities. Two of those which rank higher are easily accounted for: California by the state requirement of a master's degree from all high school teachers, and Wisconsin by the very large appropriation spent for the development of research.

During the past year, the system of securing records of the achievement of individual students registered from each college has been begun. An efficiency report of this kind, covering the fourteen years of the existence of the college, was issued during the year to Coe College. This record is now regarded by the Association of American Universities as an important aid in the classification and standardizing of the colleges.

This University has practically no system for the publication of learned works. As a result, our output is scattered in the various magazines and much remains unpublished for lack of funds. The sum available this year, $500, has enabled us to pay for only a few reprints in physics and part of the cost of publication of a monograph in zoology, and Volume 6 of the University of Iowa Studies in Psychology. As stated in the budget

submitted, it is recommended that the Board of Publications, which is now a senate committee, be made a committee of the Graduate College.

The University needs a summer station for research in the biological sciences. All things being taken into account, the present site of the Lakeside Laboratory on Lake Okoboji is perhaps the most favorable. I would, therefore, most heartily commend the plans of the promoters of this laboratory with these specific recommendations:

1. That the Graduate College of the University establish a *research station* for the biological sciences, purely in the interest of research. The station should be open and in full operation during the summer months, but available in exceptional cases throughout the year.

2. That the University acquire additional land for this purpose, in accordance with the recommendations of the founder.

3. That the University co-operate with the present Lakeside Laboratory Association in developing further the elementary interests, with extension into popular lecture courses in science, in co-operation with the research station.

4. That the Lakeside Laboratory Association be encouraged to develop on these grounds certain permanent annual *conferences* in the social and mental sciences.

The cost of the property and the cost of maintenance will be trifling in comparison with the possible returns. The buildings can be chiefly of summer structure, and are operated at the time of year when little is needed for light and heat. Stipends given by the University to research men for well planned work might acquire a double justification by the requirement that these experts in the various sciences shall give a limited number of lectures in the courses of popular and elementary instruction which are maintained on the same grounds as the research station, but as a separate organization. No lectures and no courses are needed for the research station. Its facilities should be limited to those who have already found themselves in research, and are capable of conducting independent investigation. The station should be a summer camp for men of science, and should provide facilities for comradeship and co-operation in inquiries into nature, while leading the simple life on the beautiful banks of the lake in the summer.

The ideal of the Graduate College is not to have a few isolated research professors. We aim rather to make it the duty of every member of the staff to take on the two-fold function of teaching and research. Research cannot be done by proxy, and it is the task of a life time. We need in every department a joining of hands of the mature man, with long experience and broad outlook, and the young man just fresh from his graduate apprenticeship in research. To get this, we must set aside time for research as well as for teaching. Very few departments now have adequate provision for this purpose.

There is danger of making new appointments in the lower ranks of the staff in response to demands for elementary teaching. With the lock-step system of promotion this gives the death blow to research. Teaching is the first and the larger function of the university, but we must abandon the practice of selecting new men solely on the ground of teach-

ing ability. We cannot always combine genius in teaching with genius for research. As appointments may sometimes be made solely on the ground of teaching ability, it may be equally demanded that some appointments should be made solely on the ground of research ability. The ideal is, however, a happy combination of the two.

Academic life is a privilege, a luxury, a prize, for which men are willing to sacrifice. The university man does not get his pay all in money, but somewhere in the system there should be ample provision for the economic comforts of a learned career. In this respect, we have much to learn from the universities of the Old World, from the older universities in this country, and even from our more progressive neighbors. While Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, have about the same scale of salary for instructors as we have, their standards for the full professorships are very much higher, and in many cases nearly twice as high. This is one of the essential signs of the progressive university.

8. THE COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE,

WM. G. RAYMOND, DEAN.

The College of Applied Science, altogether uninterrupted by the discussions of two years since, has gone steadily forward. The spirit of the college is fine, and its progress in equipment and attendance is set forth in the sentences following, from the dean's report:

During the biennium the electrical laboratory, the senior recitation room, lecture room and faculty offices have been removed from the old brick building back of the Old Capitol to the new Physics Building. New equipment to the value of approximately $6,000 has been added to the laboratory.

The year just passed saw the beginning of instruction in molding in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, equipment being purchased for this work with funds furnished by the special appropriation of the last General Assembly. A foundry has been asked for and ordered by the Board of Education, and construction on it has begun. It is expected that it will be occupied the coming fall, when we shall for the first time be able to offer instruction in the four principal lines of shop practice, namely: smith work, wood work, machine work, and foundry work.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering, co-operating with the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, has instituted efficiency tests of the University heating plants. These tests are of educational value to the students taking part, and of economic value to the University, in that they show where the plants are deficient and what remedies should be adopted. The first test indicates that very considerable economies in fuel consumption can be realized.

During the four or five years following the financial depression of 1907, attendance in engineering schools fell off materially throughout the United States. Statistics of many years show that such decreased attendance is to be expected after every financial crisis and that the low water mark in

attendance is reached in from four to five years after the beginning of the financial depression. Our College of Applied Science was among the first to begin to recover, the entering class of the fall of 1912 being about 50% larger than that of the preceding year, the entering class of the fall of 1913 being about 35% larger than that of the fall of 1912, while the total attendance for the year just passed has amounted to 228, an increase of 29% over that of the previous year. With the passing of the small upper classes and a reasonably large incoming freshman class, the fall of 1914 should see the largest attendance that the college has yet had.

What I count to be the most important step taken during the biennium is an arrangement proposed to the colleges of the state, and already accepted by Grinnell College and under favorable consideration by Coe College. By this arrangement, a student of engineering may pursue a course for three years in any standard college of liberal arts and two or three years in the College of Applied Science, receiving at the end of his fourth year of college work an arts degree from the liberal arts college in which his first three years' work was done, at the end of his fifth year a bachelor's degree in engineering from the College of Applied Science, and at the end of the sixth year, should he choose to take it, a professional degree in engineering from the College of Applied Science.

This arrangement involves no new policy or principle on the part of the University. The only new policy involved is on the part of the colleges of the state accepting the arrangement, and lies in their acceptance of one year's work in the College of Applied Science for their bachelor's degree in arts or science. This arrangement was made long ago with the College of Liberal Arts of the University.

9. THE COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

CLARK F. ANSLEY, DEAN.

The fine arts have only recently found place in the organization of the University. Some form of art has indeed never been lacking in University life, but the effort to develop the subject has lacked coherence and the results have accordingly been only partially successful. The Ranney Fund has been a great stimulus in the right direction and gives great hope for future development. Work in drawing, painting, and plastic arts is going rapidly forward. Art exhibits are frequent and have attracted wide attention.

The School of Music, after a checkered history, encouraged, recognized, affiliated, partially supported, has at length received definite place and is to-day for the first time a part of the University. The School will, in the near future, it is believed, give such account of itself as will command the recognition and support its importance so well merits.

Just now the opportunity for service in the realm of art is very great. The increasing wealth of our people is fraught with danger

unless right principles and correct information in matters artistic are quickly set up and made dominant everywhere. Here is the opportunity and the immediate duty of the College of Fine Arts.

10. THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,

WALTER A. JESSUP, DEAN.

The College of Education has before it almost the entire work of its own organization, with possibilities of development almost unlimited. This college has been latest to receive recognition and to be set in true relation to the service of Iowa's public schools.

During the biennium, aside from the ordinary work of the Department of Education, with its several chairs, the college has been efficient in a number of ways. Much attention has been given to the training of superintendents, high school principals, and high school teachers in literature and science. For this purpose, a model school, in connection with the city school system, has been maintained; and opportunity to serve the high schools of Iowa opens more rapidly than our present resources can possibly meet. In connection with University Extension a system of school survey has been undertaken which must eventually result in a great stimulus to all our schools in the direction of improved service to our communities, and in the accumulation of data of supreme importance in the further educational effort of the state.

Dean Jessup's report is, in part, as follows:

The University is the head of the educational system of the state. Her leadership can be attained only on condition that the University recognize the situation by sending out her teachers trained for the type of service demanded. With the changes that have come about in connection with the inspection of high schools, many educational leaders say that the University can now be of greatest service through the training of teachers who understand present day educational demands.

Therefore the State should make special provision for the thorough training of superintendents, principals, and supervisors. Inasmuch as these men must have a liberal education as a basis for their specialized, technical, or professional work, it would seem to be wise to establish such training facilities at the University.

IV. UNIVERSITY WORK—GENERAL.

1. EXTENSION DIVISION,

O. E. KLINGAMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR.

Although the idea of University Extension is by no means new in the history of University service, we here record for the first

time an organized effort in this direction, based upon a specific appropriation for this purpose. For reasons unnecessary to relate, the organization of the work has been somewhat delayed. At present, however, a clear view of our field is before us, ninety-eight counties have been visited, and work for the academic year beginning in September, 1914, is fairly under way. Mr. Klingaman reports as follows:

Our Bureau of Municipal Information was officially endorsed by the Iowa League of Municipalities at their meeting in Marshalltown in September, 1913. The Bureau has been very active in furnishing information of various kinds to the municipalities of the state. It has been called upon to furnish information on telephone franchises, electric light and power franchises, electricity for pumping city water, electric light rates of all kinds, water rates, water analyses, and paving of all sorts.

A "Municipal Day" was also established by this Bureau. This is a day which is set apart for the consideration of specific problems offered by the municipalities. This year the problem was municipal lighting. The meeting was held on February 4th. Owing to a cold wave which swept over Iowa the night before, the attendance was considerably reduced, but in spite of this the meeting was so well attended that it was decided to make this an annual feature. City officials were invited to come, and responded quite well. It is of interest to note that three members of the city council of Denison, where the franchise for electric light plant was about to expire, were present on that day, having come almost three hundred miles.

Within this Bureau of Municipal Information there has been organized a line of extension work which aims to be of service to the Iowa retailers. During the past year this division paid Mr. C. F. Kurtz for part-time service as an extension worker in business. The lines of Business Extension have been confined this year chiefly to the so-called business institutes. The following lines of work are given the retailers themselves: Salesmanship, Advertising, Store Management, Accounting Systems, Show Window and Store Lighting, and Store Survey.

The work in Business Extension has been so well received by the retailers that it shall be pushed with great vigor next year. The Division has found that a great need exists in Iowa for this work, and that it is gladly received.

Next year the Bureau of Municipal Information will be continued. There will be two men employed in the field of Business Extension. At present but one man has been engaged, viz.: Mr. C. F. Kurtz. Miss Bessie E. McClenahan takes charge of the field of Social Service. A Department of Educational Survey has been organized. Mr. E. J. Ashbaugh will be in charge of this. Other appointments remain to be filled.

Plans for the establishment of a library in this Division are under way. Exhibit material is being prepared. Everything points to a successful year.

I cannot conclude my report of the year's work without mentioning the close co-operation which exists between the various colleges of the

University and the Extension Division. I am grateful to all the faculty men who have so kindly given me so much of their time and the benefit of their wise counsel.

2. THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1914,

WALTER A. JESSUP, SECRETARY.

The Summer Session work of the University is an attempt to keep our great educational plant constantly at work. While recognizing the fact that teachers employed indoors for nine or ten months of the year need, for highest efficiency, the customary vacation of summer, nevertheless we also recognize the patent fact that for hundreds of people these same summer months afford the only opportunity of securing university instruction and advantages. For these reasons the universities of the country are likely soon to show open doors throughout the year. Dr. Jessup reports on this subject as follows:

A new attitude in regard to summer school attendance is noted throughout the whole country. Commissioner Claxton, of the United States Bureau of Education, says that there will be something like 175,000 students in attendance at the summer sessions this year. Indeed, this disposition to attend school during the summer has reached the high school and the elementary school in the public school system. Hundreds of cities are maintaining summer sessions of from six to twelve weeks. In other words, we are face to face with a tendency on the part of the American school-going public to go to school the year around. This is a part of the general movement for the conservation of all of our facilities.

It should be noted that the attendance at the summer session of the State University of Iowa has steadily increased during late years. Indeed, it can be shown by actual figures that in the departments which have received liberal financial support, enabling them to offer a suitable range of courses, the attendance has been very satisfactory. The graduate courses in this University have been well maintained for a number of years, the result of which is that at the present time the number of graduate students in attendance at the summer session ranks very high among state universities. Experience elsewhere indicates clearly, however, that a large number of undergraduate courses are needed in order to satisfy the demands of the Iowa students.

The Thirty-fifth General Assembly passed an act requiring all teachers to make special preparation for teaching during a period of at least twelve weeks, unless they had attended a college for one year, or graduated from a normal training high school. Similar legislation was passed in the state of Indiana in 1907. This results in a necessity on the part of the state university to maintain a three months summer session.

In view of the experience elsewhere, it seems reasonable to suppose that Iowa should offer some work in the summer session in the Colleges of Engineering, Pharmacy, Law, and possibly the College of Medicine and the College of Fine Arts, as well as the colleges now represented.

Again, almost all of the high schools in the State offer the commercial branches, but we offer no work in this field. The head of the department of commercial work in Davenport wrote a special letter last year urging us to recognize the claims of the commercial teachers for this service. We had no funds with which to do this. In manual training we are offering only two courses, whereas neighboring institutions offer from six to twelve courses. The same can be said for agriculture, drawing, music, and a number of other subjects.

In consideration of all these facts, it is recommended that the number of courses offered be doubled; that the length of the summer session be increased from six to nine weeks; that the instructional staff be paid at the same rate as they are paid during the academic year.

In connection with our summer session work, the University halls were open this year as usual to the Iowa Summer Library School. This affords many young people their only opportunity for training in library service. It has been very serviceable in the past and is, we believe, in the way of still greater service for years to come. For the successful session of 1914 the University is indebted to Miss Harriet E. Howe, of the Library of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, a most efficient director, and to Miss Jennie E. Roberts, Acting Librarian of the University.

3. THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, JENNIE E. ROBERTS, ACTING LIBRARIAN.

Miss Roberts has most efficiently cared for our great and growing library. She reports in part as follows:

During the year 8,121 additions have been made to the library; 5,292 were secured by purchase, 1,278 were gifts, and 1,551 were periodicals and transactions bound. Our reference collection has been enlarged by the addition of a number of Poole sets, and the completion of some sets already started.

The crowded condition of the library cannot be emphasized too strongly. Sets have to be put in places far removed from their regular classification because of cramped conditions. During the summer more cases must be extended to the ceiling, a most unsatisfactory arrangement. It will be necessary soon, if not the coming year, to box up some of our least used books and store them away. Our crowded condition makes it more necessary that we have a larger fund for help by the hour, since we need to be constantly shifting and re-arranging our shelves.

We are constantly reminded that our own collection of books, periodicals, and transactions is quite inadequate. We are constantly finding it necessary to borrow references from other libraries for our research students. The library pays the transportation both ways and the books are gotten from the nearest library. I think I can safely say that we borrow on an average of one book a week during the school year. This only emphasizes repeatedly that our book fund should be increased.

4. THE DEAN OF WOMEN, ANNA M. KLINGENHAGEN, DEAN.

The people of Iowa have as yet small idea of the service which the University is rendering and can render to the women of the

State. Within the last few years, especially, the opportunities for women in university work have been greatly enlarged and improved. Courses in which women are specially concerned have been multiplied—courses in the fine arts, in home economics, in literature. Much of what is now possible for the comfort and health of young women attending the University is due to the activity of our present Dean of Women. Her report is here presented in full:

The most important event of the biennium, as far as the social life of the young women is concerned, was the building and opening of Currier Hall. The Hall has proved very popular. Several weeks before the opening of the collegiate year in September, 1913, all the rooms had been taken; and the demand for rooms for the year 1914-15 is even greater than last year. Two months before the opening of University, every place is rented, and there is a waiting list in anticipation of possible withdrawals; and, without doubt, many young women will appear in September, hoping to be able to engage rooms at that time.

In view of the demand for rooms and in view of the fact that the Hall has been successful from a financial standpoint, it would seem desirable to erect another hall of similar capacity as soon as possible. From several quarters have come expressions of greater confidence in the ability of the University properly to take care of its young women. These expressions have come from mothers interested in the right living conditions of their daughters while away from home. With another building it would be possible to have all first year women live in a University hall. At the present time, with only one building, it does not seem wise to adopt such a policy and exclude upper class women, because of the great value that lies to the freshmen in the daily contact with upper class women, who can initiate them at once into the right attitude toward University life and work. The experience of the past year at Currier Hall has shown that the majority of upper class students can be relied upon for loyal co-operation in establishing and maintaining high standards of conduct.

Three years ago the dean of women was made academic adviser for all first year women, and as many second year women as she may wish to retain under her especial care. As a consequence, the freshmen women are registered in the fall in the office of the dean of women, who is thus enabled to meet every girl upon her entrance into college life. During the year, she talks over their work with them, discusses with them their plans for the future, and tries to direct them into the courses that will be of value in the work they are planning to take up after leaving college. Many students, while unwilling to enter the teaching profession, do not know what other possibilities there are in the business world. An effort has been made to furnish some vocational guidance for such women. Books dealing with the subject and giving expert advice and definite data have been obtained. A series of lectures along the same line was given last winter. It was insisted that the lectures should give concise information and, when dealing with any particular vocation, should state

the definite qualifications and training required; and this was done. The first talk, given by the dean of women, presented several matters of interest to all women who must earn their living, and also dealt with the teaching profession. It was followed by a talk on vocational psychology by Dr. Seashore, one on training for library work by Miss Shaffer, and one by Miss Wardall on the opportunities for young women who take up the study of home economics. Miss Bennett, the manager of the Vocation Bureau established by the Chicago branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, kindly consented to come to Iowa City to speak to the women, and gave a most valuable talk on the openings in the business world and the qualities demanded of applicants for positions. It is hoped that it will be possible to extend the scope of these lectures during the coming year.

In the last biennial report a reference was made to a new senior organization, Staff and Circle, composed of twelve young women, who are selected by their classmates, as the leading representative women of the class, and whose chief function is to act as an advisory council to the dean of women. The organization has been of the greatest help, both indirectly in creating a better spirit along certain social lines, and directly in undertaking definite pieces of work. It was this group which in 1913 originated and furthered the movement which resulted in the formation of the Woman's League, an organization to which all University women may belong and which looks forward to student self-government. Each fall, the group is helpful in welcoming the new students and in calling on and aiding in various ways such as may need assistance in adjusting themselves to their new life.

5. THE DEAN OF MEN,

FOREST C. ENSIGN, DEAN.

The office of Dean of Men is the outcome of several years' experience in an attempt to maintain a thorough and most efficient supervision of the student in all his relations to the University. Such supervision aims to afford advice, assistance, and encouragement in all phases of student life, within the class-room and without. It will be noted that the service of the Dean of Men is not limited to students of the College of Liberal Arts alone; all men of the University may consult him and are entitled to his service and assistance. An excerpt from his first annual report is here presented. Since the report was written, Mr. Rienow has been given the title of Junior Dean of Men; and, in addition to a systematic course of lectures to freshmen, he finds himself abundantly occupied with various student problems. He is in constant touch with the men of the University, "on the street, in their fraternities and rooming-places, at the Iowa Union, and as a participant in their social functions." Dean Ensign reports, in part:

The office of Dean of Men was created by the Iowa State Board of Education on July 15, 1913, and the writer was appointed as its first incumbent, with the title of Dean of Men and Registrar. The purpose in creating this office was to extend the advisory system, to enable the University to serve the young men more effectively, to advance standards of individual scholarship, and to secure to the students a more wholesome moral life.

For eight years a system of advising students in the College of Liberal Arts had been in operation. On October 11, 1911, the faculty adopted a new plan, providing for a smaller number of advisers, and more definitely fixing responsibility. Its principal provisions follow:

1. All Juniors and Seniors are to be assigned advisers in the department in which the major is taken.

2. All Freshmen and Sophomore women are to be advised by the Dean of Women, or by members of the instructional or administrative staff whom she may call to her aid.

3. All men, except Juniors and Seniors, are to be advised by an adviser elected by the faculty, on nomination of the President. The adviser may call to his aid members of the instructional or administrative staff.

The present Dean of Men was nominated adviser, and was duly elected by vote of the faculty.

The scholarship records indicate that the system of advising first and second year students reduced the number of failures, and that on the whole it was fairly adequate for the needs of the College of Liberal Arts. It seemed desirable to extend certain features of the advisory system to men not in that college, and to provide an officer whose duty it should be to co-operate with all the men of the University, should need arise, and to have definite interest in their social and moral welfare. Then followed the creation of this office.

The Dean of Men built his work for the past year upon the advisory system already established, and in successful operation for two years. Assistant Professor Robert E. Rienow was called to the University; and, though nominally attached to the Department of Education, he was able to give the larger part of his time to the interests of the men. No other members of the staff were called to assist in the work of advising Freshmen and Sophomores, Mr. Rienow devoting himself largely to Freshmen, the writer keeping in his charge the Sophomores. The centralization of this work has proven satisfactory, and in the light of experience gained, still better results may be expected in the future.

The office of Dean of Men in this institution is too new for us to attempt to define or delimit its functions. New duties will constantly be laid upon it, duties which have to do with the moral and physical welfare of our students, as well as with their intellectual advancement. Already the life of the men has been touched in so many ways that in a brief report it is not possible to present a full outline of all our work.

6. SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS,

JOHN M. FISK, SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Fisk's report, in part, is a follows:

The buildings which the University has built during the biennium ending June 30, 1914, are: women's dormitory, northwest wing to University Hospital, and University storehouse. Money was also appropriated from the Building Fund covering certain repairs and alterations to the Chemistry Building, an addition to the Medical Building for an animal house, and the building of a tunnel to the women's dormitory. For the above purposes the following appropriations were made:

Women's dormitory	$150,000.00
Wing to hospital	115,000.00
Storehouse	3,000.00
Repairs to Chemistry Building	8,000.00
Animal house	12,000.00
Addition authorized by Executive Council	1,500.00
Tunnel to Currier Hall	13,000.00

From these reports, I believe I am here permitted to congratulate the Board and the people of Iowa on the prosperity and progress of this great institution. As noted by the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, evidence of division or fraction here is entirely lacking; our faculties are one in spirit and enthusiasm; strong men, known throughout the country, and the world, devoted to highest ideals, creating here an atmosphere of learning and scholarship which can not fail to impress, as the years go by, the character and ambitions of all our people. The intellectual, the spiritual life of Iowa, must be forever the profound meaning of this great University, founded by the pioneers, by their children still maintained.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

In this connection, I beg to call the attention to the Board to the fact that in their keeping, on the campus of the University, is to be found our most interesting historic monument. I refer to the Old Capitol, old as the organization of the State. This building, beautiful in itself, and to be esteemed more and more dearly by our successors, by our children's children, let us hope, is almost the only such object worthy of the consideration of the State entire. This building is *not fireproof;* it is liable to destruction by lightning in any summer storm; has been struck more than once, fortunately without serious damage. I believe the patriotism of our people will justify a special appropriation to be expended in making this historic and noble structure fireproof.

CHILD WELFARE.

There is still one other matter of a general nature concerning which I think it advisable to inform the Board, and on which I believe every University man and every citizen of Iowa, for that matter, will hope for favorable legislative action. I refer to the important matter already mentioned under the general term of child welfare.

It has long been obvious that the children of the State have been suffering unnecessary handicaps, and constantly passing on to manhood and womanhood burdened by infirmities entirely avoidable and remediable, if properly considered at the proper time.

To meet this situation the women of Iowa ask the University for help. It is proposed to use all the appropriate forces of the University in the investigation and control of this problem, that the children of the State may have at least a fair chance of coming to healthful and happy maturity and citizenship. It is proposed to organize at Iowa City a central child welfare station, and for this purpose at least $24,000.00 per year will be needed. I invite your attention to this because the call is insistent, is statewide in its unanimity. The University is urged to afford this hospitality and to lend its organization to the carrying out of this beneficient intent.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. MACBRIDE,
President.

September 30, 1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913—JULY 1, 1913.

Balance July 1, 1912	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1913	Fund
$ 19,345.23	$594,340.65	$534,060.01	$ 79,625.87	Income
347.47	21,928.50	17,615.61	4,660.36	Library
1,660.52	20,107.07	22,106.14	*338.55	Rep. & Contingent
22,588.37	125,710.27	126,967.40	21,331.24	Bldg.
10,331.32	25,614.08	36,150.88	*34.41	Bldg. Equipment
412.31	7,539.41	7,901.08	50.64	Equip. & Supplies
516.49	----------	315.42	†171.07	Equip. Law Bldg.
*155.72	5,000.00	4,842.20	2.08	Pav. & Sidewalks
1,706.52	22,366.91	8,594.87	15,418.56	Special Land
92.37	630.00	----------	722.37	Donated Land
3,342.75	2,620.48	2,230.00	3,733.23	Carr
2,463.25	3,872.33	4,682.24	1,653.34	Ranney
468.75	175.00	500.00	343.75	Lowden
31.16	12.50	----------	43.66	Bryan
220.59	400.24	595.68	25.15	Gifford
50.00	----------	----------	50.00	Jesup
$ 63,421.38	$830,257.44	$766,391.53	$127,287.29	

*Overdrawn.
†Transferred to Building Equipment Fund.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1913.

Cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 63,421.38	
Total receipts for the year	830,257.44	
Total expenditures for the year		$766,391.53
Cash on hand June 30, 1913		127,287.29
	$893,678.82	$893,678.82

BALANCES.

Income fund	$ 79,625.87	
Library fund	4,660.36	
Building tax fund	21,331.24	
Equipment and supplies fund	50.64	
Paving and sidewalks fund	2.08	
Special land fund	15,418.56	
Donated land fund	722.37	
A. Whitney Carr free scholarship interest fund	3,733.23	
Mark Ranney memorial interest fund	1,653.34	
F. O. Lowden prize interest fund	343.75	
W. J. Bryan prize interest fund	43.66	
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial interest fund	25.15	
Chas. M. Jesup prize fund	50.00	
		$127,660.25

OVERDRAWN.

Repair and contingent fund	$ 338.55	
New building equipment fund	34.41	$ 372.96
		$127,287.29

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

RECEIPTS—1912-1913.

From state appropriations for support:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	$256,875.00	
32d G. A., chapter 214, section 2	43,750.00	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	27,500.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	25,000.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	98,200.00	
Total		$451,325.00
From state appropriations for buildings:		
34th G. A., chapter 201, section 1, 1-5 mill tax		125,000.00
From state appropriations for repair and contingent:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	$ 7,500.00	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	7,500.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	5,000.00	
Total		20,000.00
From state appropriations for library:		
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1		21,875.00
From state appropriations for special purposes:		
34th G. A., chapter 212, section 2—		
Equipment and supplies fund	$ 7,500.00	
Equipment new buildings fund	25,500.00	
Paving, sidewalks and campus fund	5,000.00	
Special land fund	20,000.00	
Total		58,000.00
Total from state appropriations for all purposes		$676,200.00
From productive funds:		
Income from permanent land endowment fund	$ 12,635.55	
From tuitions—all colleges	60,264.50	
From miscellaneous sources—income fund	69,595.50	
From books, etc., sold—library fund	53.50	
From material sold—repair and contingent fund	103.30	
From material sold—building tax fund	710.27	
From material sold—equipment new bldg. fund	114.08	
From rents, etc.—special land fund	2,306.91	
From rents, etc.—donated land fund	630.00	
Total from productive funds		146,413.61
*From special funds:		
A. Whitney Carr scholarship income fund	$ 2,620.48	
Mark Ranney memorial income fund	3,872.33	
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial income fund	400.24	
F. O. Lowden prize income fund	175.00	
W. J. Bryan prize income fund	12.50	
Total from special funds		7,080.55

*These funds are in the nature of University trusts, the proceeds being used for scholarships, prizes, etc.

Warrants cancelled—income fund	$ 520.10	
Warrants cancelled—repair and contingent fund	3.77	
Warrants cancelled—equipment and supplies fund	39.41	563.28
Total income from all sources for all purposes—1912-1913		$830,257.44
Total balance in all funds July 1, 1912		63,421.38
Grand total		$893,678.82

EXPENDITURES—1912-1913.

Income fund	$534,060.01	
Library fund	17,615.61	
Repair and contingent fund	22,106.11	
Building tax fund	126,967.40	
Building equipment fund	36,150.88	
Equipment new law bldg., etc., fund	345.42	
Equipment and supplies fund	7,901.08	
Paving and sidewalks fund	4,842.20	
Special land fund	8,594.87	
A. Whitney Carr scholarship income fund	2,230.00	
Mark Ranney memorial income fund	4,682.24	
F. O. Lowden prize income fund	300.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial income fund	595.68	
Total expenditures		$766,391.53
Total balance on hand June 30, 1913		127,287.29
Grand total		$893,678.82

INCOME FUND—1912-1913.

RECEIPTS.

From state appropriations:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	$256,875.00	
32d G. A., chapter 214, section 2	43,750.00	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	27,500.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	25,000.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	98,200.00	$451,325.00
From tuitions:		
College of Liberal Arts	$ 19,745.25	
College of Applied Science	3,346.00	
College of Law	10,844.00	
College of Medicine	4,746.50	
College of Homeopathic Medicine	625.00	
College of Dentistry	9,393.25	
College of Pharmacy	2,455.00	
College of Fine Arts	7,512.50	
Graduate College	370.00	
Summer session	1,227.00	60,264.50
From miscellaneous sources:		
Diploma fees	$ 3,853.00	
University hospital receipts	47,035.86	
Ophthalmology and otology receipts	1,297.27	
University Homeopathic hospital receipts	6,808.45	
Dental clinic receipts	6,361.84	

From miscellaneous sources—Concluded		
Law loan book account receipts	327.50	
Engineering testing laboratory receipts	11.45	
Interest on daily bank balance	2,559.96	
Miscellaneous cash—material sold, laboratory breakage, locker rentals, etc.	1,340.17	69,595.50
From interest on permanent land fund		12,635.55
Warrants cancelled		520.10
Total receipts—income fund—1912-1913		$594,340.65
Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		19,345.23
Grand total		$613,685.88

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

College of Liberal Arts:		
Salaries	$156,645.00	
Departmental expenses	11,266.21	$167,911.21
College of Applied Science:		
Salaries		33,000.00
College of Law:		
Salaries	19,475.00	
Supplies and incidentals	182.20	19,657.20
College of Medicine:		
Salaries	51,222.31	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	9,346.34	60,568.65
College of Homeopathic Medicine:		
Salaries	3,150.00	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	96.00	3,246.00
College of Dentistry:		
Salaries	20,049.24	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	5,398.54	25,447.78
College of Pharmacy:		
Salaries	5,400.00	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	1,860.53	7,260.53
Graduate College:		
Fellowships and Scholarships	6,490.00	
Supplies, etc.	349.01	6,839.01
Summer Session:		
Salaries	7,955.07	
Supplies and Incidentals	120.00	8,075.07
General Library:		
Salaries	8,280.00	
Supplies and assistance by the hour	1,589.47	9,869.47
Administration:		
Salaries	20,101.65	
Supplies and assistance by the hour	3,137.83	23,239.48

Alumni Bureau:		
Salaries	2,708.45	
Supplies, stenographic service, etc.	343.31	3,051.76
University Extension expenses and Lakeside Laboratory		672.60
Law Loan Book Account expenditures		75.15
Engineering Testing Laboratory expenditures		22.96
University Hospital expenditures		53,144.20
General expenditures from Income Fund		96,878.60
Tuitions refunded by order of Finance Committee		170.00
Music Tuitions—Collected by the Secretary and turned over to the Director of the School		6,960.00
University Homeopathic Hospital Expenditures		7,970.34
Total expenditures from Income Fund, 1912-13		$534,060.01
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		79,625.87
Grand total		$613,685.88

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Botany:		
Thos. H. Macbride, Professor	$ 1,750.00	
Bohumil Shimek, Professor	2,500.00	
R. B. Wylie, Professor	2,200.00	
Lucy M. Cavanagh, Assistant Curator	900.00	
Clifford H. Farr, Assistant	600.00	
L. A. Giddings, Assistant	600.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 837.32
Chemistry:		
E. W. Rockwood, Professor	3,000.00	
W. J. Karslake, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
J. N. Pearce, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
A. W. Hixson, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
Edward Wolesensky, Instructor	1,100.00	
Edward X. Anderson, Instructor	1,000.00	
J. E. Booge, Instructor	1,000.00	
C. M. Alexander, Assistant Instructor	900.00	
R. H. Carter, Assistant	500.00	
John Coleman, Storekeeper	700.00	
C. E. Clindinin, Assistant	300.00	
Supplies and apparatus		4,634.52
Education:		
W. A. Jessup, Professor and Director	3,000.00	
H. C. Dorcas, Professor	2,500.00	
Irving King, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
R. M. Stewart, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
John J. Dynes, Assistant	200.00	
James W. Richardson, Assistant	200.00	
Lyman H. Van Houten, Assistant	200.00	
Mabelle E. Edwards, Stenographer	720.00	
Supplies, traveling expenses, etc.		231.93
English:		
C. F. Ansley, Professor and Dean College of Fine Arts	3,500.00	
S. B. Sloan, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	

English—Concluded

Percival Hunt, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
E. F. Pieper, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
E. N. S. Thompson, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
Marlow A. Shaw, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
May Shuck, Instructor	1,200.00	
Ellen Geyer, Instructor	1,200.00	
Florence Joy, Instructor	1,200.00	
Walter Myers, Instructor	1,000.00	
Chester A. Corey, Assistant	250.00	
Supplies, etc.		88.00
Theme readers		1,500.00

Chair of Public Speaking:

G. N. Merry, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Norma R. Harrison, Instructor	1,200.00	
Supplies, etc.		46.76
Supplies, etc., Forensic League		169.61

Geology:

George F. Kay, Professor	2,600.00	
A. C. Trowbridge, Professor	2,000.00	
A. O. Thomas, Instructor	1,400.00	
Stuart St. Clair, Assistant	500.00	
J. W. Carville, Attendant	600.00	
Supplies, etc.		668.78

German:

C. B. Wilson, Professor	3,000.00	
F. B. Sturm, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
W. F. Luebke, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
E. H. Lauer, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
F. W. Kracher, Instructor	1,200.00	
Wm. T. Runzler, Instructor	1,200.00	

Scandinavian:

Anna Heyberger, Assistant	200.00	
Supplies, etc.		107.64
Assistance by the hour		106.00

Greek:

C. H. Weller, Professor and University Editor	2,700.00	
N. A. Kellogg, Instructor	400.00	
Supplies, etc.		95.15

History:

W. C. Wilcox, Professor and Dean	3,500.00	
H. G. Plum, Professor	2,000.00	
Louis Pelzer, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
Clara M. Daley, Instructor	1,200.00	
Frieda Kurz, Assistant	500.00	
Supplies, etc.		42.00

Latin:

F. C. Eastman, Professor	3,000.00	
F. H. Potter, Professor	2,000.00	
F. M. Foster, Instructor	1,500.00	
Supplies, etc.		114.36

Mathematics: .		
A. G. Smith, Professor	2,900.00	
R. P. Baker, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
J. F. Reilly, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
Sarah E. Cronin, Instructor	1,200.00	
George A. Chaney, Instructor	1,100.00	
Cornelius Gouwens, Instructor	1,100.00	
Supplies, etc.		49.35
Military Science:		
Morton C. Mumma, Prof. and Command't (2 mo.)	83.32	
James A. Mars, Prof. and Commandant (4 mo.)	166.64	
C. S. Hoffman, Prof. and Commandant (6 mo.)	250.04	
O. E. Van Doren, Bandmaster	500.00	
Wm. De F. Rahming, Assistant	500.00	
Band members	465.00	
Supplies, etc.		243.88
Philosophy and Psychology:		
C. E. Seashore, Professor and Dean of the Graduate College	3,500.00	
Edw. L. Schaub, Associate Professor	2,400.00	
G. T. W. Patrick, Professor	1,500.00	
Mabel C. Williams, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Supplies, etc.		295.71
Physical Training and Athletics:		
N. A. Kellogg, Director in charge of Athletics	1,000.00	
E. G. Schroeder, Director in charge of Physical Training for Men	1,500.00	
Alice C. Wilkinson, Director in charge of Physical Training for Women	1,500.00	
Alice H. Wilmarth, Assistant in Physical Training for Women	600.00	
Mary Maher, Matron Woman's Gymnasium	300.00	
Dr. Zella White Stewart, Medical Examiner, Physical Training for Women	150.00	
Supplies, men's gymnasium		246.84
Supplies, women's gymnasium		271.42
Pianist		104.00
Physics:		
George W. Stewart, Professor	3,000.00	
Lee P. Sieg, Assistant Professor	1,700.00	
F. C. Brown, Assistant Professor	1,700.00	
H. L. Dodge, Assistant Instructor	700.00	
F. R. York, Assistant	600.00	
M. H. Teeuwen, Mechanician (12 mo.)	1,200.00	
T. Ingvaldson, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
H. A. Wolcott, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
E. E. Gray, Undergraduate Assistant	50.00	
Political Economy and Sociology:		
I. A. Loos, Professor and Director	3,000.00	
Paul S. Pierce, Professor	2,400.00	
Jos. L. Deming, Associate Professor (2d Sem.)	1,100.00	
C. W. Wassam, Assistant Professor	1,700.00	
Karl D. Loos, Assistant	500.00	
L. H. Mounts, Assistant	300.00	
Supplies, etc.		40.16
Assistance by the hour		265.17

Political Science:		
B. F. Shambaugh, Professor	$ 2,100.00	
F. E. Horack, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Assistance by the hour		96.96
Romance Languages:		
S. H. Bush, Professor	2,700.00	
Hertha L. Voss, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Mathilde Laigle, Instructor	1,400.00	
Jacob A. Wernli, Instructor	1,000.00	
Zoology:		
C. C. Nutting, Professor	3,000.00	
Gilbert L. Houser, Professor	2,200.00	
H. F. Wickham, Professor	2,000.00	
H. R. Dill, Assistant Professor and Taxidermist (12 mo.)	1,800.00	
F. A. Stromsten, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Albert Kuntz, Instructor	1,000.00	
Dayton Stoner, Assistant	900.00	
Edna Foster, Assistant	400.00	
E. P. Churchill, Assistant in Animal Biology	350.00	
A. B. DeFreece, Undergraduate Assistant in Animal Biology	50.00	
Carl F. Jordan, Undergraduate Assistant in Animal Biology	50.00	
Ralph E. Thorn, Storekeeper in Animal Biology.	50.00	
H. E. Farnsworth, Mimeographer	50.00	
Assistance in Museum		32.80
Supplies, etc., for Animal Biology		440.94
Supplies, etc., for Zoology and Museum		536.91
Helen C. Gilchrist, Clerk to the Dean (12 mo.)	960.00	
Total salaries, College of Liberal Arts	$156,645.00	
Total departmental expenses, College of Liberal Arts		11,266.21
Grand total		$167,911.21

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Civil Engineering:	
Wm. G. Raymond, Professor and Dean	$ 5,000.00
B. J. Lambert, Professor of Structural Engineering	2,700.00
J. H. Dunlap, Assistant Professor of Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering	1,700.00
R. B. Kittredge, Instructor	1,400.00
Drawing and Descriptive Geometry:	
F. G. Higbee, Professor	2,100.00
R. B. Dale, Instructor	1,500.00
D. P. Gilmore, Instructor	1,400.00
Electrical Engineering:	
A. H. Ford, Professor	2,700.00
J. B. Hill, Assistant Professor	2,000.00

Mechanical Engineering:		
B. P. Fleming, Professor of Steam Engineering..	2,900.00	
Ralph S. Wilbur, Instructor in Steam Engineering	1,500.00	
R. W. Stewart, Jr., Superintendent of Shops	1,000.00	
George J. Keller, Instructor	900.00	
George Hedges, Assistant in Steam Laboratory...	330.00	
Mechanics:		
S. M. Woodward, Professor	2,900.00	
F. C. Young, Instructor	1,500.00	
O. D. Jones, Instructor (9 mo.)	810.00	
Elizabeth Martin, Clerk to the Dean	660.00	
Total salaries, College of Applied Science		$ 33,000.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF LAW.

Henry G. Dunn, Professor and Dean	4,500.00	
E. A. Wilcox, Professor	2,500.00	
H. C. Horack, Professor	3,000.00	
Barry Gilbert, Professor	3,100.00	
Percy Bordwell, Professor	3,000.00	
Ralph M. Otto, Professor	2,500.00	
Neal M. Monroe, Library Desk Assistant	275.00	
D. J. Gilchrist, Library Assistant	50.00	
Otis Gilbrecht, Library Assistant	50.00	
Carroll Martin, Stenographer to the Dean	500.00	
Supplies and incidentals		157.20
Practice court incidentals		25.00
Total salaries, College of Law	$ 19,475.00	
Total supplies, College of Law		182.20
Grand total		$ 19,657.20

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology:		
H. J. Prentiss, Professor	$ 4,600.00	
J. J. Lambert, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
D. H. Osborn, Demonstrator	1,400.00	
E. M. McEwen, Assistant Professor	600.00	
W. W. Larson, Undergraduate Assistant	100.00	
R. M. Arey, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
F. A. Stevens, Undergraduate Assistant	50.00	
Alex Story, Attendant	840.00	
Supplies		$ 681.66
Dissecting material		1,837.31
Gynecology and Obstetrics:		
J. R. Guthrie, Professor and Dean	1,200.00	
W. R. Whiteis, Professor of Obstetrics and Assistant in Gynecology	1,600.00	
Paul Reed, Assistant	1,000.00	
Louis W. Harding, Assistant	500.00	
Supplies, etc.		33.10
Clinical obstetrics fund		598.71

Materia Medica:		
C. S. Chase, Professor	2,400.00	
J. B. Hanson, Demonstrator in Pharmacology	1,200.00	
Ray Gittens, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
Supplies, etc.		353.08
Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology:		
L. W. Dean, Professor	1,100.00	
W. F. Boiler, Assistant Professor	1,000.00	
Mary K. Heard, Assistant Professor	1,200.00	
Elmer Weih, Clinical Assistant	500.00	
Supplies, etc.		2,340.14
Pathology and Bacteriology:		
Henry Albert, Professor	4,000.00	
A. L. Grover, Instructor	1,800.00	
Mildred Scheetz, Assistant	400.00	
C. E. Royce, Hospital Pathologist (11 mo.)	1,625.00	
Anna Stach, Stenographer (12 mo.)	180.00	
Joseph Anderson, Attendant (12 mo.)	780.00	
John Donlon, Attendant (9 mo.)	315.00	
Earl C. Hobert, Attendant	90.00	
Supplies, etc.		829.33
Physiology:		
J. T. McClintock, Professor and Junior Dean	2,800.00	
H. W. Coffin, Instructor	1,350.00	
B. A. Baird, Undergraduate Assistant	125.00	
Supplies, etc.		341.48
Assistance by the hour		65.37
Surgery:		
Wm. Jepson, Professor	1,100.00	
A. J. Burge, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
F. L. Love, Assistant	250.00	
Clara B. Whitmore, Assistant	250.00	
Supplies, etc.		23.85
Theory and Practice of Medicine:		
C. P. Howard, Professor	4,500.00	
Clarence Van Epps, Professor	2,000.00	
Louis Baumann, Assistant Professor	2,500.00	
C. S. Grant, Instructor	500.00	
C. W. McClure, Lecturer	1,200.00	
M. F. Andrews, Hospital Radiographer	600.00	
Mary Shaffer, Masseuse (10 mo.)	500.00	
Jacob Krupp, Attendant (9 mo.)	442.31	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.		1,723.70
Lecturers:		
Max E. Witte, Lecturer on Mental Diseases	200.00	
J. B. Kessler, Lecturer on Dermatology	300.00	
H. V. Scarborough, Lecturer on Tuberculosis	100.00	
Charles L. Updegraff, Hospital Interne	125.00	
R. C. Coleman, Hospital Interne	125.00	
Frank J. Rohner, Hospital Interne	125.00	
Medical Alumni Clinic		518.61
Total salaries, College of Medicine	$ 51,222.31	
Total supplies, college of Medicine		$ 9,346.34
Grand total		$ 60,568.65

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Materia Medica:		
George Royal, Professor and Dean	$ 1,200.00	
T. L. Hazard, Assistant Professor and Director of Homeopathic Hospital	1,000.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 31.00
Theory and Practice:		
Erwin Schenck, Professor	950.00	
Supplies		65.00
Total salaries, College of Homeopathic Medicine	$ 3,150.00	
Total supplies, College of Homeopathic Medicine		$ 96.00
Grand total		$ 3,246.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Operative Dentistry:		
F. T. Breene, Professor	$ 1,200.00	
R. H. Volland, Professor	2,800.00	
Frank B. Whinery, Demonstrator and Lecturer	2,000.00	
Orthodontia:		
Richard Summa, Professor	1,200.00	
Prosthetic Dentistry:		
W. S. Hosford, Professor and Dean	2,200.00	
J. E. Packard, Demonstrator	1,500.00	
W. E. Spence, Demonstrator	1,200.00	
Regional Anatomy and Clinical Dentistry:		
E. A. Rogers, Professor and Superintendent of Clinics	2,500.00	
W. E. Gordon, Demonstrator	1,500.00	
A. W. Bryan, Demonstrator	1,519.24	
M. C. Roberts, Demonstrator (8 mo.)	1,230.00	
Helen Baschnagel, Clerk (12 mo.)	700.00	
Mary Otto, Assistant (12 mo.)	500.00	
Dental Clinic expenses		$ 4,347.40
Dental Laboratory expenses		698.87
Dental Alumni Clinic		352.27
Total salaries, College of Dentistry	$ 20,049.24	
Total supplies, etc., College of Dentistry		$ 5,398.54
Grand total		$ 25,447.78

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

W. J. Teeters, Professor and Dean	$ 2,600.00	
R. A. Kuever, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
Zada M. Cooper, Assistant Professor	1,200.00	
Pharmacy supplies, etc.		$ 1,750.39
Stenographic service		110.14
Total salaries, College of Pharmacy	$ 5,400.00	
Total supplies, etc., College of Pharmacy		$ 1,860.53
Grand total		$ 7,260.53

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—GRADUATE COLLEGE.

Clarence R. Aurner, Senior Fellow in Education	$ 500.00	
Nellie S. Aurner, Fellow in English	300.00	
Sudhindra Bose, Fellow in Political Science	300.00	
Nellie A. Chase, Fellow in History	300.00	
Roy J. Clampitt, Fellow in Education	300.00	
Raymond A. French, Fellow in Botany	300.00	
Beryl Hart, Fellow in Botany	300.00	
Victor J. Hays, Fellow in Animal Biology	300.00	
C. F. Malmberg, Fellow in Psychology	300.00	
Katherine L. Stewart, Fellow in Botany	300.00	
Thos. F. Vance, Fellow in Psychology	300.00	
Helen A. Bean, Scholar in English	150.00	
Fred C. Bruene, Scholar in Psychology	150.00	
Gladys Chew, Scholar in Physics	150.00	
Ola L. Chew, Scholar in Latin	150.00	
L. E. Dodd, Scholar in Physics	150.00	
Lucy E. Edwards, Scholar in German	150.00	
Willard H. Farr, Scholar in Chemistry	150.00	
Joseph Gadbury, Scholar in Polit. Economy (6 mo.)	90.00	
C. W. Hazelett, Scholar in Physics	150.00	
Lonia Krenz, Scholar in German	150.00	
M. M. Leighton, Scholar in Geology	150.00	
Thos. E. Moore, Scholar in Chemistry	150.00	
Odis K. Patton, Scholar in Political Science	150.00	
James N. Potter, Scholar in Education	150.00	
Joyce Reed, Scholar in Botany	150.00	
Esther E. Thomas, Scholar in English	150.00	
Chas. A. Vannoy, Scholar in Greek	150.00	
Fred Vorhies, Scholar in Physics	150.00	
Vera Z. Whittacre, Scholar in History	150.00	
A. J. Williams, Scholar in Geology	150.00	
Dr. Gunther Jacoby, Lecturer	50.00	
Stenographic service		$ 224.21
Supplies, etc.		124.80
Total fellowships and scholarships, Graduate College	$ 6,490.00	
Total supplies, etc., Graduate College		$ 349.01
Grand total		$ 6,839.01

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—SUMMER SESSION.

R. B. Wylie, Professor in Botany	$ 250.00
A. F. Ewers, Instructor in Botany	100.00
Noah D. Knupp, Assistant in Botany	50.00
E. W. Rockwood, Professor in Chemistry	300.00
Otis M. Weigle, Assistant in Chemistry	50.00
F. E. Bolton, Professor in Education	500.00
H. C. Dorcas, Professor in Education	250.00
J. Stanley Brown, Lecturer in Education	119.50
David Snedden, Lecturer in Education	75.00
Wm. E. Chancellor, Lecturer in Education	125.00
Carroll G. Pearce, Lecturer in Education	135.57
J. E. Butterworth, Assistant in Education	50.00
C. F. Ansley, Professor in English	300.00
Percival Hunt, Assistant Professor in English	150.00
Ellen Geyer, Instructor in English	100.00
Aleeth Willard, Instructor in Public Speaking	100.00

Nellie S. Aurner, Assistant in English	33.34	
Beryl Hart, Assistant in English	33.33	
Winifred Byrne, Assistant in English	33.33	
A. C. Trowbridge, Professor in Geology	250.00	
Morris M. Leighton, Assistant in Geology	50.00	
C. B. Wilson, Professor in German	300.00	
E. H. Lauer, Instructor in German	100.00	
C. H. Weller, Professor in Greek	100.00	
W. C. Wilcox, Professor in History	500.00	
F. C. Eastman, Professor in Latin	300.00	
F. H. Potter, Professor in Latin	250.00	
A. G. Smith, Professor in Mathematics	300.00	
J. F. Reilly, Assistant in Mathematics	150.00	
C. E. Seashore, Professor in Philosophy and Psychology	165.00	
E. D. Starbuck, Professor in Philosophy and Psychology	250.00	
Luther A. Weigle, Professor in Philosophy and Psychology	235.00	
Mabel C. Williams, Assistant Professor in Philosophy and Psychology	150.00	
G. W. Stewart, Professor in Physics	300.00	
Harold Stiles, Lecturer in Physics	100.00	
Paul H. Dike, Lecturer in Physics	100.00	
Fred R. York, Assistant in Physics	50.00	
J. L. Gillin, Professor in Political Economy and Sociology	250.00	
Paul S. Peirce, Professor in Political Economy and Sociology	250.00	
B. F. Shambaugh, Professor in Political Science	300.00	
F. E. Horack, Assistant Professor in Political Science	150.00	
S. H. Bush, Professor in Romance Languages	300.00	
Gilbert L. Houser, Professor in Zoology	250.00	
Victor J. Hays, Assistant in Zoology	50.00	
Supplies, etc., Summer Session		$ 120.00
Total salaries, Summer Session	$ 7,955.07	
Total supplies, etc., Summer Session		$ 120.00
Grand total		$ 8,075.07

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—LIBRARY.

M. G. Wyer, Librarian (12 mo.)	$ 2,000.00	
Jennie E. Roberts, Head Cataloguer (12 mo.)	1,100.00	
Jessie L. Arms, Assistant Cataloguer (12 mo.)	840.00	
Bessie Stover, Assistant Cataloguer (12 mo.)	780.00	
Grace Wormer, Assistant Cataloguer (12 mo.)	720.00	
Nina Shaffer, Reference Assistant (12 mo.)	900.00	
Cariola Barker, Bibliographical Assistant (10 mo.)	720.00	
Delvena Anderson, Reserve Assistant (10 mo.)	250.00	
Vera Anderson, Reserve Assistant (10 mo.)	250.00	
Amy Purvis, Stenographer (12 mo.)	720.00	
Assistance by the hour		$ 599.27
Supplies, etc		990.20
Total salaries, Library	$ 8,280.00	
Total suplies, etc., Library		1,589.47
Grand total		$ 9,869.47

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—ALUMNI BUREAU.

H. M. Harwood, Alumni Secretary and Editor	$ 2,000.00	
Cora H. Richards, Stenographer	708.45	
Stenographic service, supplies, etc.		$ 343.31
Total salaries, Alumni Bureau	$ 2,708.45	
Total supplies, etc., Alumni Bureau		343.31
Grand total		$ 3,051.76

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—ADMINISTRATION.

President's Office:		
John G. Bowman, President	$ 6,000.00	
M. Imogen Benson, Executive Clerk	1,200.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 99.85
Secretary and Treasurer's Office:		
W. J. McChesney, Sec. and Treasurer (3 mo.)	750.00	
W. J. McChesney, Treasurer (9 mo.)	1,125.00	
W. H. Bates, Assistant Secretary (3 mo.)	375.00	
W. H. Bates, Acting Secretary (9 mo.)	1,350.00	
Kathryn M. Close, Clerk and Stenographer	900.00	
S. E. Stover, Assistant (10 mo.)	540.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 56.10
Registrar's Office:		
F. C. Ensign, Registrar and Examiner	2,750.00	
Hazeldean Toof, Recorder (8 mo.)	680.00	
Theodore A. Wanerus, Recorder (5 mo.)	425.00	
Edith Rigler, Assistant	780.00	
James D. Sims, Stenographer	960.00	
Rena Sporleder, Stenographer	183.33	
Supplies, etc.		309.78
Assistance by the hour		2,053.03
Dean of Women:		
Anna M. Klingenhagen, Dean	2,083.32	
Assistance and supplies		269.17
University Editor, stenographic service		349.90
Total salaries, Administration	$ 20,101.65	
Total supplies, stenographic service, etc., Administration		$ 3,137.83
Grand total		$ 23,239.48

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Expended for traveling expenses for University Extension work	$ 22.60
Lakeside Laboratory scholarships	650.00
Total	$ 672.60

GENERAL EXPENDITURES FROM INCOME FUND.

President's traveling expenses	$ 514.77
Commencement expenses	747.52
General unclassified account	6,623.36
This sum was expended for items for which no special appropriations were made.	
Mimeographic and stenographic supplies for all departments	266.90

Board of Publication 355.84

This sum was expended for reprints of articles in the *Physical Review* by Assistant Professors F. C. Brown and Leo P. Sieg; also for printing 500 copies of bulletin from the Department of Latin, and 500 copies of Natural History Bulletin.

General Lectures 276.92

This sum was expended in paying expenses of lecturers for University assemblies, vesper services, etc., as follows: Dr. J. C. Pomeroy, Dr. George Herbert Palmer, Rev. J. F. Nugent, Prof. Hartley Burr Alexander, Prof. D. W. Morehouse, Prof. R. A. Milliken, Prof. John A. Lomax, Prof. C. T. Kipp, Prof. F. E. Turneaure, Hon. John H. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Anderson, Katherine Jewell Everts.

Printing and paper 2,533.16

Printing, stationery, and miscellaneous publications.

Calendars and announcements 2,442.29

Cost of printing and paper for calendars and announcements for all schools and colleges.

Postage 3,341.90

On general and second-class matter.

Telegrams 116.56
Advertising 2,467.43

Advertising the University in miscellaneous publications.

Janitor service 19,166.30

Janitors are paid from $45 to $55 a month; student help is paid 15c an hour.

Janitor supplies 1,911.43
Heating Plant service 7,738.77

There are from six to twelve firemen, varying according to the season of the year, who are paid from $50 to $60 a month each.

Heating plant supplies 840.22
Hydro-Electric plant service 1,940.51

Two operators at the Hydro-Electric plant are paid $67.50 per month each, and one at the sub-station $55 a month.

Hydraulic plant supplies 201.53
Fuel 23,996.60

Contract for the year 1912-13 was awarded to Hatch-Wilcoxson Coal Co., Chicago, for Superior, Ill., mine run at $2.88 a ton; Superior, Ill., screenings at $2.15 a ton; Superior, Ill., nut coal at $2.60 a ton, all f. o. b. cars, Iowa City, Iowa. Hauling costs 25c a ton. Consumption about 10,000 tons.

Water service 3,662.22

For all water used in all University buildings, the water rate is 6½c a thousand gallons.

Gas and electric light 2,811.36

Gas costs $1.00 a 1,000 cubic ft. and electric light 14c a k. w. hour.

Telephones		903.30
Y. M. C. A. rent		800.00
The University rents three halls for the use of the literary societies, and the gymnasium for use as a woman's gymnasium, paying $800 per annum, besides heating the building from the University heating plant.		
Y. M. C. A. Support		400.00
Money expended to maintain an employment bureau and to make a directory of rooming and boarding places.		
University Laundry—Wages		1,407.59
Garbage service		268.75
Ice, $2.50 per ton		1,813.35
Hauling extra.		
Stenographic service		203.45
For all departments and for the administrative offices, paid at the rate of 25c an hour.		
University Hospital Equipment		4,089.70
This sum was expended for equipment for the University Hospital.		
J. M. Fisk, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings (part salary)		1,200.00
Mr. Fisk received a salary of $2,400.00 for the year, $1,200.00 being charged to the Building Tax Fund.		
Assistants to Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings		556.87
F. B. McFadden, Assistant to Superintendent	$ 135.00	
Arthur Smith, Assistant to Superintendent	58.62	
Adelaide Bright, Stenographer	135.25	
Mrs. Mayme Hirsher Wagner, Stenographer	228.00	
S. E. Shaff, University Electrician		1,440.00
F. P. Englert, University Carpenter		880.00
Ellsworth Bright, Head Janitor		960.00
Total general expenditures, Income Fund		$ 96,878.60

LAW LOAN BOOK ACCOUNT.

Balance in Income Fund to credit of the Law Loan Book Account, July 1, 1912	$ 83.50	
RECEIPTS.		
Received from rent of law books	327.50	
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid out for new books and rebinding of old loan sets		75.15
Balance in Income Fund to the credit of Law Loan Book Account, June 30, 1913		335.85
Total	$ 411.00	$ 411.00

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Balance in Income Fund to credit of the University Hospital Account, July 1, 1912		$ 1,305.93	
RECEIPTS.			
Hospital earnings	$ 41,622.26		
Nurses' earnings outside of hospital	1,108.60		
Operating room fees	4,305.00		
Total receipts 1912-13		$ 47,035.86	
EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries			$ 11,349.50
Josephine Creelman, Superintendent	$ 1,200.00		
Anna C. Goodale, Matron	900.00		
Anna Gordon, Assistant Matron	540.00		
Mary McInnerny, Housekeeper	660.00		
Margaret Kallaher, Assistant Housekeeper	300.00		
Mary Moon, Dietitian	690.00		
Hannah Toomey, Assistant Supt.	840.00		
Bertha Hoffman, Night Supt. (9 mo.)	540.00		
Elizabeth Marschall, Surgical Nurse (9 mo.)	585.00		
Mildred Simmons, Head N. (8 mo.)	480.00		
Rena Meyers, Head Nurse (9 mo.)	540.00		
Juanita Huff, Stenographer	420.00		
There are about 65 nurses who receive $5 a month each, amounting to approximately	3,654.50		
Help			$ 7,522.93
There was a cook employed at $45 a month; a second cook at $35 a month; five women to do cleaning at $35 per month each; a janitor at $55 per month; an elevator man at $50 per month, and about twelve housemaids at from $14 to $16 a month each.			
Provisions			17,736.63
Household			10,054.98
This account covers house furnishings for the hospital and nurses, homes, including furniture, carpets, linen, dishes, etc., also rent of two houses at $50 per month each, used as nurses' homes.			
Medicine			6,480.16
This account covers medical and surgical supplies for the hospital .			
Balance overdrawn on University Hospital Account, June 30, 1913		4,802.41	
		$ 53,144.20	$ 53,144.20

UNIVERSITY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Hospital earnings	$ 6,048.95		
Nurses' earnings outside of hospital	158.00		
Operating room fees	601.50		
Total receipts, 1912-13		$ 6,808.45	
Salaries			$ 1,565.00
The Superintendent received $75 a month. There were about eleven nurses who received $5 a month each.			
Help			868.60
A cook was employed at $30 per month and a housekeeper at $18 per month, also a woman to do cleaning at 15c an hour.			
Provisions			3,253.35
Household			1,811.33
This account includes house furnishings, including furniture, carpets, linen, dishes, etc., for the hospital and nurses' home, also rent of one house for nurses' home.			
Medicine			472.06
This account covers medical and surgical supplies for the hospital.			
Amount overdrawn on Homeopathic Hospital Account, June 30, 1913		1,161.89	
		$ 7,970.34	$ 7,970.34

ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORY ACCOUNT.

Balance in Income Fund to credit of Engineering Testing Laboratory Account, July 1, 1912	$ 17.77	
RECEIPTS.		
Received from fees and charges	11.45	
Balance in Income Fund to credit of Engineering Testing Laboratory Account		29.22
	$ 29.22	$ 29.22

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 347.47	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants under Chapter 200, Section 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	21,875.00	
From sale of books and supplies	53.50	

EXPENDITURES.

General Library—books and periodicals		16,063.18
General Library—binding		270.21
Law Library—books and binding		1,282.22
Total expenditures		$ 17,615.61
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		4,660.36
	$ 22,275.97	$ 22,275.97

BUILDING TAX FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 22,588.37	

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants under Chapter 201, Section 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	125,000.00	
From sale of material	710.27	

EXPENDITURES.

J. M. Fisk, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings (part salary)		$ 1,200.00
Physics Building:		
James Rowson & Co., on contract	$ 24,543.55	
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, plans	500.00	
Heating	718.42	
Plumbing	1,382.47	
Lighting	1,233.13	
Special conduit	1,863.25	
Switchboard	15.50	
Blackboards	159.97	
Electric laboratory	50.86	
Miscellaneous	183.20	
Total, Physics Building		30,650.35
University Hospital Extension:		
C. W. Ennis, on contract	$ 325.00	
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, plans	311.73	
Heating	726.46	
Plumbing	267.76	
Lighting	139.23	
Painting	63.05	
Miscellaneous	60.87	
Total, University Hospital Extension		1,894.10
Woman's Building:		
James Rowson & Co., contract	$ 51,830.99	
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, plans	275.00	
Heating	1,176.55	
Lighting	1,565.91	
Plumbing	7,467.08	
Electric work	305.50	
Bells and phones	214.70	
Tunnel	14.50	
Grading	35.25	
Miscellaneous	28.46	
Total Woman's Building		62,913.94

Hospital Heating Plant:			
Building, etc.	$ 12,952.38		
Chimney	1,999.99		
Foundation	2,402.62		
Boilers	6,435.46		
Electric work	490.06		
Steam mains	1,270.38		
Machinery	1,205.92		
Painting	19.92		
Stairs	480.54		
Laundry plans	300.00		
Floor	19.32		
Miscellaneous	2,732.42		
Total Hospital Heating Plant			$ 30,309.01
Total expenditures from the Building Tax Fund, 1912-13			126,967.40
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913			21,331.24
		$148,298.64	$148,298.64

EQUIPMENT NEW BUILDINGS FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 10,331.32
RECEIPTS.		
Received State Warrants, Chapter 200, Section 2, Laws of 32d G. A.		$ 25,500.00
Received from sale of material		114.08
Transfer from Equipment Law Building Fund		171.07
EXPENDITURES.		
Equipment—Physics Building:		
James G. Biddle Co., equipment	$ 3,755.95	
Chas. H. Besley Co., equipment	426.49	
Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., equipment	16.00	
Brown & Sharp Mfg. Co., equipment	957.90	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., equipment	328.50	
Central Scientific Co., equipment	239.27	
Cutler Hammer Mfg Co., equipment	141.00	
Chase & West, equipment	358.55	
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co., equipment	63.59	
Detroit Twist Drill Co., equipment	69.58	
Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co., equipment	76.00	
Eimer & Amend, equipment	53.04	
E. L. Essley Mach. Co., equipment	177.00	
Fisher-Stevens Co., equipment	6,028.27	
General Electric Co., equipment	364.36	
Wm. Gaertner Co., equipment	268.63	
Hanson-Holden Co., equipment	351.10	
Davidson Bros. Co., equipment	1,427.16	
Leeds & Northrup Co., equipment	60.30	
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, equipment	1,047.00	
Niagara Machinery & Tool Co., equipment	69.20	
Oliver Machine Co., equipment	128.00	
W. & L. E. Gurley, equipment	126.00	
Pennsylvania Structural Slate Co., equipment	241.53	

W. F. Leinbaugh, equipment	101.01	
Roller Smith & Co., equipment	205.18	
James Rowson & Co., equipment	663.95	
O. L. Packard Machinery Co., equipment	233.25	
H. Mueller Mfg. Co., equipment	84.40	
C. H. Stoelting Co., equipment	147.19	
Rivett Lathe Mfg Co.	699.15	
Weston Electric Instrument Co., equipment	427.83	
Western Electric Co., equipment	128.61	
Wallace-Barnes Co., equipment	85.51	
U. S. Electric Tool Co., equipment	65.45	
C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co., freight	262.57	
C., R. & I. C. Ry., freight	97.13	
Express	62.35	
Drayage	73.75	
Pay roll labor	977.16	
Miscellaneous equipment	1,325.08	
Total equipment, Physics Building.		22,413.99
Hospital Extension Equipment:		
American Sterilizer, equipment	$ 257.28	
Scanlan-Morris Co., equipment	353.50	
James B. Clow & Sons, equipment	1,000.00	
Crane Company	89.15	
Central Electric Co., equipment	138.36	
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., equipment	1,340.48	
S. Davidson & Bros., equipment	260.58	
Fox, Hutchinson & Lake Co., equipment	69.48	
Hospital Supply Co.	313.70	
Students & Physicians Supply Co., equipment	209.49	
Whitall-Tatum Co., equipment	205.04	
Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co., equipment	114.21	
Welch-Cook Co.	700.05	
Western Electric Co.	121.00	
Pay roll labor	333.23	
Freight and drayage	82.41	
Miscellaneous equipment	620.51	
Total equipment, University Hospital Extension		6,208.47
Equipment Department of Electrical Engineering:		
Chase & West, equipment	$ 139.30	
Central Electric Co.	132.02	
S. Davidson & Bros., equipment	266.16	
J. J. Duck	64.30	
Fox, Hutchinson & Lake Co., equipment	240.11	
Fisher-Stevens Co., equipment	445.85	
Hanson-Holden Co., equipment	200.30	
Western Electric Co., equipment	554.34	
Miscellaneous equipment	123.83	
Total equipment, Electrical Engineering		2,166.21

Equipment Department of Mechanical Engineering:			
E. G. Eldridge, equipment	$ 625.00		
Maresh Bros., equipment	18.50		
Miscellaneous equipment	13.69		
Total equipment, Mechanical Engineering			657.19
Equipment Research Laboratory—University Hospital:			
Alberine Stone Co., equipment	$ 159.20		
Scheidel Western X-Ray Coil Co., equipment	189.73		
Kny-Scheerer Co.	2,798.05		
S. Davidson & Bros., equipment	79.57		
H. Mueller Mfg. Co.	180.32		
Henion & Hubbell	143.00		
Pay roll labor	292.68		
Miscellaneous equipment	862.47		
Total equipment, Hospital Laboratory			4,705.02
Total expenditures from Equipment New Building Fund			$ 36,150.88
Balance overdrawn on Equipment New Building Fund, June 30, 1913		34.41	
		$ 36,150.88	$ 36,150.88

EQUIPMENT LAW BUILDING, ETC., FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 516.49	
EXPENDITURES.			
Law building—miscellaneous equipment			$ 345.42
Transfer to equipment building tax fund			171.07
		$ 516.49	$ 516.49

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 412.31	
RECEIPTS.			
From state warrants, chapter 200, section 1, 34th G. A.		7,500.00	
From cancelled warrants		39.41	
EXPENDITURES.			
Equipment—applied science:			
Civil engineering	$ 36.17		
Electrical engineering	470.01		
Mechanical engineering	605.79		
Descriptive geometry and drawing	47.69		
Mechanics	66.69		1,226.35

Physics—equipment		2,590.67
College of Dentistry—equipment		232.45
Zoology Museum—equipment		217.17
University Hospital Drug Room—equipment		939.91
University Hospital X-ray Department—equipment		1,760.17
University Hospital Pathological Laboratory—equipment		90.97
University Hospital—general equipment		240.00
Electrical supplies		568.55
Plumbing supplies		34.81
Total expenditures, equipment and supplies fund, 1912-1913		$ 7,901.08
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 50.64
	$ 7,951.72	$ 7,951.72

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912 ..... $ 1,660.52

RECEIPTS.

From state warrants:		
Chap. 212, section 2, 32d G. A.	$ 7,500.00	
Chap. 244, section 1, 33d G. A.	7,500.00	
Chap. 200, section 1, 34th G. A.	5,000.00	
From material sold	103.30	
From cancelled warrants	3.77	
Total receipts 1912-1913		20,107.07

EXPENDITURES.

General repairs	$ 7,133.05
Plumbing repairs	574.25
Electrical repairs	1,117.20
Chemistry Building—repairs and painting	79.80
Dental Building—repairs and painting	28.90
Medical Building—repairs and painting	174.78
Armory—repairs and painting	223.88
Engineering Building—repairs and painting	86.69
Green House—repairs and painting	55.83
Heating Plant—repairs and painting	470.38
Law Building—repairs and painting	47.84
Liberal Arts Building—repairs and painting	234.35
Natural Science Building—repairs and painting	44.69
Old Capitol Building—repairs and painting	88.23
Physics Building—repairs and painting	247.28
President's House—repairs and painting	180.50
University Hospital—repairs and painting	1,181.88
Homeopathic Hospital—repairs and painting	304.27
Steam Laboratory Building—repairs and painting	124.00
Care of athletic park	240.26
Care of campus	493.03
Care of tennis courts	46.46
Engineering Shops—wrecking	431.23
Physics Building—grading	1,311.31
University Plumber—salary	1,045.00
Hospital tunnel	4,017.07

Heating plant well		1,886.05
Steam mains		237.93
Balance overdrawn on repair and contingent fund, June 30, 1913	338.55	
	$ 22,106.14	$ 22,106.14

PAVING AND SIDEWALKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From state warrants—chapter 212, section 2, 34th G. A.	$ 5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

City of Iowa City—to apply on the following paving:		
Jefferson St. from Capitol St. to Gilbert St.; Iowa Ave. from Clinton St. to Dubuque St.; Dubuque St. from Iowa Ave. to Jefferson St., Linn St. intersection		$ 3,500.00
Expended for grading around Physics building and also expense of care of campus		1,342.20
Total expenditures, 1912-1913		$ 4,842.20
Amount overdrawn, July 1, 1912		155.72
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		2.08
	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00

DONATED LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 92.37

RECEIPTS.

From rent of lands—J. D. Carson	510.00	
From rent of lands—C. L. Laubach	120.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 722.37
	$ 722.37	$ 722.37

SPECIAL LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 1,706.52

RECEIPTS.

From state warrants—chapter 212, section 2, 34th G. A.	20,000.00
From rents and property sold	2,306.91

EXPENDITURES.

Iowa Avenue Building—Dental Supply Co.—repairs	$ 1,016.60
Jefferson Street Building—nurses' home—repairs	137.05
Security Abstract Company	16.50
N. W. Scales—insurance—bakery building	27.00
S. A. Swisher—insurance—dental supply bldg.	71.00
Wade, Dutcher & Davis—fees and expense in Green condemnation proceedings	157.05

Wade, Dutcher & Davis—examining Coldren abstract		15.00
Miscellaneous repairs on various buildings rented by the University		98.27
Sheriff of Johnson County—balance of payment for Lot 5, Block 45 of Iowa City, Iowa—Green condemnation proceedings		7,000.00
Brooke & Davis—insurance—Green property		24.00
S. A. Swisher—insurance—bakery building		32.40
Total expenditures, 1912-1913		$ 8,594.87
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		15,418.56
	$ 24,013.43	$ 24,013.43

PERMANENT LAND FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1912	$240.845.36	
RECEIPTS.		
From sale of land	$ 15,648.50	
From rent of land	100.00	
Total receipts, 1912-1913	15,748.50	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$256,593.86
	$256,593.86	$256,593.86

*WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 250.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 250.00
	$ 250.00	$ 250.00

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 31.16	
Received interest on principal of $250	12.50	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 43.66
	$ 43.66	$ 43.66

CHAS. M. JESUP PRIZE FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 50.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 50.00
	$ 50.00	$ 50.00

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 50,000.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 50,000.00
	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00

*This fund was established by Wm. Jennings Bryan, the interest to be used for an annual prize for the best essay on some phase of political science.

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$	3,342.75
Received interest on principal of $50,000.00		2,620.48

EXPENDITURES.

Scholarships as follows:

Benjamin Goldberg	$	15.00
George G. Glick		25.00
W. R. Watsabaugh		5.00
Norma Schidemann		5.00
Adah Hyde		5.00
Letta Carey		5.00
Bess Martin		5.00
H. H. Gold		5.00
Leonard F. Hatz		20.00
Florence Franzen		10.00
Thos. J. Finane		10.00
Walter A. Franke		10.00
Winifred E. Voreck		20.00
Lottie Cole		20.00
Walter H. Lorenz		20.00
Jose Joreza		20.00
R. H. Durbarow		20.00
L. A. Myers		10.00
G. L. Farnham		10.00
A. H. Jacobson		10.00
Carl I. McKane		10.00
Margaret Ryan		10.00
Edna G. Coomes		10.00
Benjamin H. Neveln		20.00
Thos. D. Arens		10.00
Augustin Joreza		20.00
Will Nugent		20.00
Lucy Gunsolley		25.00
Gwyneth Williams		20.00
Nesta Williams		20.00
Clara Hawk		20.00
Oliver Irish		10.00
Sadie F. Parrott		20.00
George Fries		20.00
Ethel Dietel		20.00
Olive B. Thomas		20.00
Wayne Currell		10.00
Mary E. Bennett		20.00
Neil Adamson		10.00
Bette Hawley		10.00
Mary Gustafson		25.00
George Hilliard		10.00
Howard A. Holt		20.00
Paul B. Anderson		20.00
Agnes E. Anderson		10.00
Alfred C. Krakow		20.00
Chenna Groves		20.00
Minerva Groves		20.00
Elizabeth Houser		10.00
Ethel Gordon		10.00
John G. McConeghey		20.00
Tys Pals		20.00
Harold E. Reid		10.00

Scholarships—Continued

E. G. McCoy	20.00
Jos. A. Pollock	10.00
Leonard L. Shoemaker	20.00
Earl Allen	10.00
Ernest Fogelberg	10.00
R. H. Gould	10.00
E. E. Norris	10.00
Morris Mortimore	10.00
G. C. Murrau	20.00
Hermoine Ellyson	10.00
Alve Moen	20.00
E. J. Basho	20.00
Isom Rankin	20.00
Alice Rosenberger	10.00
Karl Hoffman	10.00
J. L. Horsfall	25.00
Burr Willits	10.00
Clarence O'Brien	10.00
Joyce Crowell	20.00
John L. Wile	10.00
Anita Blohm	10.00
Gretchen Hoagland	10.00
E. W. Edwardson	10.00
Isaac Rubenstein	10.00
F. C. Binnall	10.00
Jessie D. Luippold	10.00
James Hodgson	10.00
Ralph Thorn	10.00
Wright Stacy	10.00
Clara Brown	20.00
Lorena Scott	10.00
Anna Van der Zee	20.00
Newton Baker	10.00
Hazel Hull	10.00
Amelia Semrod	20.00
Olive Kunz	10.00
Hubert Landon	10.00
L. N. Hildebrand	10.00
Ethel E. Cline	10.00
G. L. Farnham	10.00
Dorothy Dondore	20.00
Alice Brown	20.00
George Gee	10.00
Frank Moravec	20.00
Fred Winter	20.00
David Renawald	10.00
Louise Schadt	20.00
Earl W. Osier	20.00
Fred Heil	10.00
Mariana Sims	20.00
Katherine Sims	20.00
Hoyt Cooper	10.00
Frances H. Beem	20.00
Myron E. Downie	20.00
Emma Paige	10.00
Glenn Carpenter	20.00
F. W. Magsdick	10.00
Ralph Peterson	20.00
Milton E. Jones	10.00

Scholarships—Concluded			
Andrew Bennett	10.00		
L. J. Cockshoot	10.00		
W. P. Hyman	10.00		
Chas. W. Gallaher	20.00		
Robert H. Allen	20.00		
B. D. Hixson	10.00		
S. J. Stone	10.00		
Ruth Wyman	10.00		
Ada H. Beach	20.00		
Anna E. Baum	20.00		
V. Loudon	10.00		
Carl T. Bowen	20.00		
Basudet Bhattacharya	10.00		
Robert Mellen	10.00		
Vera Coleman	10.00		
E. W. Siegling	10.00		
George A. Atkinson	10.00		
Glen Dunlap	10.00		
Fred G. Heil	10.00		
Frank Moravec	10.00		
Harold Blanchard	10.00		
George H. Hilliard	10.00		
Ethel E. Cline	10.00		
Joseph A. Pollock	10.00		
Samuel E. Gross	10.00		
M. J. Silver	5.00		
Geo. C. Johnson	10.00		
Edna L. O'Hara	10.00		
Vernon G. Gould	10.00		
Hermoine Ellyson	10.00		
C. O. Martin	10.00		
Dan C. Rogers	10.00		
Lloyd C. Howell	10.00		
Fred Winter	10.00		
F. C. Binnall	10.00		
Vera Schmidt	10.00		
R. W. Cockshoot	10.00		
Mildred Morrison	10.00		
Lorena Scott	10.00		
Hanna V. Marvin	10.00		
F. C. Beach	10.00		
Emma Paige	10.00		
Ila C. Ellyson	10.00		
M. D. McNeal	10.00		
Elizabeth Bennett	5.00		
Winifred Voreck	5.00		
Ralph E. Brown	10.00		
G. S. Margasian	5.00		
M. Eleanor Eakins	5.00		
			$ 2,130.00
Ival McPeak—disability allowance			100.00
Total scholarships			$ 2,230.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913			3,733.23
		$ 5,963.23	$ 5,963.23

F. O. LOWDEN PRIZE ORATORY FUND.

Twenty-five shares of 7 per cent preferred stock of the National Biscuit Company, on hand July 1, 1912, and June 30, 1913	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00
	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00

F. O. LOWDEN ORATORY PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 468.75	
RECEIPTS.		
Received 7 per cent dividend on twenty-five shares of preferred stock of the National Biscuit Co.	175.00	
EXPENDITURES.		
Northern Oratorical League Prizes:		
I. Glenn Frank—first prize, 1912		$ 100.00
Herbert J. Burgstahler—second prize, 1912		50.00
Alvin Reis—first prize, 1913		100.00
George C. Glick—second prize, 1913		50.00
Total expenditures, 1912-1913		$ 300.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		343.75
	$ 643.75	$ 643.75

*MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 71,436.67	
RECEIPTS.		
From sale of property	12,000.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913		$ 83,436.67
	$ 83,436.67	$ 83,436.67

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 2,463.25	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on Ranney Fund	$ 3,787.33	
From rents, etc.	85.00	
Total receipts	3,872.33	
EXPENDITURES.		
C. A. Cumming, professor of fine arts—salary		$ 1,200.00
Linn Culbertson, instructor—salary		1,000.00
Robert Fullerton—salary		200.00
Bertha Stinner—allowance		300.00
Iowa City State Bank—opera house scenery		125.00
Isaac B. Lee—commission on sale of Ranney property		200.00

*This fund was established by Martha W. Ranney, the interest from the fund to be used in establishing and maintaining the Mark Ranney Memorial Institute for the foundation of a College of Fine Arts in connection with the University.

Fred Stevens—expense of perfecting title			68.25
McDonald & Olson—fees—perfecting title			20.00
Security Abstract Co.—abstract			27.50
Joseph Brysch—labor at Ranney Hall			45.62
Lester Shepard—labor in Ranney Library			9.20
Ival McPeak—labor in Ranney Library			82.80
Books purchased for Ranney Library:			
Joseph McDonough Co	$ 20.00		
Union Library Association	43.22		
Chas. E. Lauriat Co	15.00		
G. Schermer	31.36		109.58
Equipment Fine Arts:			
Pay roll—labor	307.12		
Freight, express and drayage	21.92		
Ptek Bros.	44.65		
Byron Stillwell	137.65		
Rookwood Pottery Co	35.25		
C. Hennecke Co	69.64		
S. Davidson & Bros	297.91		
Ruppert & Seaman	34.00		
T. W. McClelland Co	150.80		
Browne-Morse Company	2.47		
Crane Co	2.20		
Smith and Cilek	16.00		
Frank Novick	14.25		
W. F. Leinbaugh	25.09		
N. Inouye	5.00		
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co	13.00		
Frederick Keppel & Co	48.00		
Total equipment—fine arts			1,224.95
Miscellaneous expenses—posing—fine arts			50.40
Other miscellaneous expenses—fine arts			18.94
Total expenditures, Mark Ranney Memorial Interest Fund		$	4,682.24
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913			1,653.34
	$ 6,335.58	$	6,335.58

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 8,737.08		
Cash on hand, June 30, 1913			8,737.08
	$ 8,737.08	$	8,737.08

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1912	$ 220.59		
Received interest on Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund	400.24		
EXPENDITURES.			
University Hospital		$	595.68
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913			25.15
	$ 620.83	$	620.83

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. BATES,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914—JULY 1, 1914.

Balance July 1, 1913	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 1914	Fund
$ 79,625.87	$ 607,319.31	$ 637,623.72	$ 49,321.49	Income
4,660.36	16,146.34	19,560.93	1,245.77	Library
*338.55	30,927.76	30,033.99	555.22	Rep. & Contingent
21,331.24	148,021.51	158,521.50	10,831.25	Bldg.
*34.41	30,109.05	28,142.52	1,932.12	Bldg. & Equipment
50.64	7,510.54	4,346.31	3,214.87	Eq. & Sup.
----------	12,500.00	11,362.32	1,137.68	Eng. Equipment
----------	8,500.00	7,348.74	1,151.26	Dom. Science
----------	4,000.00	4,153.77	*153.77	Dentistry Eq.
2.08	5,000.00	4,992.99	9.09	Pav. & Sidewalks
----------	10,085.85	8,713.73	1,372.12	Tunnel
----------	13,750.00	7,021.91	6,728.09	Univ. Ext.
----------	4,583.30	3,276.98	1,306.32	Univ. Epidemiologist
15,418.56	5,422.50	12,395.59	8,445.47	Special Land
722.37	370.00	----------	1,092.37	Donated Land
50.00	----------	----------	50.00	Jesup Prize
1,653.34	4,442.06	3,891.70	2,203.70	Ranney
3,733.23	2,418.73	2,330.00	3,821.96	Carr
25.15	413.50	182.05	256.60	Gifford
343.75	175.00	150.00	368.75	Lowden
43.66	12.50	10.00	46.16	Bryan
$ 127,287.29	$ 911,707.98	$ 944,058.75	$ 94,936.52	

*Overdrawn.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 127,287.29	
Total receipts for the year	911,707.98	
Total expenditures for the year		$ 944,058.75
Cash on hand, June 30, 1914		94,936.52
	$1,038,995.27	$1,038,995.27

BALANCES.

Income fund	49,321.49
Library fund	1,245.77
Repair and contingent fund	555.22
Building tax fund	10,831.25
Building equipment fund	1,932.12
Equipment and supplies fund	3,214.87
Engineering equipment fund	1,137.68
Domestic science equipment fund	1,151.26
Paving and sidewalks fund	9.09
Heating plant tunnel fund	1,372.12
University extension fund	6,728.09
University epidemiologist fund	1,306.32
Special land fund	8,445.47
Donated land fund	1,092.37

Chas. M. Jesup prize fund	50.00
Mark Rauney memorial interest fund	2,203.70
A. Whitney Carr scholarship interest fund	3,821.96
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial interest fund	256.60
F. O. Lowden prize interest fund	368.75
W. J. Bryan prize interest fund	46.16
	$ 95,090.29

OVERDRAWN.

Dental equipment fund	153.77
	$ 94,936.52

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS—1913-1914.

From state appropriations for support:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	$ 188,375.00	
32d G. A., chapter 214, section 2	32,083.30	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	20,166.65	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	90,016.65	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	22,916.65	
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 1	63,250.00	
Total		$ 416,808.25
From state appropriations for buildings:		
34th G. A., chapter 201, section 1, 1-5 mill tax.		147,793.04
From state appropriations for repair and contingent:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	7,500.00	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	7,500.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	5,000.00	
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 1	10,000.00	
Total		30,000.00
From state appropriations for library:		
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	13,750.00	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	2,291.65	
Total		16,041.65
From state appropriations for University extension:		
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 1		13,750.00
From state appropriations for University epidemiologist:		
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 1		4,583.30
From state appropriations for special purposes:		
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 2—		
Equipment and supplies fund	7,500.00	
Equipment new building fund	30,000.00	
Engineering equipment fund	12,500.00	
Domestic science equipment fund	8,500.00	
Dentistry equipment fund	4,000.00	
Heating plant tunnel fund	10,000.00	
Paving and sidewalks fund	5,000.00	
Special land fund	5,000.00	
Total		82,500.00

From productive funds:		
Income from permanent land fund		13,052.65
From tuitions—all colleges		70,656.75
From miscellaneous sources—income fund		106,505.08
From books, etc., sold—library fund		96.49
From material sold—repair and contingent fund		918.98
From material sold—building tax fund		157.22
From material sold—building equipment fund		78.45
From material sold—equipment and supplies fund		10.15
From material sold—heating plant tunnel fund		63.45
From property sold—special land fund		421.50
From rents—donated land fund		370.00
*From special funds:		
A. Whitney Carr scholarship income fund	2,418.73	
Mark Ranney memorial income fund	4,442.06	
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial income fund	413.50	
F. O. Lowden—prize income fund	175.00	
W. J. Bryan—prize income fund	12.50	
Total from special funds		7,461.79
Warrants cancelled—income fund	296.61	
Repair and contingent fund	8.78	
Library fund	8.20	
Equipment and supplies fund	.39	
Building tax fund	71.25	
Eq. new building fund	30.60	
Heating plant tunnel fund	22.40	
Special land fund	1.00	439.23
Total income from all sources for all purposes—1913-1914		912,004.59
Total balance in all funds, July 1, 1913		127,287.29
Grand total		$1,038,995.27

EXPENDITURES—1913-1914.

Income Fund	$ 637,623.72
Library Fund	19,560.93
Repair and Contingent Fund	30,033.99
Building Tax Fund	158,521.50
Building Equipment Fund	28,142.52
Equipment and Supplies Fund	4,346.31
Engineering Equipment Fund	11,362.32
Domestic Science Equipment Fund	7,348.74
Dentistry Equipment Fund	4,153.77
Paving and Sidewalks Fund	4,992.99
Tunnel—Heating Plant Fund	8,713.73
University Extension Fund	7,021.91
University Epidemiologist Fund	3,276.98
Special Land Fund	12,395.59

*These funds are in the nature of University trusts, the proceeds being used for scholarships, prizes, etc.

Mark Ranney memorial interest fund	$ 3,891.70	
A. Whitney Carr scholarship int. fund	2,330.00	
F. O. Lowden prize int. fund	150.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford memorial int. fund	182.05	
W. J. Bryan prize int. fund	10.00	
Total expenditures		$ 944,058.75
Total balance on hand, June 30, 1914		94,936.52
Grand total		$1,038,995.27

INCOME FUND—1913-1914.

RECEIPTS.

From state appropriations:		
32d G. A., chapter 212, section 2	$ 188,375.00	
32d G. A., chapter 214, section 2	32,083.30	
33d G. A., chapter 244, section 1	20,166.65	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	90,016.65	
34th G. A., chapter 200, section 1	22,916.65	
35th G. A., chapter 328, section 1	63,250.00	$ 416,808.25
From tuitions:		
College of Liberal Arts	23,995.50	
College of Applied Science	4,411.75	
College of Law	9,784.00	
College of Medicine	5,401.00	
College of Homeopathic Medicine	245.25	
College of Dentistry	13,521.00	
College of Pharmacy	3,000.75	
College of Fine Arts	8,717.50	
Graduate College	405.00	
Summer Session and Library School	1,175.00	70,656.75
From miscellaneous sources:		
University Homeopathic Hospital receipts	8,025.92	
Diploma fees	4,077.00	
University Hospital receipts	50,235.84	
Ophthalmology and Otology receipts	1,367.17	
Dental Clinic receipts	8,711.15	
Law Loan Book Account receipts	356.85	
Engineering Testing Laboratory receipts	41.22	
Currier Hall receipts	26,908.63	
Rents	1,203.00	
Interest on daily bank balance	3,803.94	
Miscellaneous cash—material sold, laboratory breakage, locker rentals, etc.	1,774.36	106,505.08
From interest on permanent land fund		13,052.65
Warrants cancelled		296.61
Total receipts—income fund—1913-1914		$ 607,319.34
Balance cash on hand July 1, 1913		79,625.87
Grand total		$ 686,945.21

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

College of Liberal Arts:		
Salaries	$ 183,008.00	
Departmental expenses	13,981.18	$ 196,989.18
College of Applied Science:		
Salaries	34,880.00	
Lectures	185.40	35,065.40
College of Law:		
Salaries	23,975.00	
Supplies and incidentals	500.12	24,475.12
College of Medicine:		
Salaries	58,769.51	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	10,738.43	69,507.94
College of Homeopathic Medicine:		
Salaries	5,300.00	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	77.61	5,377.61
College of Dentistry:		
Salaries	25,100.00	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	7,732.42	32,832.42
College of Pharmacy:		
Salaries	5,600.00	
Supplies, apparatus, etc.	1,913.05	7,513.05
College of Fine Arts:		
Salaries	3,200.00	3,200.00
Graduate College:		
Fellowships and scholarships	5,520.00	
Supplies, etc.	371.03	5,891.03
Summer Session:		
Salaries	9,648.35	
Supplies	145.47	9,793.82
General Library:		
Salaries	7,123.32	
Supplies and assistance by the hour	1,445.80	8,569.12
Administration:		
Salaries	20,307.41	
Supplies and assistance by the hour	4,127.40	24,434.81
Alumni Bureau and Publicity:		
Salaries	2,720.00	
Supplies and assistance	1,026.71	3,746.71
University Hospital expenditures		61,644.01
University Homeopathic Hospital expenditures.		9,116.42
Currier Hall expenditures		19,267.80
Law Loan Book Account expenditures		168.40
Storehouse expenditures		1,880.93

General expenditures from income fund.....		111,712.73
Tuitions refunded by order Finance Committee.		25.00
Music Tuitions		6,412.22
Total expenditures from income fund, 1913-14.		$ 637,623.72
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		49,321.49
Grand total		$ 686,945.21

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

Botany:		
Thos. H. Macbride, Professor (7 mo.).....$	1,400.00	
Bohumil Shimek, Professor	2,500.00	
R. B. Wylie, Professor	2,400.00	
Lucy Cavanagh, Asst. Curator	900.00	
C. H. Farr, Assistant	800.00	
L. A. Giddings, Assistant	800.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 873.88
Chemistry:		
E. W. Rockwood, Professor	3,000.00	
W. J. Karslake, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
J. N. Pearce, Asst. Professor	1,800.00	
A. W. Hixson, Asst. Professor	1,800.00	
Edw. Wolesensky, Instructor	1,200.00	
W. J. Stephens, Instructor	1,000.00	
J. E. Booge, Instructor	600.00	
L. O. Potterf, Instructor	1,000.00	
Roy B. Davis, Asst.	900.00	
R. H. Carter, Asst.	500.00	
J. C. Andrews, Asst.	300.00	
J. V. Howell, Asst.	100.00	
John Coleman, Asst.	700.00	
John Coleman—Summer—storekeeper	116.66	
Supplies, etc.		5,081.95
Education:		
W. A. Jessup, Professor and Dean	3,500.00	
H. C. Dorcas, Professor	2,500.00	
Irving King, Asst. Professor	1,800.00	
R. N. Stewart, Asst. Professor	1,600.00	
E. E. Lewis, Assoc. Professor	2,200.00	
Robert E. Rienow, Asst. Professor	2,000.00	
C. R. Aurner, Lecturer	500.00	
Marcella Hotz, Stenographer (13 mo.).....	780.00	
Model School:		
Ellen M. Geyer	600.00	
Nell M. Buckner	80.00	
Ethel R. Golden	80.00	
Jessie P. Hastings	80.00	
Edith F. O'Brien	80.00	
Lucia C. Otto	80.00	
Mary L. Sporleder	80.00	
Antonia J. Stober	80.00	
Flora Waterbury	80.00	
Supplies, assistance, etc.		779.83

English:		
C. F. Ansley, Professor and Dean	3,500.00	
S. B. Sloan, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
Percival Hunt, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
E. F. Piper, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
M. A. Shaw, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
E. N. S. Thompson, Asst. Professor	1,900.00	
May G. Shuck, Instructor	1,200.00	
Ellen Geyer, Instructor	300.00	
Florence Joy, Instructor	1,200.00	
Beryl G. Hart, Instructor	1,000.00	
Mary G. Chawner, Instructor	1,000.00	
Anna Lindbloom, Instructor	300.00	
Mrs. Nellie Aurner, Asst.	60.00	
Supplies, etc		50.73
Theme Readers		1,705.00
Chair of Public Speaking:		
Glenn N. Merry, Asst. Professor	1,650.00	
Norma Harrison, Instructor	1,200.00	
Forensic League and supplies		318.52
Geology:		
G. F. Kay, Professor	2,600.00	
A. C. Trowbridge, Professor	2,100.00	
A. O. Thomas, Instructor	1,500.00	
A. J. Williams, Assistant	500.00	
John W. Carville, Attendant	600.00	
Supplies, etc.		660.40
German:		
C. B. Wilson, Professor	3,000.00	
F. B. Sturm, Assistant Professor	1,650.00	
W. F. Luebke, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
E. H. Lauer, Assistant Professor	1,650.00	
F. W. Kracher, Instructor	1,350.00	
W. T. Runzler, Instructor	1,200.00	
Anna Heyberger, Assistant	200.00	
Ernest A. Heilman, Instructor (2d Sem.)	600.00	
Supplies, etc.		92.94
Stenographic assistance		85.00
Greek:		
C. H. Weller, Professor and University Editor	3,000.00	
N. A. Kellogg, Instructor	400.00	
Supplies, etc.		106.34
History:		
W. C. Wilcox, Professor and Dean	3,500.00	
H. G. Plum, Professor	2,100.00	
Louis Pelzer, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
Lorin Stuckey, Instructor	1,500.00	
Raymond H. Durboraw, Assistant	500.00	
Ruth A. Gallaher, Assistant	200.00	
Supplies, etc.		41.14
Latin:		
F. C. Eastman, Professor	3,000.00	
F. H. Potter, Professor	2,100.00	
F. M. Foster, Instructor	1,500.00	
Supplies, etc.		15.97

Mathematics:		
A. G. Smith, Professor	3,000.00	
R. P. Baker, Assistant Professor	1,750.00	
J. F. Reilley, Assistant Professor	1,750.00	
C. W. Wester, Instructor	1,200.00	
C. Gouwens, Instructor	1,200.00	
O. H. Truman, Instructor	1,000.00	
Olaf Hovda, Instructor (2d Sem.)	600.00	
C. W. Gallaher, Assistant	18.00	
Supplies, etc.		57.13
Military Science:		
C. S. Hoffman, Commandant (2 mo.)	83.32	
Robert T. Phinney, Commandant (9 mo.)	375.02	
Wm. De F. Rahming, Assistant	550.00	
O. E. Van Doren, Bandmaster	500.00	
Band members	500.00	
Supplies and equipment, etc.		523.17
Philosophy and Psychology:		
C. E. Seashore, Professor and Dean	3,500.00	
G. T. W. Patrick, Professor	2,500.00	
Ellsworth Faris, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
R. H. Sylvester, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
Mabel C. Williams, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Supplies and equipment, etc.		312.14
Physical Training and Athletics for Men:		
N. A. Kellogg, Director in charge of Athletics.	1,800.00	
E. G. Schroeder, Director in charge of Physical Training for Men	1,200.00	
Troy Swallum, Assistant	300.00	
Supplies		345.32
Physical Training for Women:		
Alice C. Wilkinson, Director in charge of Physical Training for Women	1,500.00	
Alice H. Wilmarth, Assistant	800.00	
Carrie A. Rupp, Assistant (2d Sem.)	300.00	
Mary Maher, Matron Woman's Gymnasium	300.00	
Dr. Zella White Stewart, Medical Examiner	250.00	
Supplies, etc.		248.70
Pianist Women's Gymnasium		171.88
Physics:		
G. W. Stewart, Professor	3,000.00	
L. P. Sieg, Assistant Professor	1,850.00	
F. C. Brown, Assistant Professor	1,850.00	
H. L. Dodge, Instructor	1,000.00	
F. R. York, Assistant	700.00	
M. H. Teeuwen, Mechanician (12 mo.)	1,350.00	
H. A. Wolcott, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
T. Ingvaldson, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
P. S. Helmick, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
Political Economy and Sociology:		
I. A. Loos, Professor	2,000.00	
Paul S. Peirce, Professor	2,400.00	
J. L. Deming, Associate Professor	2,200.00	
C. W. Wassam, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	

Political Economy and Sociology—Concluded		
Karl D. Loos, Assistant	500.00	
Ralph E. Heilman, Assistant Professor	2,200.00	
L. H. Mounts, Assistant	300.00	
Supplies, etc.		91.52
Stenographic Assistance		264.94
Political Science:		
B. F. Shambaugh, Professor	2,600.00	
F. E. Horack, Assistant Professor	1,650.00	
Jacob Van der Zee, Instructor	500.00	
Odis K. Patton, Assistant	500.00	
Sudhindra Bose, Assistant	500.00	
Dan E. Clark, Lecturer	100.00	
Supplies and assistance		167.75
Romance Languages:		
S. H. Bush, Professor	2,800.00	
Hertha L. Voss, Assistant Professor	1,500.00	
Jacob Wernli, Instructor	1,100.00	
S. M. Delson, Instructor	1,100.00	
Supplies, etc.		69.05
Zoology:		
C. C. Nutting, Professor and Director	3,000.00	
G. L. Houser, Professor	2,300.00	
H. F. Wickham, Professor	2,100.00	
H. R. Dill, Assistant Professor	1,900.00	
F. A. Stromsten, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
D. M. Brumfiel, Instructor	1,100.00	
Dayton Stoner, Assistant	1,000.00	
Ruth Cotton, Assistant	400.00	
Carl F. Jordan, Assistant	350.00	
E. J. Bashe, Assistant	200.00	
Frank Menagh, Undergraduate Assistant	50.00	
Chas. E. McCrory, Undergraduate Assistant	50.00	
Isom Rankin, Storekeeper	50.00	
Everett Ostling, Mimeographer (8 mo.)	40.00	
Geo. Johnson, Mimeographer (2 mo.)	10.00	
Supplies, etc., Zoology		225.72
Supplies, etc., Animal Biology		679.84
Museum Assistance		340.03
Home Economics:		
Ruth A. Wardall, Professor	2,800.00	
Alice Crane, Instructor	1,200.00	
Catherine C. Cramer, Instructor	1,200.00	
Supplies, etc., and assistance		672.29
Helen C. Gilchrist, Clerk to the Dean	960.00	
Total salaries College of Liberal Arts	$ 183,008.00	
Total departmental expenditures College of Liberal Arts		$ 13,981.18
Total		$ 196,989.18

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Civil Engineering:		
Wm. G. Raymond, Professor and Dean	$ 5,000.00	
B. J. Lambert, Professor of Structural Engineering	2,900.00	
J. H. Dunlap, Assistant Professor	1,900.00	
R. B. Kittredge, Assistant Professor	1,600.00	
Drawing and Descriptive Geometry:		
F. G. Higbee, Professor	2,200.00	
R. E. Hutchins, Instructor	1,600.00	
Benjamin Boer, Instructor	800.00	
Electrical Engineering:		
A. H. Ford, Professor	2,900.00	
J. B. Hill, Assistant Professor	2,200.00	
Mechanical Engineering:		
B. P. Fleming, Professor	3,000.00	
Ralph S. Wilbur, Instructor	1,600.00	
G. J. Keller, Instructor	1,200.00	
R. W. Stewart, Jr., Superintendent of Shops	1,100.00	
John M. Bray, Instructor (7 mo.)	630.00	
Mechanics:		
S. M. Woodward, Professor	3,000.00	
F. C. Young, Instructor (1st Sem.)	850.00	
D. P. Gilmore, Instructor	1,500.00	
Bess Martin, Clerk to the Dean (12 mo.)	900.00	
Lectures, College of Applied Science		$ 185.40
Total salaries, College of Applied Science	$ 34,880.00	
Total expenses lecturers and assistance		$ 185.40
Total		$ 35,065.40

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF LAW.

Henry G. Dunn, Professor and Dean	$ 4,800.00	
E. A. Wilcox, Professor	3,000.00	
H. C. Horack, Professor	3,500.00	
Barry Gilbert, Professor	3,500.00	
Percy Bordwell, Professor	3,500.00	
Ralph Otto, Professor	3,000.00	
Oscar R. Ewing, Instructor	1,800.00	
Guy H. Dunn, Library Desk Assistant	325.00	
Otis Gilbrecht, Library Desk Assistant	50.00	
Chas. M. Maurer, Library Desk Assistant	50.00	
Carroll B. Martin, Stenographer	450.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 306.98
Assistance Quiz Masters, etc.		193.14
Total salaries, College of Law	$ 23,975.00	
Total supplies and assistants, College of Law		$ 500.12
Total		$ 24,475.12

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology:		
H. J. Prentiss, Professor and Director	$ 4,600.00	
J. J. Lambert, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
D. H. Osborn, Demonstrator	1,700.00	
E. W. McEwen, Assistant	1,000.00	
R. N. Arey, Undergraduate Assistant	100.00	
F. W. Stevens, Undergraduate Assistant	75.00	
C. Fields, Undergraduate Assistant	50.00	
Alex Story, Attendant	840.00	
Supplies and equipment		623.83
Dissecting material		2,012.37
Gynecology and Obstetrics:		
J. R. Guthrie, Professor and Dean	1,200.00	
W. R. Whiteis, Professor	1,600.00	
Paul Reed, Instructor	1,100.00	
L. W. Harding, Assistant	500.00	
Supplies and Equipment		72.43
Obstetrical Clinic		524.10
Materia Medica:		
C. S. Chase, Professor	2,400.00	
J. B. Hanson, Demonstrator	1,300.00	
Raymond Harvey, Undergraduate Assistant	37.50	
C. H. Herman, Undergraduate Asst. (2d Sem.)	27.00	
Supplies, etc.		426.51
Ophthalmology and Otology:		
L. W. Dean, Professor	1,100.00	
W. F. Boiler, Assistant Professor	1,000.00	
Mary K. Heard, Assistant Professor	1,200.00	
L. R. Tripp, Clinical Assistant	500.00	
Supplies, etc.		2,813.17
Pathology and Bacteriology:		
Henry Albert, Professor	4,000.00	
A. L. Grover, Instructor	1,900.00	
C. E. Royce, Hospital Pathologist (12 mo.)	1,600.00	
Mildred Scheetz, Assistant	900.00	
Minnie Hamilton, Stenographer (9 mo.)	135.00	
Joseph Anderson, Technician	800.00	
Leonard Kloos, Attendant	400.00	
M. Novak, Attendant (12 mo.)	420.00	
Anna Stach, Stenographer (3 mo.)	49.98	
Supplies, etc.		777.63
Physiology:		
J. T. McClintock, Professor and Junior Dean	3,100.00	
H. W. Coffin, Instructor	650.00	
Benjamin Kramer, Instructor	1,400.00	
J. I. Marker, Undergraduate Assistant	700.00	
Supplies, etc.		406.06
Assistance by the hour		33.13
Surgery:		
Chas. J. Rowan, Professor (6 mo.)	2,100.00	
W. R. Whiteis, Professor (4 mo.)	500.00	
L. W. Bremerman, Acting Professor (9 mo.)	900.00	
A. Steindler, Instructor (9 mo.)	720.00	
H. L. Beye, Assistant Professor (5 mo.)	881.71	
Frank Love, Assistant (6 mo.)	600.00	

Surgery—Concluded		
L. W. Harding, Anaesthetist	200.00	
R. C. Christianson, Assistant 1911-12	200.00	
R. E. Brisbine, Assistant 1911-12	600.00	
Frank Russell, Surg. Interne (1 mo.)	100.00	
Supplies, etc.		325.85
Theory and Practice:		
C. P. Howard, Professor	4,500.00	
C. Van Epps, Assistant Professor	2,000.00	
L. Baumann, Assistant Professor	2,500.00	
C. S. Grant, Instructor	500.00	
C. W. McClure, Lecturer (12 mo.)	1,500.00	
M. F. Andrews, Radiographer (12 mo.)	700.00	
Mary Shaffer, Masseuse (2 mo.)	100.00	
Jacob Krupp, Attendant (12 mo.)	600.00	
Supplies, etc		1,200.86
X-Ray supplies and equipment		1,522.49
Lectures:		
Max E. Witte, Mental Diseases	200.00	
J. B. Kessler, Dermatology	300.00	
H. V. Scarborough, Tuberculosis	100.00	
C. M. Dutcher, Jurisprudence	60.00	
R. M. Otto, Jurisprudence	40.00	
Hospital Internes:		
John O. Weaver	54.16	
Louis A. Packard	54.16	
Edith Stockton Lott	125.00	
R. H. Lott	125.00	
T. A. Minassian	125.00	
Total salaries College of Medicine	$ 58,769.51	
Total supplies and equipment, College of Medicine		$ 10,738.43
Total		$ 69,507.94

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics:		
George Royal, Professor and Dean	$ 1,200.00	
Gynecology and Obstetrics:		
J. W. Cogswell, Professor	1,000.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 53.46
Ophthalmology and Otology:		
W. L. Bywater, Professor and Vice Dean	850.00	
Supplies		24.15
Surgery:		
F. C. Titzell, Professor	1,000.00	
Theory and Practice:		
Erwin Schenck, Professor	950.00	
T. L. Hazard, Lecturer on Pediatrics	200.00	
William Rohrbacher, Anaesthetist	100.00	
Total salaries, College of Homeopathic Med.	$ 5,300.00	
Total supplies, College of Homeopathic Med.		$ 77.61
Total		$ 5,377.61

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Operative Dentistry:		
F. T. Breene, Professor (5 mo.)	$ 600.00	
F. T. Breene, Professor and Dean (5 mo.)	2,250.00	
R. H. Volland, Professor	2,000.00	
F. B. Whinery, Demonstrator	2,200.00	
H. J. Altfillisch, Demonstrator	1,600.00	
Orthodontia:		
Richard Summa, Professor	1,200.00	
Prosthetic Dentistry:		
W. S. Hosford, Professor	2,200.00	
R. A. Fenton, Demonstrator	1,600.00	
W. E. Spence, Demonstrator	1,200.00	
J. E. Packard, Demonstrator	1,600.00	
Clinical Dentistry:		
Thos. J. McLernon, Dean (5 mo.)	1,750.00	
E. A. Rogers, Professor and Supt. of Clinic	2,500.00	
A. W. Bryan, Demonstrator	1,600.00	
W. E. Gordon, Demonstrator	1,600.00	
Helen Baschnagel, Clerk (12 mo.)	700.00	
Mary Otto, Assistant Clerk (12 mo.)	500.00	
Dental Laboratory Supplies, etc.		$ 345.55
Dues Dental Associations		100.00
Dental Clinic Supplies, etc.		7,286.87
Total salaries, College of Dentistry	$ 25,100.00	
Total supplies, etc., College of Dentistry		$ 7,732.42
Total		$ 32,832.42

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

W. J. Teeters, Professor and Dean	$ 2,600.00	
R. A. Kuever, Assistant Professor	1,800.00	
Zada M. Cooper, Assistant Professor	1,200.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 1,764.70
Stenographic assistance		148.35
Total salaries, College of Pharmacy	$ 5,600.00	
Total supplies, etc., College of Pharmacy		$ 1,913.05
Total		$ 7,513.05

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

Department of Graphic and Plastic Arts:		
J. H. Knuebel, Instructor	$ 1,200.00	
School of Music:		
Gustav Schoettle, Director	1,200.00	
G. S. Lenox, Voice	200.00	
Wm. E. Hayes, Voice	200.00	
Zella Lutz, Stenographer	400.00	
Total salaries College of Fine Arts	$ 3,200.00	
Total		$ 3,200.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—GRADUATE COLLEGE.

FELLOWSHIPS.

David H. Boot, Botany	$ 300.00	
Chester A. Buckner, Education	300.00	
Willard H. Farr, Chemistry	300.00	
Victor J. Hays, Zoology	300.00	
Clarence F. Kurtz, Economics	300.00	
Henry J. Peterson, Political Science	300.00	
James W. Richardson, Education	300.00	
Charles A. Vannoy, Greek	300.00	

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Helen E. Abrams, Greek	150.00	
John E. Briggs, Political Science (5 mo.)	75.00	
Leroy A. Calkins, Physics (5 mo.)	75.00	
Elmer G. Cutshall, Psychology	150.00	
Ernest O. Dieterich, Physics	150.00	
Lawrence E. Dodd, Physics	150.00	
Jesse W. Doolittle, Physics	150.00	
Mary E. Eakins, English	150.00	
Sette E. Elliott, Mathematics	150.00	
Harry H. Gould	150.00	
Tsoerum Lee Ling, Education	150.00	
Kjaerstine Mathiesen, English (8 mo.)	120.00	
Florence B. Meadows, Botany	150.00	
Yeghai Garabed Melikian, Philosophy	150.00	
Margaret A. M. Mueller, German	150.00	
Walden W. Patrick, Geology	150.00	
Howard H. Preston, Sociology	150.00	
Joyce Reed, Botany	150.00	
Mary E. Schiltz, German	150.00	
Wright A. Stacy, Zoology	150.00	
Reece Stuart, Romance Languages	150.00	
Clara L. Hancock, Latin	150.00	
Supplies, etc., Graduate College		$ 106.99
Stenographic assistance, Graduate College		264.04
Total Fellowships and Scholarships Graduate College	$ 5,520.00	
Total Assistance and Supplies, Graduate College		$ 371.03
Total		$ 5,891.03

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—SUMMER SESSION.

Bohumil Shimek, Professor in Botany	$ 300.00
H. S. Conrad, Lecturer in Botany	200.00
Lucy M. Cavanagh, Assistant in Botany	50.00
Clifford Farr, Assistant in Botany	50.00
E. W. Rockwood, Professor in Chemistry	300.00
Jas. E. Booge, Instructor in Chemistry	100.00
W. A. Jessup, Director and Professor in Education	500.00
H. C. Dorcas, Professor in Education	250.00
Irving King, Professor in Education	150.00
D. W. Horton, Lecturer in Education	150.00
R. W. Kent, Lecturer in Education	50.00
Henry Neuman, Lecturer in Education	27.50
C. N. Arnett, Lecturer in Education	50.00
L. H. Van Houton, Assistant in Education	50.00
Percival Hunt, Assistant Professor in English	150.00
M. A. Shaw, Assistant Professor in English	150.00
Ellen Geyer, Instructor in English	100.00

Aleeth Willard, Instructor in English	100.00	
Gerald Yoakum, Assistant in English	50.00	
Jessie MacArthur, Assistant in English	50.00	
A. C. Trowbridge, Professor in Geology	250.00	
A. O. Thomas, Instructor in Geology	100.00	
Morris Leighton, Assistant in Geology	50.00	
C. B. Wilson, Professor in German	300.00	
E. H. Lauer, Assistant Professor in German	150.00	
F. W. Kracher, Instructor in German	100.00	
C. H. Weller, Professor in Greek	300.00	
W. C. Wilcox, Director and Professor in History	500.00	
H. G. Plum, Professor in History	125.00	
Thomas Teakle, Instructor	100.00	
F. C. Eastman, Professor in Latin	300.00	
F. M. Foster, Instructor in Latin	100.00	
A. G. Smith, Professor in Mathematics	300.00	
J. F. Reilley, Assistant Professor in Mathematics	150.00	
Elizabeth Cronin, Instructor in Mathematics	100.00	
C. E. Seashore, Director and Professor in Philosophy	500.00	
J. L. Stoops, Lecturer in Philosophy and Psychology	200.00	
Mabel L. Williams, Assistant Professor in Philosophy and Psychology	150.00	
G. W. Stewart, Professor in Physics	300.00	
P. H. Dike, Lecturer in Physics	100.00	
Harold Stiles, Lecturer in Physics	100.00	
F. R. York, Assistant in Physics	50.00	
C. W. Hazelett, Assistant in Physics	50.00	
P. S. Peirce, Professor in Political Economy and Sociology	250.00	
J. L. Gillin, Professor in Political Economy and Sociology	250.00	
B. F. Shambaugh, Professor in Political Science	300.00	
F. E. Horack, Assistant Professor in Political Science	150.00	
Bertha Sunier, Instructor in Romance Languages	100.00	
Mrs. P. H. Dike, Instructor in Romance Languages	100.00	
G. L. Houser, Professor in Animal Biology	250.00	
H. F. Wickham, Professor in Zoology	250.00	
E. P. Churchill, Assistant in Zoology	50.00	
Mary McGuire, Assistant in Zoology	50.00	
Nelson A. Kellogg, Instructor in Athletics	100.00	
Library School:		
M. G. Wyer, Director	206.67	
Ione Armstrong, Instructor in Cataloging	165.12	
Edna Lyman Scott, Instructor in Library Work for Children	146.12	
Alice S. Tyler, Lecturer expenses	50.00	
Julia Robinson, Lecturer expenses	3.15	
Mary E. Marks, Lecturer expenses	2.16	
Grace D. Rose, Lecturer expenses	3.16	
Reba Davis, Lecturer expenses	4.82	
Geo. B. Utley, Lecturer expenses	12.70	
Flora Milligan, Lecturer expenses	1.95	
Supplies, etc., Summer Session and Library School		$ 145.47
Total salaries Summer Session and Library School	$ 9,648.35	
Total supplies Summer Session and Library School		$ 145.47
Total		$ 9,793.82

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—GENERAL LIBRARY.

M. G. Wyer, Librarian (2 mo.)	$ 333.32	
Jennie E. Roberts, Acting Librarian	1,450.00	
Nina Shaffer, Reference Assistant	1,000.00	
Jessie L. Arms, Assistant Cataloger	900.00	
Bessie Stover, Assistant Cataloger	780.00	
Grace Wormer, Assistant Cataloger	720.00	
Cariola Barker, Bibliographer	720.00	
Amy Purvis, Stenographer	720.00	
Delvena Anderson, Assistant	250.00	
Vera Anderson, Assistant	250.00	
Supplies, etc., Library		$ 549.35
Assistance by the hour, Library		896.45
Total salaries, Library	$ 7,123.32	
Total assistance and supplies, Library		$ 1,445.80
Total		$ 8,569.12

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—ADMINISTRATION.

President's Office:		
John G. Bowman, President (9 mo.)	$ 4,500.00	
Thomas H. Macbride, President (3 mo.)	1,875.00	
E. E. Norris, Executive Clerk	1,020.80	
Imogene Benson, Executive Clerk (½ mo.)	50.00	
Supplies, etc.		$ 87.87
President's traveling expenses		725.27
Secretary's Office:		
W. H. Bates, Acting Secretary	1,800.00	
Kathryn Mary Close, Clerk and Stenographer	900.00	
S. Emma Stover, Assistant	720.00	
Stanley R. Meek, Assistant (1¾ mo.)	105.00	
Supplies, etc.		43.00
Registrar's Office:		
F. C. Ensign, Registrar and Dean of Men	2,800.00	
Theodore Wanerus, Chief Clerk	1,400.00	
James D. Sims, Assistant Clerk (10 mo.)	883.30	
Edith Rigler, Assistant	659.97	
Rena Sporleder, Stenographer	660.00	
Geo. G. Glick, Stenographer (2 mo.)	150.00	
Supplies Dean of Men		4.50
Supplies, etc.		543.67
Assistance by the hour		2,041.09
Dean of Women:		
Anna M. Klingenhagen, Dean of Women	2,183.34	
Ruth Magowan, Office Assistant (10 mo.)	600.00	
Supplies and assistance		114.92
University Editor, assistance		567.08
Total salaries, Administration	$ 20,307.41	
Total supplies and assistance, Administration		$ 4,127.40
Total		$ 24,434.81

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES—ALUMNI BUREAU AND PUBLICITY.

H. M. Harwood	$ 2,000.00	
Cora Richards	720.00	
Stenographic service, supplies, etc.		$ 727.69
Stenographic service, publicity		299.02
Total salaries Alumni Bureau	$ 2,720.00	
Total assistance and supplies Alumni Bureau		$ 1,026.71
Total		$ 3,746.71

GENERAL EXPENDITURES FROM INCOME FUND.

Advertising:	
Advertising the University in miscellaneous publications	$ 2,569.84
Commencement expenses	1,370.39
Calendars and Announcements:	
Cost of printing paper, and cuts for calendars and announcements for all schools and colleges	4,409.28
Board of Publication	650.10
This sum was expended for reprints of articles in the Physical Review by Assistant Professor T. C. Brown and L. P. Sieg; also for printing 1,000 copies of Bibliography and for cuts and printing various bulletins.	
General Lectures	950.96
This sum was expended in paying expenses of lectures for University assemblies, vesper services, etc., as follows: President Wm. T. Foster, President W. O. Thompson, Dr. Geo. D. Strayer, Dr. J. C. Parish, Dr. Graham Taylor, Rev. Joseph Newton, Dean W. E. Hotchkiss, Prof. E. D. Starbuck, Prof. C. E. Mendenhall, Harry Van Duzer, Thos. H. Briggs, Ira S. Condit, Henry Oldys, Owen R. Lovejoy, Meyer Bloomfield, Arthur T. Jones, Helen M. Bennett, Professor Newell, and Professor Martin.	
General Unclassified Account	6,755.45
This sum was expended for items for which no special appropriations were made.	
Mimeographic and Stenographic Supplies for all Departments	386.40
Printing and Paper:	
Printing, stationery, and miscellaneous publications	2,761.13
Telegrams	184.04
Telephones	1,000.67
Postage:	
On general and second class matter	3,634.00
Janitor Service	21,069.74
Janitors are paid $55.00 to $60.00 per month; student help, 15 cents per hour.	
Janitor Supplies	3,247.95

Heating Plant Service	7,051.27
There are from six to twelve firemen varying according to the season of the year, who are paid from $55.00 to $65.00 a month each.	
Heating Plant Supplies	1,141.35
Hydro Electric Plant Service	2,106.78
Two operators at the Hydro Electric Plant are paid $67.50 per month each.	
Hydro Electric Plant Supplies	188.64
Fuel	31,712.77
The greater portion of the coal consumed during the year 1913-14 was Superior Illinois Screenings, Springfield District, at $2.17 a ton f. o. b. Iowa City, and Iowa Steam coal from Oskaloosa, Iowa, at $1.85½ f. o. b. Iowa City. The hauling cost 30c a ton. Consumption about 13,000 tons.	
Water Service	1,996.92
Rate 6½c a thousand gallons.	
Gas and Electricity	3,070.29
Gas $1.00 a thousand, electricity 14c K. W.	
Ice	1,338.48
$2.50 per ton, hauling extra.	
Garbage Service	275.00
Laundry Wages	3,082.25
Y. M. C. A. Rent	800.00
The University rents three halls for the use of the literary societies, and the gymnasium for use as a woman's gymnasium, paying $800 per annum, besides heating the buildings from the University heating plant.	
Y. M. C. A. Support	400.00
Money expended to maintain an employment bureau and to make a directory of rooming and boarding places.	
Stenographic Service	88.06
For all departments and for the administrative offices, paid at the rate of 25c an hour.	
Rents	1,618.00
The University rents three houses for use as Nurses' Homes, two at $50 per month and one at $45 per month.	
Motor Truck	1,437.40
A motor truck of ¾ ton capacity was purchased from the Kisselkar company for general hauling and store house deliveries.	
J. M. Fisk, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings (part Salary)	1,299.96
Mr. Fisk received a salary of $2,600.00 for the year, $1,200.00 being charged to Building Tax Fund.	
Assistance for Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings	661.75
Supplies, etc., for Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings	82.98
S. E. Shaff, University Electrician	1,320.00
Geo. Hedges, University Engineer	1,050.00
Frank Englert, University Carpenter	980.88
Ellsworth Bright, Head Janitor	1,020.00
Total general expenditures Income Fund	$111,712.73

LAW LOAN BOOK ACCOUNT.

Balance in Income Fund to credit of the Law Loan Book account July 1, 1913	$ 335.85	
RECEIPTS.		
From rent of law books	356.85	
EXPENDITURES.		
For new books and rebinding of old loan sets		168.40
Balance in Income Fund to the credit of Law Loan Book Account June 30, 1914		524.30
	$ 692.70	$ 692.70

STORE HOUSE ACCOUNT.

Charges to various Departments for the year 1913-14:		
Currier Hall	$ 3,179.61	
University Hospital	3,572.75	
Homeopathic Hospital	762.84	
University Laundry	536.73	
Department of Home Economics	10.64	
Department of Theory and Practice of Medicine.	4.73	
Department of Geology	.21	
Department of Pharmacy	11.38	
Department of Anatomy	13.14	
Department of Surgery	1.28	
Department of Chemistry	16.88	
Department of Physiology	.59	
Department of Zoology	.34	
Heating Plant Supplies	7.79	
Hydro Plant Supplies	2.37	
Janitor Supplies	355.50	
Incidentals	1.13	
	$ 8,477.91	
EXPENDITURES.		
Store House purchases and expenses for the year.		$ 10,358.84
Balance in Income Fund to the debit of Store House account June 30, 1914	$ 1,880.93	
	$ 10,358.84	$ 10,358.84

The above is covered by stock on hand (See Inventory) Stock on hand $3,281.41 fixtures.

UNIVERSITY HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Hospital earnings	$ 7,031.42
Nurses' earnings outside of hospital	188.50
Operating room fees	806.00
Total receipts, 1913-14	$ 8,025.92

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries		1,830.00
The Superintendent received $75.00 a month. The assistant Superintendent received $60 a month. There were about twelve nurses who received $5.00 a month each.		
Help		1,187.30
A cook was employed at $30.00 a month, a housekeeper at $25.00 a month, and a maid at $35.00 a month.		
Provisions		3,714.89
Household		1,967.82
This account includes house furnishings including furniture, carpets, linen, dishes, etc., for the hospital and nurses home.		
Medicince		416.41
This account covers medical and surgical supplies for the hospital.		
Total expenditures, 1913-14		$ 9,116.42
Amount overdrawn on Homeopathic Hospital account June 30th, 1914	1,090.50	
	$ 9,116.42	$ 9,116.42

ENGINEERING TESTING LABORATORY ACCOUNT.

Balance in Income Fund to credit of Engineering Testing Laboratory Account, July 1, 1913	$ 29.22	

RECEIPTS.

From fees and charges	41.22	
Balance in Income Fund to the credit of Engineering Testing Laboratory Account, June 30, 1914		$ 70.44
	$ 70.44	$ 70.44

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Hospital earnings	$ 44,777.29
Nurses' earnings outside of hospital	1,194.55
Operating room fees	4,264.00
Total receipts, 1913-14	$ 50,235.84

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries		12,573.10
Annual Salary:		
Josephine Creelman, Superintendent	$ 1,200.00	
Sabina Peterson, Night Superintendent	780.00	
Maud Knight, Head Nurse	720.00	
Sophia Potgietter, Head Nurse	720.00	
Ada Reitz, Head Nurse	720.00	
Florence Springer, Head Nurse	900.00	
Priscilla Hall, Head Nurse	720.00	

Annual salary—Concluded		
Jean Harrison, Masseuse	600.00	
Fay Wilcox, Dietitian	600.00	
Anna Gordon, Acting Matron	540.00	
Mary McInnerney, Housekeeper	660.00	
Margaret Kalaher, Assistant	360.00	
Jaunita Huff, Stenographer	480.00	
Pearl Elliott, Clerk	360.00	
Anna Fay, Clerk	300.00	
There are about 65 nurses who receive $5.00 a month each.		
Help		7,767.82
There was a cook employed at $35.00 a month, a second cook at $35.00 a month, 5 women to do cleaning at $35.00 a month, a janitor at $55.00 a month; an elevator man at $50.00 per month, and about 12 house maids at $16.00 a month each.		
Provisions		21,596.72
Household		13,779.13
This account covers house furnishings for the hospital and nurses' homes, including furniture, carpets, linen, dishes, etc.		
Medicine		5,927.24
This account covers medical and surgical supplies for the hospital.		
Balance overdrawn on University Hospital account June 30, 1914	11,408.17	
	$ 61,644.01	$ 61,644.01

CURRIER HALL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

From room rents	$ 9,795.77	
From board	17,112.86	
Total receipts	$ 26,908.63	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and help		4,707.88
(Including Director at $1,000 per year.)		
Provisions		9,463.53
(Including Store House account $3,179.61.)		
Household:		
Laundry		403.75
Light		528.15
Heat		2,914.91
Water		222.37
Other household expenditures		1,027.21
Total expenditures Currier Hall		$ 19,267.80
Total balance in Income Fund to credit of Currier Hall Account		7,640.83
	$ 26,908.63	$ 26,908.63

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 4,660.36	
RECEIPTS.		
From state warrants under Chapter 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	16,041.65	
From sale of books and supplies	96.49	
From cancelled warrants	8.20	
EXPENDITURES.		
General Library books and periodicals		$ 15,404.32
General Library binding		566.77
Law Library books and binding		3,589.84
Total expenditures, 1913-14		$ 19,560.93
Balance cash on hand, June 30th, 1914		1,245.77
	$ 20,806.70	$ 20,806.70

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants:		
Chapter 212, Sec. 2, 32nd G. A.	$ 7,500.00	
Chapter 244, Sec. 1, 33rd G. A.	7,500.00	
Chapter 200, Sec. 1, 34th G. A.	5,000.00	
Chapter 328, Sec. 1, 35th G. A.	10,000.00	
	$ 30,000.00	
From material sold	918.98	
From cancelled warrants	8.78	
Total receipts, 1913-14	$ 30,927.76	

EXPENDITURES.

General repairs	$ 6,426.96
Plumbing repairs	620.15
Electrical repairs	2,099.03
Painting repairs	546.48
Boiler repairs	179.11
Dynamo repairs	98.71
Gasoline engine repairs	509.28
Wrecking engineering shops	100.30
Medical Building repairs	633.73
Armory repairs	614.94
Chemistry Building repairs	23.14
Dental Building repairs	663.41
Engineering Building repairs	160.30
Engineering Shops repairs	317.24
Green House repairs	1.89
Heating Plant repairs	881.95
Homeopathic Hospital repairs	203.67
Hospital Tunnel repairs	536.75
Heating Plant well	467.04
Hospital ice plant	4,283.61
Hospital Tunnel sewer	33.50
Laundry repairs	605.50
Law Building repairs	89.54

L. A. Building repairs		712.17
Ice House		850.13
Natural Science Building repairs		232.84
Nurses' Home repairs		193.92
Old Capitol Building repairs		887.63
Old Capitol tunnel		86.47
Pharmacy Laboratory repairs		20.67
Physics Building repairs		78.45
President's House repairs		350.27
Old Science Building repairs		146.40
School of Music Building repairs		20.74
Store House Building repairs		24.92
Roof repairs		235.36
Steam Heating repairs		338.94
Steam Mains repairs		368.23
University Hospital repairs		2,098.78
Care of Tennis Courts		158.55
Care of Athletic Park		1,954.52
Care of Campus		253.46
University Plumber—salary		925.31
Total expenditures, 1913-14		$ 30,033.09
Balance overdrawn, July 1, 1913		338.55
Balance cash on hand, July 30, 1914		555.22
	$ 30,927.76	$ 30,927.76

BUILDING TAX FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1913 ..... $ 21,331.24

RECEIPTS.

From state warrants under Chapter 183, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	147,793.04
From sale of material	157.22
From warrants cancelled	71.25

EXPENDITURES.

Physics Building:		
Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, plans	$ 243.66	
Heating	130.00	
Superintendence	864.44	
Total Physics Building		$ 1,238.10
University Hospital Extension:		
Contract, Chas. Franklin	$ 38,210.30	
Plans, Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson	1,942.50	
Plumbing	2,352.83	
Heating	1,560.55	
Lighting	2,100.39	
Refrigeration	414.36	
Electric	478.87	
Sewer	375.13	
Elevator	18.87	
Signal Station	45.22	
Miscellaneous	48.35	
Total University Hospital Extension		$ 47,547.37

Currier Hall:		
Contract, Chas. Franklin	$ 44,097.50	
Plans, Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson	1,024.78	
Plumbing	3,735.56	
Electric	330.15	
Heating	4,214.47	
Lighting	2,016.26	
Grading	797.79	
Bells, etc.	221.35	
Tunnel	21,147.43	
Painting	165.91	
Refrigeration	1,786.38	
Tennis Courts	76.44	
Superintendence	435.52	
Miscellaneous	4,594.10	
Total Currier Hall		$ 84,643.64
Animal House		13,582.25
Chemistry Building Repairs		7,931.55
Hospital Heating Plant		219.49
Store House		3,127.76
Nurses' Home		7.75
Men's Gymnasium		111.80
Woman's Gymnasium		111.79
Total expenditures from the Building Tax Fund, 1913-14		$158,521.50
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		10,831.25
Total	$169,352.75	$169,352.75

EQUIPMENT NEW BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 30,000.00	
From sale of material	78.45	
From Warrants cancelled	30.60	

EXPENDITURES.

Physics Building Equipment		$ 4,165.83
Hospital Extension Equipment		363.01
Currier Hall Equipment		18,674.88
President's Home Equipment		287.19
Laundry Equipment		4,055.61
Law Building Equipment		562.49
Animal House Equipment		33.51
Total expenditures Equipment New Building Fund		$ 28,142.52
Balance overdrawn July 1, 1913		34.41
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		1,932.12
Total	$ 30,109.05	$ 30,109.05

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1914	$ 50.64	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	7,500.00	
From sale of material	10.15	
From Warrants cancelled	.39	
EXPENDITURES.		
Applied Science Equipment:		
Civil Engineering	$ 154.49	
Electrical Engineering	216.84	
Mechanical Engineering	462.57	
Descriptive Geometry and Drawing	35.79	
Mechanics	110.51	980.20
Department of Physics, equipment		1,024.81
University Hospital, X-Ray equipment		494.50
Electrical Supplies		1,171.90
Plumbing Supplies		346.98
General Equipment and Supplies		327.92
Total expenditures, Equipment and Supplies Fund 1913-14		$ 4,346.31
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		3,214.87
Total	$ 7,561.18	$ 7,561.18

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT FUND.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 12,500.00	
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil Engineering, equipment		$ 364.23
Electrical Engineering, equipment		5,973.87
Mechanical Engineering, equipment		5,024.22
Total Expenditures, Engineering Equipment Fund		$ 11,362.32
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		1,137.68
	$ 12,500.00	$ 12,500.00

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EQUIPMENT FUND.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 8,500.00	
EXPENDITURES.		
Department of Home Economics, Equipment		$ 7,348.74
Balance cash on Hand June 30, 1914		1,151.26
	$ 8,500.00	$ 8,500.00

DENTISTRY EQUIPMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 4,000.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

College of Dentistry, equipment for clinic and laboratory		$ 4,153.77
Balance overdrawn on Dentistry, equipment fund, June 30, 1914	153.77	
	$ 4,153.77	$ 4,153.77

PAVING AND SIDEWALKS FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 2.08	

RECEIPTS.

From State Warranats under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	5,000.00	

EXPENDITURES.

City of Iowa City, to apply on paving Dubuque street between Iowa avenue and Jefferson street		$ 1,500.00
Expended for grading and sodding around Physics Building, cement walks, also expense of care of campus		3,492.99
Total expenditures 1913-14		$ 4,992.99
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		9.09
	$ 5,002.08	$ 5,002.08

HEATING PLANT TUNNEL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 10,000.00	
From sale of old material	63.45	
From cancelled warrants	22.40	
Total receipts 1913-14	$ 10,085.85	

EXPENDITURES.

For material and labor used in construction of Heating Plant tunnel		$ 8,713.73
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		1,372.12
	$ 10,085.85	$ 10,085.85

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations, Chapter 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 13,750.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries:		
O. E. Klingaman, director		$ 2,083.30
C. F. Kurtz, assistant		180.00
J. E. Briggs, assistant		160.00
Della Grizel, stenographer		375.00
Traveling expenses:		
Thos. H. Macbride		133.94
O. E. Klingaman		145.61
R. E. Heilman		92.26
Robt. Rienow		99.67
R. H. Sylvester		44.34
C. H. Weller		26.68
R. B. Wylie		11.45
Dr. C. S. Chase		14.78
C. F. Kurtz		53.92
C. B. Wilson		68.51
Mabel C. Williams		4.84
B. Shimek		4.90
Mary Kellogg		26.48
Dr. F. B. Sherbon		3.92
L. A. Giddings		8.87
T. A. Wanerus		5.17
C. E. Seashore		41.59
E. E. Lewis		1.75
I. King		7.33
Karl Loos		10.56
I. A. Loos		12.28
Office equipment		568.11
Lantern slides and cases		505.77
Teachers' Employment agency		371.20
Stenographic service		49.25
Postage		225.00
Express		21.15
Conference at University		148.74
Freight		9.97
Baby health exhibit		74.49
Printing and stationery		155.80
Bulletins		342.09
Telephone and telegrams		26.00
Psychological Clinic office equipment		115.29
Lakeside Laboratory, salaries, etc.		706.70
Department, Latin, slides, etc.		27.20
Material for High Schools		58.00
Total expenditures		$ 7,021.91
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		6,728.09
	$ 13,750.00	$ 13,750.00

UNIVERSITY EPIDEMIOLOGIST FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Warrants under Chapter 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 4,853.30	

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:	
Dr. C. S. Woods, 6 months	$ 1,749.96
Dr. J. J. Hinman, Jr., 4½ months	450.00
Emma D. Taylor, stenographer	143.00
C. G. Jacobson, laboratory assistant	11.25

Expenses:

Dr. C. S. Woods, traveling		29.80
Dr. J. J. Hinman, Jr., traveling		22.65
Laboratory equipment		488.54
Office equipment		76.03
Printing and stationery		99.00
Miscellaneous expenditures		206.75
Total expenditures		$ 3,276.98
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		1,306.32
	$ 4,583.30	$ 4,583.30

SPECIAL LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913 ..... $ 15,418.56

RECEIPTS.

From state warrants under chapter 328, section 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	5,000.00	
From property sold and rents	421.50	
From cancelled warrants	1.00	

EXPENDITURES.

Hattie A. Sporleder, purchase of E. ½ Lot 1, Block 61		$ 5,000.00
W. J. Dunkel, W. ½ Lot 1, Block 61		4,000.00
S. A. Swisher, insurance on nurses homes		48.00
S. A. Swisher, insurance on nurses homes		11.25
Miscellaneous repairs on buildings owned and rented by the University		3,336.34
Total expenditures 1913-1914		$ 12,395.58
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		8,445.47
	$ 20,841.06	$ 20,841.06

DONATED LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913 ..... $ 722.37

RECEIPTS.

From rent of lands—J. D. Carson	250.00	
From rent of lands—C. L. Laubach	120.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 1,092.37
	$ 1,092.37	$ 1,092.37

PERMANENT LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913 ..... $256,593.86

RECEIPTS.

From sale of land	$ 2,840.00	
From rent of land	300.00	
Total receipts	3,140.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$259,733.86
	$259,733.86	$259,733.86

*WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 250.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 250.00
	$ 250.00	$ 250.00

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 43.66	
Received interest on principal of $250	12.50	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paul J. Pierce:		
Best essay on the Science of Government		$ 10.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		46.16
	$ 56.16	$ 56.16

CHAS. M. JESUP PRIZE FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 50.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 50.00
	$ 50.00	$ 50.00

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 50,000.00	
Cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 50,000.00
	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 3,733.23
Received interest on principal of $50,000.00	2,418.73

EXPENDITURES.

Scholarships as follows:

Merle Meighan	$ 20.00
Arnold Smyth	10.00
Howard C. Bolton	10.00
E. G. Anderson	10.00
Geo. Fries	20.00
Mark A. Churchill	10.00
Marvel Martin	10.00
Harold Freyder	20.00
Wm. G. Bessmer	20.00
J. A. Swisher	20.00
G. E. Davis	10.00
Dorothy Dondore	20.00
Benjamin Derauf	10.00
Ira D. Crewdson	20.00
Lloyd A. Myers	20.00
I. A. Rankin	20.00
Adalene E. Mann	10.00
Walter L. Gattan	10.00

*This fund was established by Wm. Jennings Bryan, the interest to be used for an annual prize for the best essay on some phase of political science.

Scholarships—Continued

Geo. C. Heisterman	20.00
Lucy K. Gunsolley	20.00
LeRex Sawyer	10.00
Hilda M. Cerny	10.00
Persis Skinner	20.00
Coleman Cook	20.00
Carl Judson	10.00
Benj. H. Neveln	20.00
Ernest Hunter	10.00
Mary E. Bennett	20.00
Glenn Carpenter	20.00
Wm. G. Rodgers	10.00
Verne B. Lane	20.00
Lewis Leighton	10.00
Marguerite H. Brueckner	20.00
Alice A. Hatcher	20.00
J. L. Horsfall	20.00
Harry H. Smith	20.00
Agnes Anderson	20.00
Mildred Zimmerman	20.00
Chas. Mockmore	10.00
Geo. Chas. Murray	20.00
Preston Wolf	10.00
Atwell Talley	20.00
Leonard Keese	10.00
Bernice Marie Dickson	10.00
Agnes A. Sloan	10.00
Leland R. Johnson	10.00
Cecil W. Sword	20.00
Horace W. Matson	20.00
Carl T. Bowen	20.00
Alphonso A. Keene	20.00
E. R. Tipton	10.00
Eva Willer	10.00
Ethel Hutchinson	10.00
Howard T. Holt	20.00
Mary Sinn	20.00
Raymond Stetson	10.00
J. Russell Dresch	10.00
Jeanette Parrott	10.00
Gladys Eastburn	10.00
Myrtle Tudor	20.00
J. H. Crowell	20.00
Gwyneth Williams	20.00
Nesta Williams	20.00
Arthur Beyer	20.00
T. Ingvaldson	20.00
Lloyd W. Burns	10.00
Georgia B. Davis	20.00
Lawrence Dutton	20.00
Angie G. Maxson	20.00
Victor H. Ellingson	10.00
Mae Cochrane	20.00
Jacob R. Ticktin	10.00
Geo. A. Atkinson	10.00
Merle A. Oakes	20.00
Hans Kuhlmann	20.00
James H. Dunn	10.00
Wm. Guy Prottsman	20.00

Scholarships—Continued

Andrew W. Bennett	20.00
Hanna V. Marvin	20.00
C. J. Peterson	10.00
Donald C. Rogers	20.00
S. R. Bakhshi	10.00
Clara Schwelke	10.00
Marguerite Reece	10.00
Elmer Siegling	20.00
Geo. H. Hilliard	20.00
E. J. Bashe	20.00
A. H. Moen	20.00
Arlen J. Wilson	10.00
Ethel E. Cline	20.00
Myrl C. Gilchrist	20.00
Katherine Sims	10.00
Mary Gustafson	20.00
F. G. Heil	10.00
W. H. Lorenz	20.00
Harry W. Palmgren	10.00
R. C. Kahle	10.00
Rudolph Jordan	20.00
David C. Reinwald	20.00
A. C. Krakow	20.00
Leonard Shoemaker	20.00
Ralph Colvin	10.00
Merle Thompson	20.00
Chas. W. Gallaher	20.00
Frank Moravec	20.00
Lou Newell	10.00
Vernon G. Gould	20.00
Lloyd C. Howell	20.00
Louis Ticktin	20.00
Jesse Dixon	20.00
Winifred Voreck	10.00
F. C. Binnall	20.00
Robert H. Allen	20.00
Clara Hawlk	10.00
Lawrence Fairall	10.00
L. E. McGregor	20.00
Robert Mellen	10.00
Dudley C. Wilkinson	10.00
H. J. Clingman	20.00
Paul De Freece	20.00
Chas. Safely	20.00
A. H. Hagopian	10.00
Lucile Cavana	10.00
Frank Von Nostrand	10.00
Alpheus Eggleston	10.00
Marion Hale	10.00
G. Leslie Farnham	20.00
M. B. Willey	10.00
E. G. Allen	10.00
H. P. Saxton	10.00
Geo. A. Atkinson	10.00
John Ph. Riedel	10.00
F. Winter	10.00
Ethel Gould	10.00
Lucile Farnham	10.00
Harold Barber	10.00

Scholarships—Concluded.			
Carl H. Jones	10.00		
Jeannette Magowan	10.00		
Harold Chamberlin	10.00		
Ruth Gray	10.00		
Clarence Broderick	10.00		
Harriet Koch	10.00		
Ralph E. Gray	10.00		
Sophia Davis	10.00		
Elmira Louthan	10.00		
Milton C. Del Manzo	10.00		
Oliver John Irish	10.00		
Marjorie Dyas	10.00		
Samuel Tyler	10.00		
Anna Van der Zee	10.00		
		$	2,230.00
Ival McPeak Disability Allowance			100.00
Total Scholarships		$	2,330.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		$	3,821.96
	$ 6,151.96	$	6,151.96

F. O. LOWDEN ORATORY PRIZE FUND.

25 shares of seven per cent preferred stock of the National Biscuit Co. on hand hand July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00

F. O. LOWDEN ORATORY PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 343.75	
RECEIPTS.		
Received seven per cent dividend on 25 shares of preferred stock of National Biscuit Co.	175.00	
EXPENDITURES.		
Northern Oratorical League Prizes:		
A. V. Essington, First Prize		$ 100.00
Howard Jones, Second Prize		50.00
Total expenditures		$ 150.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		$ 368.75
	$ 518.75	$ 518.75

*MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 83,436.67	
Cash on hand June 30, 1914		$ 83,436.67
	$ 83,436.67	$ 83,436.67

*This fund was established by Martha W. Ranney, the interest from the fund to be used in establishing and maintaining the Mark Ranney Memorial Institute for the foundation of a College of Fine Arts in connection with the University.

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 1,653.34	
RECEIPTS.		
from interest on principal of $83,436.67	4,390.87	
From sale of old material	51.19	
EXPENDITURES.		
Fine Arts Salaries:		
C. A. Cumming		$ 1,800.00
Linn Culbertson		1,200.00
Bertha Stinner, allowance		300.00
Books, etc., for Ranney Library		177.48
Equipment College of Fine Arts		275.98
Care of Ranney Library		87.20
Posing College of Fine Arts		14.15
Miscellaneous Expenditures		36.89
Total Expenditures		$ 3,891.70
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		$ 2,203.70
	$ 6,095.40	$ 6,095.40

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 8,737.08	
Cash on hand June 30, 1914		$ 8,737.08
	$ 8,737.08	$ 8,737.08

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand July 1, 1913	$ 25.15	
Received interest on principal of $8,737.08	413.50	
EXPENDITURES.		
University Hospital		$ 182.05
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914		256.60
	$ 438.65	$ 438.65

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. BATES,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913—July 1, 1913.

GENERAL FUNDS JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1913.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Receipts	Warrants Paid	Balance June 30, 1913
Income	$ 25,753.77	$593,820.55	$533,032.03	$ 86,542.29
Library	352.67	21,928.50	17,600.36	4,680.81
Repr. & Contingent	2,707.95	20,103.30	23,114.07	*302.82
Building	24,069.14	125,710.27	128,425.92	21,353.49
Building Equipment	10,605.73	25,614.08	36,425.29	----------
Law Bldg. Equip.	516.49	----------	345.42	*34.41
Equip. & Supplies	420.71	7,500.00	7,870.67	50.64
Special Land	1,720.27	22,306.91	8,608.62	15,418.56
Donated Land	92.37	630.00	----------	722.37
Paving & Campus	*146.72	5,000.60	4,851.20	2.08
Ranney Int. Fund	2,493.75	3,872.33	4,566.94	1,799.14
Carr Int. Fund	3,342.75	2,620.48	2,230.00	3,733.23
Bryan Int. Fund	31.16	12.50	----------	43.66
Lowden Int. Fund	468.75	175.00	300.00	343.75
Jesup Prize Fund	50.00	----------	----------	50.00
Gifford Int. Fund	220.59	400.24	595.68	25.15
	$ 72,699.38	$829,694.16	$767,965.60	$134,427.94

PERMANENT LOAN FUNDS.

Permanent	$ 5,500.36	$ 44,443.50	$ 49,400.00	$ 543.86
Ranney	3,461.67	17,600.00	19,725.00	736.67
Carr	1,000.00	16,350.00	15,500.00	1,850.00
Gifford	737.08	----------	----------	737.08
	$ 10,699.11	$ 77,793.50	$ 84,625.00	$ 3,867.61

*Overdrawn.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912.....$ 5,500.36

RECEIPTS.

Loan No. 830—John Kuchera .....$	1,300.00	
Loan No. 872—Harriet Black	1,000.00	
Loan No. 837—R. B. Sears	500.00	
Loan No. 1095—Jos. Hoffman	800.00	
Loan No. 1055—John W. Stoner	300.00	
Loan No. 1101—Victor Schnoeblin ...	745.00	
Loan No. 886—Robert Graham	2,000.00	
Loan No. 964—J. F. Packard	1,600.00	
Loan No. 977—James Fordice	500.00	
Loan No. 1030—John Ford	500.00	
Loan No. 1044—J. L. Roberts	100.00	
Loan No. 1049—Wm. Herzberg	2,000.00	
Loan No. 1051—Joe Draker	1,650.00	
Loan No. 1063—S. G. Jordan	400.00	
Loan No. 1093—George O. Holbrook..	5,100.00	
Loan No. 1084—C. E. Stewart	5,500.00	
Loan No. 869—W. P. Ten Eick.....	2,850.00	
Loan No. 942—W. P. Ten Eick.....	1,000.00	
Loan No. 1074—George Rupener	850.00	28,695.00

Received from sale of land:			
J. Mose McClure, Davis County	$ 1,200.00		
A. R. Crawley, Appanoose County	1,612.00		
W. L. Hicks, Appanoose County	850.00		
A. H. Gray, Appanoose County	1,107.50		
Z. T. S. McFatridge, Appanoose Co.	844.00		
Chas. Brown, Davis County	810.00		
E. M. Coltrain, Appanoose County	800.00		
J. E. Collen, Appanoose County	3,325.00		
J. S. Coffin, Appanoose County	1,700.00		
John M. Hunt, Hardin County	1,000.00		
H. M. Adams, Appanoose County	800.00		
H. T. Gilland, Appanoose County	800.00		
Miley Lockman, Appanoose County	800.00	15,648.50	
Rent of University land:			
L. W. Havard		100.00	
New loans:	DISBURSEMENTS.		
Nos. 1106, 1107, 1109, 1110, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1118, 1120 (see list, page 165)			$ 49,400.00
		$ 49,943.86	$ 49,400.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913			543.86
		$ 49,943.86	$ 49,943.86

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 1,000.00	
	RECEIPTS.		
Loan No. C 27—Lucy Hempsted	$ 300.00		
Loan No. C 15—Jacob Albright	1,400.00		
Loan No. C 29—Lumley Tudor	7,500.00		
Loan No. C 31—Vincent Pelzer	1,000.00		
Loan No. C 32—W. H. C. Rogers	2,000.00		
Loan No. C 26—George Rupener	2,500.00		
Loan No. C 30—George Rupener	1,650.00	16,350.00	
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
New loans No. C 33, C 35, C 36, C 37 (see list, page 165)			$ 15,500.00
		$ 17,350.00	$ 15,500.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913			1,850.00
		$ 17,350.00	$ 17,350.00

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 3,461.67	
	RECEIPTS.		
Loan No. R 24—Lumley Tudor	$ 1,500.00		
Loan No. R 32—John F. Gurnett	3,500.00	5,000.00	
Fred Stevens, sale of property		12,000.00	
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
New loans No. R 36, R 37, R 38, R 39 (see list, page 165)			$ 19,725.00
		$ 20,461.67	$ 19,725.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913			736.67
		$ 20,461.67	$ 20,461.67

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 737.08	
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		$ 737.08
	$ 737.08	$ 737.08

INCOME FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 25,753.77

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 212, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A.	$256,875.00	
Chap. 214, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A.	43,750.00	
Chap. 244, Sec. 1, Laws of 33d G. A.	27,500.00	
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	25,000.00	
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	98,200.00	$451,325.00
Tuitions:		
College of Liberal Arts	$ 19,745.25	
College of Applied Science	3,346.00	
College of Law	10,844.00	
College of Medicine	4,746.50	
College of Homeopathic Medicine	625.00	
College of Dentistry	9,393.25	
College of Pharmacy	2,455.00	
Graduate College	370.00	
Summer Session	1,227.00	
School of Music	7,512.50	$ 60,264.50
Diploma fees		3,853.00
Homeopathic Hospital receipts		6,808.45
University Hospital receipts		47,035.86
Ophthalmology and Otology receipts		1,297.27
Dental Clinic receipts		6,361.84
Law Loan Book Account receipts		327.50
Engineering Testing Laboratory receipts		11.45
Miscellaneous cash receipts		1,340.17
Interest on deposits		2,559.96
Permanent Fund interest (see list, page 162)		12,635.55
		593,820.55
Total receipts		$619,574.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913	$533,032.03
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913	86,542.29
	$619,574.32

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 352.67	

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	$ 21,875.00	
From Secretary	53.50	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$ 17,600.36
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		4,680.81
	$ 22,281.17	$ 22,281.17

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 2,707.95	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 212, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A.	$ 7,500.00	
Chap. 244, Sec. 1, Laws of 33d G. A.	7,500.00	
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	5,000.00	20,000.00
From Secretary	103.30	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$ 23,114.07
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1913	302.82	
	$ 23,114.07	$ 23,114.07

BUILDING TAX FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 24,069.14	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 183, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	125,000.00	
From Secretary	710.27	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$128,425.92
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		21,353.49
	$149,779.41	$149,779.41

EQUIPMENT NEW LAW BUILDING FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 516.49	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.		$ 345.42
Transfer to Equipment New Building Fund		171.07
	$ 516.49	$ 516.49

EQUIPMENT NEW BUILDING FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 10,605.73	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants, Chap. 200, Sec. 2, 34th G. A.	25,500.00	
From Secretary	114.08	
Transfer from Equipment New Law Bldg. Etc. Fund	171.07	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913..		$ 36,425.29
Balance overdrawn June 30, 1913	34.41	
	$ 36,425.29	$ 36,425.29

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 420.71	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants, Chap. 200, Sec. 2, 34th G. A.	7,500.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$ 7,870.07
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		50.64
	$ 7,920.71	$ 7,920.71

SPECIAL LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 1,720.27	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants, Chap. 200, Sec. 2, 34th G. A.	20,000.00	
From Secretary	2,306.91	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$ 8,608.62
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		15,418.56
	$ 24,027.18	$ 24,027.18

DONATED LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 92.37	
RECEIPTS.		
From Secretary, rents	630.00	
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		$ 722.37
	$ 722.37	$ 722.37

PAVING AND SIDEWALKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
From State Warrants, Chap. 200, Sec. 2, 34th G. A.	$ 5,000.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913		$ 4,851.20
Balance overdrawn July 1, 1912		146.72
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		2.08
	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 2,493.75	
RECEIPTS.		
From Secretary, rents, etc	85.00	
From interest on Ranney Memorial Fund (see list, page 164)	3,787.33	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913..		$ 4,566.94
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1913.....		1,799.14
	$ 6,366.08	$ 6,366.08

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1912.....	$ 3,342.75	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund (see list, page 164)	2,537.13	
From Secretary	83.35	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.		$ 2,230.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913.....		3,733.23
	$ 5,963.23	$ 5,963.23

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912.....	$ 220.59	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Interest Fund (see list, page 164)	400.24	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913..		$ 595.68
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913.....		25.15
	$ 620.83	$ 620.83

F. O. LOWDEN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912.....	$ 468.75	
RECEIPTS.		
From Secretary	175.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913..		$ 300.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913.....		343.75
	$ 643.75	$ 643.75

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912.....	$ 31.16	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on Wm. Jennings Bryan Prize Fund (see list, page 164)	12.50	
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913.....		$ 43.66
	$ 43.66	$ 43.66

CHARLES M. JESUP PRIZE FUND.

Balance cash on hand July 1, 1912	$ 50.00	
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1913		$ 50.00
	$ 50.00	$ 50.00

CAPITAL PERMANENT FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1912		$235,315.00
By cash balance July 1, 1912		5,500.36
By cash received for sale and rent of land June 30, 1913		15,748.50
To mortgage notes on hand June 30, 1913	$256,050.00	
To cash balance June 30, 1913	543.86	
	$256,593.86	$256,593.86

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1912		$ 67,975.00
By cash balance July 1, 1912		3,461.67
By cash received, sale of property		12,000.00
To mortgage notes on hand June 30, 1913	$ 82,700.00	
To cash balance, June 30, 1913	736.67	
	$ 83,436.67	$ 83,436.67

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1912		$ 49,000.00
By cash balance July 1, 1912		1,000.00
To mortgage notes on hand June 30, 1913	$ 48,150.00	
To cash balance June 30, 1913	1,850.00	
	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1912		$ 8,000.00
By cash balance July 1, 1912		737.08
To mortgage notes on hand June 30, 1913	$ 8,000.00	
To cash balance June 30, 1913	737.08	
	$ 8,737.08	$ 8,737.08

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1912		$ 250.00
To mortgage notes on hand June 30, 1913	$ 250.00	
	$ 250.00	$ 250.00

FRANK O. LOWDEN PRIZE FUND.

By 25 shares preferred stock in The National Biscuit Company		$ 2,500.00
To 25 shares preferred stock in The National Biscuit Company	$ 2,500.00	
	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES, JUNE 30, 1913.

Income Fund	$ 86,542.29	
Library Fund	4,680.81	
Building Tax Fund	21,353.49	
Equipment and Supplies Fund	50.64	
Special Land Fund	15,418.56	
Donated Land Fund	722.37	
Paving and Sidewalks Fund	2.08	
A. Whitney Carr Free Scholarship Interest Fund	3,733.23	
Mark Ranney Memorial Interest Fund	1,799.14	
W. J. Bryan Prize Interest Fund	43.66	
F. O. Lowden Prize Interest Fund	343.75	
Chas. M. Jesup Prize Fund	50.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Interest Fund	25.15	
	$134,765.17	

OVERDRAWN.

Repair and Contingent Fund	$ 302.82		
New Building Equipment Fund	34.41	337.23	
			$134,427.94

LOAN FUNDS.

Permanent Fund	$ 543.86	
Mark Ranney Memorial Fund	736.67	
A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund	1,850.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund	737.08	3,867.61
		$138,295.55

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Permanent Land Fund	$256,050.00	
Mark Ranney Memorial Fund	82,700.00	
A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund	48,150.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund	8,000.00	
W. J. Bryan Prize Fund	250.00	$395,150.00
F. O. Lowden Prize Fund (25 shares of National Biscuit Company stock)		2,500.00
		$535,945.55

First Nat'l Bank, W. J. McChesney, Treas. S. U. I.	$134,427.94
First Nat'l Bank, W. J. McChesney, Treas. S. U. I. (loan funds)	3,867.61
Mortgage notes on hand	395,150.00
25 shares stock in The National Biscuit Company	2,500.00
	$535,945.55

INTEREST COLLECTIONS FROM JULY 1, 1912, to JUNE 30, 1913.

PERMANENT FUND INTEREST.

Loan No. 725—Steph Bradley	$ 20.35
Loan No. 830—John Kuchera	48.75
Loan No. 837—R. B. Sears	24.10
Loan No. 853—L. J. Conklin	65.00
Loan No. 869—W. P. Ten Eick	142.50
Loan No. 869—W. P. Ten Eick	38.46

Loan No. 872	—Harriet Black	37.92
Loan No. 878	—C. H. Richey	200.00
Loan No. 886	—Robert Graham	100.00
Loan No. 889	—Maude Butler	40.00
Loan No. 899	—Elizabeth Dennis	25.00
Loan No. 931	—Anthony Sibel	200.00
Loan No. 942	—W. P. Ten Eick	63.53
Loan No. 962	—D. W. Jones	67.50
Loan No. 964	—J. F. Packard	80.67
Loan No. 977	—James Fordice	60.00
Loan No. 977	—James Fordice	4.46
Loan No. 982	—J. J. Edwards	100.00
Loan No. 1012	—G. Eckhardt	140.00
Loan No. 1019	—Mrs. J. C. Tobin	115.00
Loan No. 1020	—Alex Grace	500.00
Loan No. 1023	—A. D. Craig	150.00
Loan No. 1028	—Jos. H. Miller	175.00
Loan No. 1030	—John T. Ford	26.04
Loan No. 1030	—John T. Ford	100.00
Loan No. 1038	—J. H. Potter	67.50
Loan No. 1039	—Jos. Lenoch	115.00
Loan No. 1041	—Anthony Sibel	25.00
Loan No. 1044	—J. L. Roberts	60.00
Loan No. 1049	—Wm. Herzberg	100.00
Loan No. 1051	—Joe Draker	82.50
Loan No. 1055	—John W. Stoner	15.00
Loan No. 1063	—Emily J. Jordan	80.00
Loan No. 1063	—Emily J. Jordan	.22
Loan No. 1066	—Inland Fuel Co.	100.00
Loan No. 1067	—J. L. Edwards	75.00
Loan No. 1068	—W. J. Hanson	400.00
Loan No. 1070	—Jacob P. Miller	175.00
Loan No. 1073	—W. J. Hanson	225.00
Loan No. 1074	—George Rupener	365.57
Loan No. 1076	—F. L. Zager	200.00
Loan No. 1078	—D. M. Van Ness	200.00
Loan No. 1079	—J. F. Winborn	250.00
Loan No. 1080	—Albert Schmidt	155.00
Loan No. 1081	—L. J. Conklin	17.50
Loan No. 1082	—M. J. Giblin	507.00
Loan No. 1082	—M. J. Giblin	504.50
Loan No. 1083	—Katie McGuire	125.00
Loan No. 1084	—C. E. Stewart	16.57
Loan No. 1084	—C. E. Stewart	275.00
Loan No. 1085	—E. A. Miller	300.00
Loan No. 1086	—S. Lininger	300.00
Loan No. 1087	—Stanley Marak	500.00
Loan No. 1088	—Ann Mooney	250.00
Loan No. 1090	—Edw. Kinney	175.50
Loan No. 1091	—Ralph Evans	660.00
Loan No. 1092	—Edw. Hummer	392.51
Loan No. 1093	—G. O. Holbrook	412.50
Loan No. 1094	—John D. Colony	240.00
Loan No. 1095	—Jos. Hoffman	90.00
Loan No. 1096	—Philip Michel	319.00
Loan No. 1097	—F. S. Webster	151.21
Loan No. 1098	—Frank Streb	165.00
Loan No. 1099	—D. J. Berkey	262.50
Loan No. 1100	—J. W. Wentz	250.00
Loan No. 1101	—Victor F. Schnoeblin	187.25
Loan No. 1102	—D. B. Hochstetler	120.00

Loan No. 1103—W. F. Andrews	800.00
Loan No. 1104—Joseph Wertz	218.66
Loan No. 1105—L. J. Guengerich	75.00
Loan No. 1106—John A. Renholz	105.78
	$ 12,635.55

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Loan No. R 7—Wm. Nelson	$ 38.24
Loan No. R 17—J. A. Northrup	150.24
Loan No. R 18—J. A. Northrup	150.24
Loan No. R 20—Elias Kinsinger	145.00
Loan No. R 21—John Giblin	200.00
Loan No. R 22—John Cash, Jr.	375.00
Loan No. R 23—E. E. Hanson	625.00
Loan No. R 24—Lumley Tudor	78.98
Loan No. R 25—W. W. Frost	100.00
Loan No. R 26—M. H. Donohue	885.28
Loan No. R 32—John F. Gurnett	192.50
Loan No. R 33—Josephine Remley	147.12
Loan No. R 34—D. J. Berkey	220.00
Loan No. R 35—J. Y. Stover	320.84
Loan No. R 36—Clay Brown	158.89
	$ 3,787.33

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP INTEREST FUND.

Loan No. C 2—George R. Hall	$ 100.00
Loan No. C 3—George R. Hall	120.00
Loan No. C 6—Susan Wandling	75.50
Loan No. C 10—Elizabeth Butler	175.00
Loan No. C 15—Jacob Albright	70.00
Loan No. C 18—John A. Wolz	175.00
Loan No. C 24—L. L. Stutzman	135.00
Loan No. C 26—George Rupener	140.39
Loan No. C 27—Lucy Hemsted	50.00
Loan No. C 28—F. S. Webster	125.00
Loan No. C 29—Lumley Tudor	394.88
Loan No. C 30—George Rupener	111.36
Loan No. C 31—Vincent Pelzer	465.00
Loan No. C 32—W. H. C. Rogers	400.00
	$ 2,537.13

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Loan No. G 1—N. Peterson	$ 150.24
Loan No. G 2—F. S. Webster	100.00
Loan No. G 3—F. E. Gates	150.00
	$ 400.24

W. J. BRYAN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Loan No. B 1—J. H. Potter	$ 12.50

During the year ending June 30, 1913, I have made new loans as listed below:

PERMANENT FUND.

	Amount.	Value of Security.
No. 1106—John A. Remholz	$ 7,000.00	$ 20,000.00
No. 1107—Robert Graham	8,200.00	44,000.00
No. 1109—Jacob P. Miller	500.00	Increase
No. 1110—John Newkirk	9,000.00	29,000.00
No. 1113—John Cornwall	5,000.00	24,100.00
No. 1114—Jos. A. Hrdliska	6,000.00	23,480.00
No. 1115—Thos. Coglan	9,000.00	29,000.00
No. 1118—George Rupener	700.00	Increase
No. 1120—Wm. J. Phillips	4,000.00	58,200.00
	$ 49,400.00	

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

No. R 36—Clay Brown	$ 8,800.00	$ 19,000.00
No. R 37—Wm. Zuber	8,000.00	22,000.00
No. R 38—E. F. Borschel	2,500.00	7,500.00
No. R 39—Wm. Nelson	425.00	Increase
	$ 19,725.00	

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

No. C 33—Julius Tudor	$ 2,500.00	$ 7,125.00
No. C 35—John McDonough	6,000.00	40,000.00
No. C 36—A. F. Weeber	4,500.00	28,800.00
No. C 37—E. F. Borschel	2,500.00	7,500.00
	$ 15,500.00	

LIST OF MORTGAGE NOTES ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1913.

PERMANENT FUND.

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
725—Stephen Bradley	$ 400.00	January 1, 1913
878—N. B. Richey	4,000.00	January 1, 1913
899—Elizabeth Dennis	500.00	January 1, 1913
962—Jos. Plashil	1,350.00	January 1, 1913
982—John J. Edwards	2,000.00	January 1, 1913
1012—Gustav Eckardt	2,800.00	January 1, 1913
1019—Mrs. Jas. C. Tobin	2,300.00	January 1, 1913
1020—Alexander Grace	10,000.00	January 1, 1913
1028—Jos. H. Miller	3,500.00	January 1, 1913
1038—John H. Potter	1,350.00	January 1, 1913
1039—Joseph Lenoch	2,300.00	January 1, 1913
1044—Joseph L. Roberts	1,100.00	January 1, 1913
1063—Emily Jordan	1,200.00	January 1, 1913
1066—Inland Fuel Co	2,000.00	January 1, 1913
1067—John L. Edwards	1,500.00	January 1, 1913
1068—Wm. J. Hanson	8,000.00	January 1, 1913
1073—Wm. J. Hanson	4,500.00	January 1, 1913
1076—Frederick L. Zager	4,000.00	March 1, 1913
1078—D. M. Van Ness	4,000.00	January 1, 1913

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
1079—J. F. Winborn	5,000.00	March 1, 1913
1080—Albert Schmidt	3,100.00	January 1, 1913
1082—M. J. Giblin	10,000.00	May 1, 1913
1083—Katie C. McGuire	2,500.00	January 1, 1913
1085—E. A. Miller	6,000.00	January 1, 1913
1086—Samuel Lininger	6,000.00	March 1, 1913
1087—Stanley Marak	10,000.00	January 1, 1913
1088—Ann Mooney	5,000.00	January 1, 1913
1090—Edward Kinney	3,500.00	January 1, 1913
1091—Ralph Evans	11,000.00	January 1, 1913
1092—Edwin Hummer	6,500.00	January 1, 1913
1093—George O. Holbrook	2,400.00	January 1, 1913
1094—John D. Colony	4,800.00	January 1, 1913
1095—Jos. Hoffman	1,000.00	January 1, 1913
1096—Philip Michel	5,800.00	March 1, 1913
1097—F. S. Webster	3,000.00	January 1, 1913
1098—Frank Streb	3,300.00	January 1, 1913
1099—D. J. Berkey	5,250.00	January 1, 1913
1100—Jacob F. Wentz	5,000.00	April 1, 1913
1101—Victor F. Schnoeblin	3,000.00	January 1, 1913
1102—David B. Hochstetler	2,400.00	January 1, 1913
1103—Wm. Andrews	16,000.00	June 26, 1913
1104—Joseph Wertz	6,500.00	April 1, 1913
1105—L. J. Guengerich	1,500.00	January 1, 1913
1106—John A. Rennholz	7,000.00	January 1, 1913
1107—Robert B. Graham	8,200.00	No interest matured
1108—Lorin J. Conklin	1,650.00	No interest matured
1109—Jacob P. Miller	4,000.00	No interest matured
1110—John W. Newkirk	9,000.00	No interest matured
1111—Anthony Sibel	4,500.00	No interest matured
1112—Elizabeth Butler	800.00	No interest matured
1113—John Cornwall	5,000.00	No interest matured
1114—Joseph A. Hrdliska	6,000.00	No interest matured
1115—Thos. A. Coglan	9,000.00	No interest matured
1116—John T. Ford	1,500.00	No interest matured
1117—James M. Fordice	700.00	No interest matured
1118—George Rupener	6,350.00	No interest matured
1119—A. D. Craig	3,000.00	No interest matured
1120—Wm. J. Phillips	4,000.00	No interest matured
	$256,050.00	

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
C 2—George R. Hall	$ 2,000.00	January 1, 1913
C 3—George R. Hall	2,400.00	January 1, 1913
C 6—Susana E. Wandling	1,500.00	January 1, 1913
C 18—John A. Walz	3,500.00	January 1, 1913
C 24—L. L. Stutzman	2,250.00	January 1, 1913
C 27—Lucy Hemsted	700.00	January 1, 1913
C 28—F. S. Webster	2,500.00	January 1, 1913
C 31—Vincent R. Pelzer	8,300.00	March 1, 1913
C 32—W. H. C. Rogers	6,000.00	April 1, 1913
C 33—Julius Tudor	2,500.00	No interest matured
C 34—Elizabeth Butler	3,500.00	No interest matured
C 35—John McDonough	6,000.00	No interest matured
C 36—A. F. Weeber	4,500.00	No interest matured
C 37—Edw. F. Borschel	2,500.00	No interest matured
	$ 48,150.00	

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
R 17—J. A. Northrop	$ 3,000.00	January 1, 1913
R 18—J. A. Northrop	3,000.00	January 1, 1913
R 20—Elias Kinsinger	2,900.00	January 1, 1913
R 21—John Giblin	4,000.00	January 1, 1913
R 22—John Cash, Jr.	7,500.00	January 1, 1913
R 23—Ed. E. Hanson	12,500.00	January 1, 1913
R 25—W. W. Frost	2,000.00	January 1, 1913
R 26—M. H. Donohue	14,500.00	January 1, 1913
R 33—Josephine Remley	3,000.00	January 1, 1913
R 34—D. J. Berkey	4,000.00	April 1, 1913
R 35—Jacob Y. Stover	6,000.00	April 1, 1913
R 36—Clay Brown	8,800.00	January 1, 1913
R 37—Wm. Zuber	8,000.00	No interest matured
R 38—Edw. F. Borschel	2,500.00	No interest matured
R 39—William Nelson	1,000.00	No interest matured
	$ 82,700.00	

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
G 1—N. Peterson	$ 3,000.00	January 1, 1913
G 2—F. S. Webster	2,000.00	January 1, 1913
G 3—F. E. Gates	3,000.00	January 1, 1913
	$ 8,000.00	

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

No.	Amount.	Interest paid to
B 1—John H. Potter	$ 250.00	January 1, 1913

Respectfully Submitted,

W. J. McCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TREASURER OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914—July 1, 1914

GENERAL FUNDS JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

Funds	Balance July 1, 1913	Receipts	Warrants Paid	Balance June 30, 1914
Income	$ 86,542.29	$ 607,022.73	$ 636,967.24	$ 56,597.78
Library	4,680.81	16,138.14	19,570.12	1,248.83
Repair and contingent	*302.82	30,918.98	30,050.64	565.52
Building	21,353.49	147,950.26	158,347.15	10,956.60
Building equipment	*34.41	30,078.45	28,110.04	1,934.00
Equipment and supplies	50.64	7,510.15	4,340.36	3,220.43
Engineer equipment		12,500.00	11,359.98	1,140.02
Domestic Science		8,500.00	7,316.74	1,183.26
Dental College		4,000.00	4,153.77	*153.77
Paving and sidewalks	2.08	5,000.00	4,992.99	9.09
Special land	15,418.56	5,421.50	12,394.59	8,445.47
Donated land	722.37	370.00		1,092.37
Heating plant tunnel		10,063.45	8,691.33	1,372.12
Univ. extension		13,750.00	7,017.27	6,732.73
Univ. epidemiologist		4,583.30	3,276.98	1,306.32
Jesup prize	50.00			50.00
Ranney interest	1,799.14	4,442.06	4,034.00	2,207.20
Carr interest	3,733.23	2,418.73	2,330.00	3,821.96
Gifford interest	25.15	413.50	182.05	256.60
Lowden interest	343.75	175.00	150.00	368.75
Bryan interest	43.66	12.50	10.00	46.16
Total	$ 134,427.94	$ 911,268.75	$ 943,295.25	$ 102,401.44

PERMANENT LOAN FUNDS.

Permanent	$ 543.86	$ 63,900.00	$ 55,100.00	$ 9,433.86
Ranney	736.67	8,900.00	6,500.00	3,136.67
Carr	1,850.00	2,750.00	1,850.00	2,750.00
Gifford	737.08	3,000.00	3,500.00	237.08
Total	$ 3,867.61	$ 78,640.00	$ 66,950.00	$ 15,557.61

*Overdrawn.

PERMANENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Loan No.	
Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 543.86
725—Stephen Bradley	$ 400.00
878—N. B. Richey	4,000.00
962—D. W. Jones	1,350.00
1012—Gustav Eckardt	2,800.00
1019—Mrs. J. C. Tobin	2,300.00
1020—Alex. Grace	10,000.00
1039—Jos. Lenoch	2,300.00
1044—Jos. L. Roberts	1,100.00

Loan No			
1063—Emily Jordon	1,200.00		
1066—Inland Fuel Co.	2,000.00		
1073 W. J. Hanson	4,500.00		
1076—F. L. Zager	4,000.00		
1078—D. M. Van Ness	4,000.00		
1079—J. F. Winborn	5,000.00		
1086—S. Lininger	6,000.00		
1092—Edwin Hummer	6,500.00		
1093—George Holbrook	1,000.00		
1095—Jos. Hoffman	400.00		
1110—John W. Newkirk	2,000.00		
		60,850.00	
Received from sale of lands:			
Rosa C. Bair—Appanoose Co.	800.00		
Henry R. Miller—Hardin Co.	2,040.00		
		2,840.00	
Received from rent of University land:			
Harvard & Goetz	100.00		
Z. H. Sayers	200.00		
		300.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
New loans:			
Nos. 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132 (See list, page 180.)			$ 55,100.00
		$ 64,533.86	$ 55,100.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914			9,433.86
		$ 64,533.86	$ 64,533.86

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913		$ 1,850.00	
RECEIPTS.			
Loan No. C 24—L. L. Stutzman	$ 2,250.00		
Loan No. C 27—Lucy Hemstead	500.00	2,750.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.			
New Loans:			
No. C 38—Edw. Kinney			$ 1,850.00
		$ 4,600.00	$ 1,850.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914			2,750.00
		$ 4,600.00	$ 4,600.00

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913		$ 736.67	
RECEIPTS.			
Loans 17 and 18—J. A. Northrop	$ 6,000.00		
Loan 20—E. Kinsinger	2,900.00	8,900.00	

New Loans:	DISBURSEMENTS.	
No. R 40—Edw. Casey		$ 3,500.00
No. R 41—Anton Hinek		3,000.00
	$ 9,636.67	$ 6,500.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		3,136.67
	$ 9,636.67	$ 9,636.67

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 737.08	
	RECEIPTS.	
Loan No. G 1—N. Peterson	3,000.00	
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
New Loans—No. G 4—Joseph Messill		$ 3,500.00
	$ 3,737.08	$ 3,500.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		237.08
	$ 3,737.08	$ 3,737.08

INCOME FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913			$ 86,542.29
	RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:			
Chap. 212, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A.	$188,375.00		
Chap. 214, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A.	32,083.30		
Chap. 244, Sec. 1, Laws of 33d G. A.	20,166.65		
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	90,016.65		
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.	22,916.65		
Chap. 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.	63,250.00	$416,808.25	
Tuitions:			
College of Liberal Arts	23,995.50		
College of Applied Science	4,411.75		
College of Law	9,784.00		
College of Medicine	5,401.00		
College of Homeopathic Medicine	245.25		
College of Dentistry	13,521.00		
College of Pharmacy	3,000.75		
College of Fine Arts	8,717.50		
Graduate College	405.00		
Summer Session and Library School	1,175.00	70,656.75	
Diploma Fees		4,077.00	
Homeopathic Hospital Receipts		8,025.92	
University Hospital Receipts		50,235.84	
Ophthalmology and Otology Receipts		1,367.17	
Dental Clinic Receipts		8,711.15	
Law Loan Book Acct. Receipts		356.85	
Eng. Testing Lab. Acct. Receipts		41.22	
Currier Hall Receipts		26,908.63	
Miscellaneous Cash Receipts		1,774.36	
Interest on Deposits		3,803.94	
Rents		1,203.00	
Permanent Fund Interest (See list, page 178)		13,052.65	
Total Receipts			$607,022.73
			$693,565.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	$636,967.24
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....	56,597.78
	$693,565.02

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....	$ 4,680.81	

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.....	16,041.65	
From Secretary	96.49	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 19,570.12
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		1,248.83
	$ 20,818.95	$ 20,818.95

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 212, Sec. 2, Laws of 32d G. A..	$ 7,500.00	
Chap. 244, Sec. 1, Laws of 33d G. A..	7,500.00	
Chap. 200, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A..	5,000.00	
Chap. 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.	10,000.00	$ 30,000.00
From Secretary		918.98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 30,050.64
Balance overdrawn July 1, 1913.....		302.82
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		565.52
	$ 30,918.98	$ 30,918.98

BUILDING TAX FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....	$ 21,353.49	

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 183, Sec. 1, Laws of 34th G. A.....	$147,793.04	
From Secretary	157.22	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$158,347.15
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		10,956.60
	$169,303.75	$169,303.75

EQUIPMENT NEW BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.....	$ 30,000.00	
From Secretary	78.45	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 28,110.04
Balance overdrawn, July 1, 1913.....		34.41
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		1,934.00
	$ 30,078.45	$ 30,078.45

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....$	50.64	

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.....	7,500.00	
From Secretary	10.15	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 4,340.36
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		3,220.43
	$ 7,560.79	$ 7,560.79

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.....$	12,500.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 11,359.98
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		1,140.02
	$ 12,500.00	$ 12,500.00

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EQUIPMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:.		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.....$	8,500.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 7,316.74
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		1,183.26
	$ 8,500.00	$ 8,500.00

DENTISTRY EQUIPMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.....$	4,000.00	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 4,153.77
Balance overdrawn, June 30, 1914.....	153.77	
	$ 4,153.77	$ 4,153.77

PAVING AND SIDEWALKS FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 2.08	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	5,000.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		$ 4,992.99
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		9.09
	$ 5,002.08	$ 5,002.08

SPECIAL LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 15,418.56	
RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	5,000.00	
From Secretary	421.50	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		$ 12,394.59
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		8,445.47
	$ 20,840.06	$ 20,840.06

DONATED LAND FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 722.37	
RECEIPTS.		
From Secretary	370.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 1,092.37
	$ 1,092.37	$ 1,092.37

HEATING PLANT TUNNEL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 2, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 10,000.00	
From Secretary	63.45	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		$ 8,691.33
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		1,372.12
	$ 10,063.45	$ 10,063.45

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
From State Appropriations:	
Chap. 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.	$ 13,750.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 7,017.27
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914.....		6,732.73
	$ 13,750.00	$ 13,750.00

UNIVERSITY EPIDEMIOLOGIST FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriations:		
Chap. 328, Sec. 1, Laws of 35th G. A.....$	4,583.30	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 3,276.98
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		1,306.32
	$ 4,583.30	$ 4,583.30

CHAS. M. JESUP PRIZE FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....$	50.00	
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		$ 50.00
	$ 50.00	$ 50.00

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....$	1,799.14

RECEIPTS.

From interest on Ranney Memorial Fund (see list on page 179)	4,390.87
From Secretary	51.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 4,034.00
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1914.....		2,207.20
	$ 6,241.20	$ 6,241.20

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913.....$	3,733.23

RECEIPTS.

From interest on A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund (see list on page 179).....	2,418.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		$ 2,330.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914.....		3,821.96
	$ 6,151.96	$ 6,151.96

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 25.15	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund (see list, page 180)	413.50	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		$ 182.05
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		256.60
	$ 438.65	$ 438.65

F. O. LOWDEN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 343.75	
RECEIPTS.		
From Secretary	175.00	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		150.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		368.75
	$ 518.75	$ 518.75

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE INTEREST FUND.

Balance cash on hand, July 1, 1913	$ 43.66	
RECEIPTS.		
From interest on Wm. Jennings Bryan Prize Fund (see list on page 180)	12.50	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		$ 10.00
Balance cash on hand, June 30, 1914		46.16
	$ 56.16	$ 56.16

CAPITAL.

PERMANENT FUND.

By mortgage notes July 1, 1913		$256,050.00
By cash balance, July 1, 1913		543.86
By cash received—sale of lands and rents		3,140.00
To mortgage notes on hand, June 30, 1914	$250,300.00	
To cash balance, June 30, 1914	9,433.86	
	$259,733.86	$259,733.86

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

By mortgage notes, July 1, 1913		$ 82,700.00
By cash balance, July 1, 1913		736.67
To mortgage notes on hand, June 30, 1914	$ 80,300.00	
To cash balance, June 30, 1914	3,136.67	
	$ 83,436.67	$ 83,436.67

A. WHITNEY CARR FREE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

By mortgage notes, July 1, 1913		$ 48,150.00
By cash balance, July 1, 1913		1,850.00
To mortgage notes on hand, June 30, 1914	$ 47,250.00	
To cash balance, June 30, 1914	2,750.00	
	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

By mortgage notes, July 1, 1913		$ 8,000.00
By cash balance, July 1, 1913		737.08
To mortgage notes on hand, June 30, 1914	$ 8,500.00	
To cash balance, June 30, 1914	237.08	
	$ 8,737.08	$ 8,737.08

WM. JENNINGS BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

By mortgage notes, July 1, 1913		$ 250.00
To mortgage notes on hand, June 30, 1914	$ 250.00	
	$ 250.00	$ 250.00

FRANK O. LOWDEN PRIZE FUND.

By 25 shares preferred stock in the National Biscuit Co., July 1, 1913		$ 2,500.00
To 25 shares preferred stock in the National Biscuit Co., June 30, 1914	$ 2,500.00	
	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES, JUNE 30, 1914.

Income Fund	$ 56,597.78
Library Fund	1,248.83
Repair and Contingent Fund	565.52
Building Tax Fund	10,956.60
Equipment New Building Fund	1,934.00
Equipment and Supplies Fund	3,220.43
Engineering Equipment Fund	1,140.02
Domestic Science Equipment Fund	1,183.26
Paving and Sidewalks Fund	9.09
Special Land Fund	8,445.47
Donated Land Fund	1,092.37
Heating Plant Tunnel Fund	1,372.12
University Extension Fund	6,732.73
University Epidemiologist Fund	1,306.32
Charles M. Jesup Prize Fund	50.00
Mark Ranney Memorial Interest Fund	2,207.20
A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Interest Fund	3,821.96
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Interest Fund	256.60
F. O. Lowden Prize Interest Fund	368.75
W. J. Bryan Prize Interest Fund	46.16
	$102,247.67
OVERDRAWN.	
Dental Equipment Fund	153.77
	$102,401.44

LOAN FUNDS.

Permanent Land Fund	$ 9,433.86	
Mark Ranney Memorial Fund	3,136.67	
A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund	2,750.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund	237.08	$ 15,557.61
		$117,959.05

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Permanent Land Fund	$250,300.00	
Mark Ranney Memorial Fund	80,300.00	
A. Whitney Carr Scholarship Fund	47,250.00	
Waite Lowry Gifford Memorial Fund	8,500.00	
W. J. Bryan Prize Fund	250.00	$386,600.00
F. O. Lowden Prize Fund (25 shares preferred stock National Biscuit Co.)		2,500.00
		$507,059.05

June 30, 1914.

First National Bank, W. J. McChesney, Treas. S. U. I.	$102,401.44
First National Bank, W. J. McChesney, Treas. S. U. I. Loan Funds	15,557.61
Mortgage notes on hand	386,600.00
25 shares preferred stock in National Biscuit Co...	2,500.00
	$507,059.05

INTEREST COLLECTIONS FROM JULY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

PERMANENT FUND INTEREST.

Loan No. 725—Stephen Bradley	$ 27.45
Loan No. 878—N. B. Richey	273.34
Loan No. 899—Elizabeth Dennis	25.00
Loan No. 962—D. W. Jones	79.51
Loan No. 982—John J. Edwards	100.00
Loan No. 1012—Gustav Eckardt	166.05
Loan No. 1019—Mrs. Jas. C. Tobin	135.13
Loan No. 1020—Alexander Grace	500.00
Loan No. 1028—Jos. H. Miller	175.00
Loan No. 1038—John H. Potter	67.50
Loan No. 1039—Joseph Lenoch	115.00
Loan No. 1044—Joseph L. Roberts	73.75
Loan No. 1063—Emily Jordon	60.00
Loan No. 1066—Inland Fuel Co	116.67
Loan No. 1067—John L. Edwards	75.00
Loan No. 1068—Wm. J. Hanson	400.00
Loan No. 1073—Wm. J. Hanson	260.00
Loan No. 1076—Frederick L. Zager	200.00
Loan No. 1078—D. M. Van Ness	200.00
Loan No. 1079—J. F. Winborn	250.00
Loan No. 1080—Albert Schmidt	155.00
Loan No. 1082—M. J. Giblin	506.67
Loan No. 1083—Katie C. McGuire	125.00
Loan No. 1085—E. A. Miller	300.00
Loan No. 1086—Samuel Lininger	300.00
Loan No. 1087—Stanley Marak	500.00

Loan No. 1088—Ann Mooney	250.00
Loan No. 1090—Edward Kinney	175.00
Loan No. 1091—Ralph Evans	660.00
Loan No. 1092—Edwin Hummer	471.54
Loan No. 1093—George O. Holbrook	132.00
Loan No. 1094—John D. Colony	240.00
Loan No. 1095—Joseph Hoffman	50.00
Loan No. 1096—Philip Michel	319.00
Loan No. 1097—F. S. Webster	165.00
Loan No. 1098—Frank Streb	165.00
Loan No. 1099—D. J. Berkey	262.50
Loan No. 1100—Jacob F. Wentz	250.00
Loan No. 1101—Victor F. Schnoeblin	150.00
Loan No. 1102—David B. Hochstetler	120.00
Loan No. 1103—Wm. Andrews	800.00
Loan No. 1104—Joseph Wertz	325.00
Loan No. 1105—L. J. Guengerich	75.00
Loan No. 1106—John A. Rennholz	385.00
Loan No. 1107—Robert B. Graham	410.00
Loan No. 1108—Lorin J. Conklin	82.50
Loan No. 1109—Jacob P. Miller	200.00
Loan No. 1110—John W. Newkirk	431.25
Loan No. 1111—Anthony Sibel	225.00
Loan No. 1112—Elizabeth Butler	40.00
Loan No. 1113—John Cornwall	275.00
Loan No. 1114—Joseph A. Hrdliska	250.00
Loan No. 1115—Thomas A. Coglan	331.25
Loan No. 1116—John T. Ford	48.96
Loan No. 1117—James M. Fordice	35.00
Loan No. 1118—George Rupener	251.00
Loan No. 1119—A. D. Craig	150.00
Loan No. 1120—Wm. J. Phillips	141.58
	$13,052.65

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL INTEREST FUND.

Loan No. R 17—J. A. Northrop	$ 173.34
Loan No. R 18—J. A. Northrop	173.34
Loan No. R 20—Elias Kinsinger	199.38
Loan No. R 21—John Giblin	200.00
Loan No. R 22—John Cash, Jr.	375.00
Loan No. R 23—Ed. E. Hanson	625.00
Loan No. R 25—W. W. Frost	100.00
Loan No. R 26—M. H. Donohoe	870.00
Loan No. R 33—Josephine Remley	165.00
Loan No. R 34—D. J. Berkey	220.00
Loan No. R 35—Jacob Y. Stover	330.00
Loan No. R 36—Clay Brown	440.00
Loan No. R 37—Wm. Zuber	383.34
Loan No. R 38—Edw. F. Borschel	98 80
Loan No. R 39—William Nelson	37.67
	$ 4,390.87

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Loan No. C 2—George R. Hall	$ 100.00
Loan No. C 3—George R. Hall	120.00
Loan No. C 6—Susanna E. Wandling	75.00

Loan No. C 18—John A. Walz	175.00
Loan No. C 24—L. L. Stutzman	169.88
Loan No. C 27—Lucy Hemsted	35.00
Loan No. C 28—F. S. Webster	125.00
Loan No. C 31—Vincent R. Pelzer	415.00
Loan No. C 32—W. H. C. Rogers	300.00
Loan No. C 33—Julius Tudor	137.50
Loan No. C 34—Elizabeth Butler	175.00
Loan No. C 35—John McDonough	275.50
Loan No. C 36—A. F. Weeber	206.25
Loan No. C 37—Edw. F. Borschel	98.80
Loan No. C 38—Edw. Kinney	28.80
	$ 2,418.73

WAITE GIFFORD LOWRY MEMORIAL FUND.

Loan No. G 1—N. Peterson	$ 163.50
Loan No. G 2—F. S. Webster	100.00
Loan No. G 3—T. J. Foster	150.00
	$ 413.50

W. J. BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

Loan No. B 1—J. H. Potter	$ 12.50

During the year ending June 30, 1914, I have made new loans as listed below:

PERMANENT FUND.

	Amount.	Value of Security.
Loan No. 1121—Joseph Lenoch	$ 3,000.00	$ 36,400.00
Loan No. 1122—John Ryan	4,000.00	10,500.00
Loan No. 1123—Emily Jordon	1,000.00	7,200.00
Loan No. 1124—James Lukavsky	8,000.00	42,370.00
Loan No. 1125—Joseph A. O'Leary	9,000.00	39,000.00
Loan No. 1126—John G. Andrews	4,800.00	32,000.00
Loan No. 1127—Alexander Grace	10,000.00	34,000.00
Loan No. 1128—John T. Winborn	4,000.00	12,000.00
Loan No. 1129—Arthur Plagmann	4,000.00	12,500.00
Loan No. 1130—L. L. Stutsman	3,000.00	18,000.00
Loan No. 1131—Joseph L. Roberts	800.00	6,400.00
Loan No. 1132—John A. Miller	3,500.00	20,000.00
	$ 55,100.00	

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Loan No. R 40—Edw. Casey	$ 3,500.00	$ 12,250.00
Loan No. R 41—Anton Hinek	3,000.00	16,740.00
	$ 6,500.00	

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Loan No. C 38—Edw. Kinney	$ 1,850.00	$ 8,000.00

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

Loan No. G 4—Joseph Messill	$ 3,500.00	$ 12,000.00

LIST OF MORTGAGE NOTES ON HAND, JUNE 30, 1914.

PERMANENT FUND.

No.		Amount	Interest paid to
899	Elizabeth Dennis	$ 500.00	January 1, 1914
982	John J. Edwards	2,000.00	January 1, 1914
1028	Joseph H. Miller	3,500.00	January 1, 1914
1038	John H. Potter	1,350.00	January 1, 1914
1067	John L. Edwards	1,500.00	January 1, 1914
1068	Wm. J. Hanson	8,000.00	January 1, 1914
1080	Albert Schmidt	3,100.00	January 1, 1914
1082	M. J. Giblin	10,000.00	May 1, 1914
1083	Katie C. McGuire	2,500.00	January 1, 1914
1085	E. A. Miller	6,000.00	January 1, 1914
1087	Stanley Marak	10,000.00	January 1, 1914
1088	Ann Mooney	5,000.00	January 1, 1914
1090	Edw. Kinney	3,500.00	January 1, 1914
1091	Ralph Evans	11,000.00	January 1, 1914
1093	George O. Holbrook	1,400.00	January 1, 1914
1094	John D. Colony	4,800.00	January 1, 1914
1095	Joseph Hoffman	600.00	January 1, 1914
1096	Philip Michel	5,800.00	March 1, 1914
1097	F. S. Webster	3,000.00	January 1, 1914
1098	Frank Streb	3,300.00	January 1, 1914
1099	D. J. Berkey	5,250.00	January 1, 1914
1100	Jacob F. Wentz	5,000.00	April 1, 1914
1101	Victor F. Schnoeblin	3,000.00	January 1, 1914
1102	D. B. Hochstetler	2,400.00	January 1, 1914
1103	Wm. Andrews	16,000.00	June 25, 1914
1104	Joseph Wertz	6,500.00	April 1, 1914
1105	L. J. Guengerich	1,500.00	January 1, 1914
1106	John A. Rennholz	7,000.00	January 1, 1914
1107	Robert Graham	8,200.00	January 1, 1914
1108	L. I. Conklin	1,650.00	January 1, 1914
1109	Jacob P. Miller	4,000.00	January 1, 1914
1110	John W. Newkirk	7,000.00	January 1, 1914
1111	Anthony Sibel	4,500.00	January 1, 1914
1112	Elizabeth Butler	800.00	January 1, 1914
1113	John Cornwall	5,000.00	Feb. 15, 1914
1114	Joseph A. Hrdliska	6,000.00	January 1, 1914
1115	Thos. A. Coglan	9,000.00	January 1, 1914
1116	John T. Ford	1,500.00	January 1, 1914
1117	James M. Fordice	700.00	January 1, 1914
1118	George Rupener	6,350.00	January 1, 1914
1119	A. D. Craig	3,000.00	January 1, 1914
1120	Wm. J. Phillips	4,000.00	January 1, 1914
1121	Joseph Lenoch	3,000.00	No interest matured
1122	John Ryan	4,000.00	No interest matured
1123	Emily J. Jordan	1,000.00	No interest matured
1124	James Lukavsky	8,000.00	No interest matured
1125	Joseph A. O'Leary	9,000.00	No interest matured
1126	John G. Andrews	4,800.00	No interest matured
1127	Alexander Grace	10,000.00	No interest matured
1128	John T. Winborn	4,000.00	No interest matured
1129	Arthur Plagmann	4,000.00	No interest matured
1130	L. L. Stutsman	3,000.00	No interest matured
1131	Joseph L. Roberts	800.00	No interest matured
1132	John A. Miller	3,500.00	No interest matured
		$250,300.00	

MARK RANNEY MEMORIAL FUND.

No.		Amount	Interest paid to
R 21	John Giblin	$ 4,000.00	January 1, 1914
R 22	John Cash, Jr.	7,500.00	January 1, 1914
R 23	Ed. E. Hanson	12,500.00	January 1, 1914
R 25	W. W. Frost	2,000.00	January 1, 1914
R 26	M. H. Donohue	14,500.00	January 1, 1914
R 33	Josephine D. Remley	3,000.00	January 1, 1914
R 34	D. J. Berkey	4,000.00	March 22, 1914
R 35	Jacob Y. Stover	6,000.00	April 1, 1914
R 36	Clay Brown	8,800.00	January 1, 1914
R 37	Wm. Zuber	8,000.00	January 1, 1914
R 38	E. F. Borschel	2,500.00	January 1, 1914
R 39	Wm. Wilson	1,000.00	January 1, 1914
R 40	Edw. Casey	3,500.00	No interest matured
R 41	Anton Hinek	3,000.00	No interest matured
		$ 80,300.00	

A. WHITNEY CARR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

No.		Amount	Interest paid to
C 2	George R. Hall	$ 2,000.00	January 1, 1914
C 3	George R. Hall	2,400.00	January 1, 1914
C 6	Susanna Wandling	1,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 18	John A. Walz	3,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 27	Lucy Hemsted	200.00	January 1, 1914
C 28	F. S. Webster	2,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 31	Vincent R. Pelzer	8,300.00	March 1, 1914
C 32	W. H. C. Rogers	6,000.00	April 1, 1914
C 33	Julius Tudor	2,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 34	Elizabeth Butler	3,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 35	John McDonough	6,000.00	January 1, 1914
C 36	A. F. Weeber	4,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 37	E. F. Borschel	2,500.00	January 1, 1914
C 38	Edw. Kinney	1,850.00	January 1, 1914
		$ 47,250.00	

WAITE LOWRY GIFFORD MEMORIAL FUND.

No.		Amount	Interest paid to
G 2	F. S. Webster	$ 2,000.00	January 1, 1914
G 3	T. J. Foster	3,000.00	January 1, 1914
G 4	Joseph Missell	3,500.00	No interest matured
		$ 8,500.00	

W. J. BRYAN PRIZE FUND.

B 1	John H. Potter	250.00	January 1, 1914

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. McCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

REPORT

OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA FOR THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1912-1913 AND 1913-1914.

To the President of the University and the Iowa State Board of Education:

Gentlemen: I respectfully submit herewith the report of the Registrar of the University for the academic years 1912-1913 and 1913-1914.

It will be noted that attendance for the biennium just closed is considerably in excess of the attendance of the preceding biennium. The total registration in 1912-1913 was 2,255, an increase of 7.8 per cent over that of the preceding year. The attendance for the second year of the biennium just closed was 2,669, an advance of 18 per cent over that of the preceding year, and larger by about 200 than the total registration of any preceding year.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that in the last decade attendance in the University has increased 91.6 per cent.

Under the head, Ages of Students, it will be observed that during the last academic year there were registered 69 men and 50 women more than thirty-five years of age. These persons were registered in the Graduate and Professional Colleges. This indicates that the courses offered in the University are attracting in increasing numbers mature men and women.

For the first time in the history of the University, I believe, students were registered during the last biennium from every county in the state. The proportion of students residing beyond the boundaries of Iowa is not large, yet twelve other states furnish six or more each, while thirty-eight students come from homes representing states and territories in almost every part of the Union. Thirty-eight students are registered from foreign countries, the larger proportion of these coming from the countries of the Orient.

Almost one-third of all the students registered in the University come from the country, 32 per cent, indicating that the occupation of their parents is agriculture of some form.

The religious census deserves notice. In the interests of brevity, we have indicated but nine principal groups, all other students from scattering denominations being classified under the head, Other Denominations. In the registration of 1913-1914, 94 men and 24 women did not indicate any church or religious preference.

Respectfully submitted,

FOREST C. ENSIGN,
Registrar.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION, 1912-1913

ATTENDANCE BY COLLEGES.

	Men	Women	Total
The College of Liberal Arts—			
Fourth year	79	101	180
Third year	92	108	200
Second year	120	116	236
First year	231	162	393
Unclassified	43	22	65
	565	509	1,074
Summer session	87	89	176
	652	598	1,250
Duplicates	42	39	81
Total, excluding duplicates	610	559	1,169
The College of Law—			
Third year	49	0	49
Second year	66	0	66
First year	109	0	109
Unclassified	1	0	1
Total	225	0	225
The College of Medicine—			
Fourth year	16	1	17
Third year	16	0	16
Second year	30	0	30
First year	34	1	35
Unclassified	1	0	1
Total	97	2	99
Nurses	0	79	79
The College of Homeopathic Medicine—			
Fourth year	6	0	6
Second year	3	1	4
First year	3	0	3
Unclassified	1	0	1
Total	13	1	14
Nurses	0	17	17
The College of Dentistry—			
Fourth year	1	0	1
Third year	28	2	30
Second year	42	1	43
First year	88	3	91
Unclassified	14	0	14
Total	174	5	179
The College of Pharmacy—			
Regular Course:			
Third year	2	0	2
Second year	16	1	17
First year	25	1	26
Unclassified	1	0	1
Practitioner's Course:			
Second year	2	0	2
First year	1	0	1
Total	47	2	49
The Graduate College—			
Enrolled September to June	102	64	166
Enrolled summer session	78	60	138
Total	180	124	304
Duplicates	35	12	47
Total, excluding duplicates	145	112	257

Of this total the enrollment as candidates for the various degrees was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Doctor of Philosophy	31	5	39
Master of Arts	48	42	90
Master of Science	30	18	48
Master of Science in Medicine	5	1	6
Not candidates for degrees	28	46	74
Total	145	112	257
The College of Applied Science—			
Architectural Engineering:			
Second year	1	0	1
Chemistry:			
Fourth year	6	0	6
Third year	3	0	3
Second year	4	0	4
Civil Engineering:			
Fourth year	10	0	10
Third year	11	0	11
Second year	11	0	11
Electrical Engineering:			
Fourth year	11	0	11
Third year	5	0	5
Second year	8	0	8
General Engineering:			
Fourth year	2	0	2
Third year	3	0	3
Second year	1	0	1
Mechanical Engineering:			
Fourth year	6	0	6
Third year	7	0	7
Second year	6	0	6
First year	82	0	82
Total	177	0	177
The College of Fine Arts—			
Fourth year	0	2	2
Third year	0	2	2
Second year	1	2	3
First year	3	13	16
Special and unclassified	22	80	102
	26	99	125
Summer session (School of Music)	1	11	12
	27	110	137
Duplicates	0	6	6
Total, excluding duplicates	27	104	131
The Summer Session, 1912—			
The College of Liberal Arts	75	85	160
The Graduate College	69	54	123
The School of Music	1	11	12
	145	150	295
Duplicates	0	2	2
Total	145	148	293
At The Macbride Lakeside Laboratory at Okoboji—			
The College of Liberal Arts	12	4	16
The Graduate College	9	6	15
	21	10	31
Total for the summer session	166	158	324

These figures appear also in the summaries of the colleges and schools named.

	Men	Women	Total
Recapitulation—			
The College of Liberal Arts	610	559	1,169
The College of Law	225	0	225
The College of Medicine	97	2	99
Training School for Nurses	0	79	79
The College of Homeopathic Medicine	13	1	14
Training School for Nurses	0	17	17
The College of Dentistry	174	5	179
The College of Pharmacy	47	2	49
The Graduate College*	145	112	257
The College of Applied Science	177	0	177
The College of Fine Arts*	27	104	131
	1,515	881	2,396
Duplicates†	98	43	141
Total, exeluding duplicates	1,417	838	2,255
†The duplicates are made up as follows:			
Students enrolled in more than one college or school in the regular year	81	38	119
Students enrolled in more than one college or school in the Summer Session	0	2	2
Students enrolled in one college or school in the Summer Session and another in the regular year	17	3	20
Total	98	43	141

STATISTICS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1912-1913

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES, 1912-1913.

	Men	Women	Total
Advanced Degrees—			
Doctor of Philosophy	6	0	6
Master of Arts	13	4	17
Master of Science	9	3	12
Master of Science in Medicine	3	1	4
Civil Engineer	9	0	9
Engineer of Mines	1	0	1
Total advanced degrees	41	8	49
First Degrees—			
Bachelor of Arts	69	102	171
Bachelor of Science	9	0	9
Bachelor of Laws	46	0	46
Doctor of Medicine	15	1	16
Doctor of Medicine (Homeopathic)	6	0	6
Doctor of Dental Surgery	31	2	33
Graduate in Pharmacy	12	1	13
Pharmaceutical Chemist	1	0	1
Bachelor of Engineering	26	0	26
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry	3	0	3
Bachelor of Science (Col. Ap. Sci.)	1	0	1
Bachelor of Arts (Col. Fine Arts)	0	1	1
Bachelor of Music	0	1	1
Total first degrees	219	108	327

*These figures include students registered in the respective colleges in the Summer Sessions only.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES, 1912-1913—Concluded.

	Men	Women	Total
Certificates—			
Practitioner's Certificate in Pharmacy	1	0	1
Nurses' Training School	0	7	7
Nurses' Training School (Homeopathy)	0	4	4
School of Education	17	82	99
Resident Physicians	4	0	4
Internes (Homeopathy)	3	0	3
Total certificates	25	93	118
Total number of degrees and certificates granted	285	209	494

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, 1912-1913.

IOWA COUNTIES.	L. A.		Law	Med.		H.Med.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Tot. ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	M.	W	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.
Adair	3	2	1	1				2					1						5	1
Adams	3	2										1	1						4	3
Allamakee		3	1					2						4					7	3
Appanoose	6	3	1									2		3					11	3
Audubon	1	2														1		1	1	3
Benton	8	5	4	3				1				1		3					19	5
Black Hawk	9	6	7	3			1	3				3		1		1	1		25	8
Boone	4	5										1							5	5
Bremer	6	1		1										1					8	1
Buchanan	4	7		2				2					1	2					10	8
Buena Vista	4	1						4				2		1			5		11	6
Butler	3		1	1										1			2		4	2
Calhoun	5	2	2	1				2						1				1	11	3
Carroll	5	10	1	2				1										1	8	11
Cass	3	3	1					2		1			1						7	4
Cedar	11	12	3	1				1		1		3	2	2	1	3	1		20	15
Cerro Gordo	4	9	3			2								3					11	9
Cherokee	4	2	3					4					1						10	2
Chickasaw	7	3	2	1				2						2					13	3
Clarke	4	1								2				2					8	1
Clay	6		4					1				1		2		1			13	1
Clayton	4	2	4					4		2							1		12	3
Clinton	13	2	2	1		1		1		4		1		4					26	2
Crawford	10	5	3												1				12	5
Dallas	5	4		1						1									6	4
Davis		1								1									1	1
Decatur	6	5	2					2				2			1				11	5
Delaware	1	2	2									1	3				1		4	6
Des Moines	9	5		3								1	1	1					13	6
Dickinson	1															1			1	1
Dubuque	2	2	4	1				1				1	1	2			1		11	4
Emmet	2	7	1	1								1		2		1	1		7	8
Fayette	4	6	2					2						4					11	6
Floyd	4	2	1					2						2			1		9	3
Franklin	2	2	1										1						3	3
Fremont	5	2	1					1											7	2
Greene	1	4	1										1			1	1		2	5
Grundy	2	3	2					1				2				1	1		6	4

Guthrie	6	2	4					1							1						12	2
Hamilton	2	6						4													6	6
Hancock	3	1	2															1			5	2
Hardin	10	6	2					1				1			1		2				13	8
Harrison	4	4		1				1				2		2		2					10	4
Henry	5	12	1	2				3		1		3	1	4							18	13
Howard	4	1						1													5	1
Humboldt	2	5	1	3				1					1	2		1					9	6
Ida	10	3	1	2	1			1						1	1	2	1				14	7
Iowa	8	12	6	6				5		1			1	4		2	2				29	14
Jackson	9	7	4					2						5		1	1				20	8
Jasper	5	1	3	1				1						1			1				10	2
Jefferson	2		2	1				1				1	1	3							8	1
Johnson	83	160	17	12		2		10	1	7		41	55	27	16	55	12	3			202	275
Jones	5	3	5					1				2		2			3	2			14	8
Keokuk	6	9	2	2				1		2		2				1		3			13	12
Kossuth	6	3	2	2						1				1		2	1				12	5
Lee	2	5	4	2						2				2							12	5
Linn	11	11	4	3	1			5	2		1	5	7	11	1	3	5				38	30
Louisa	7	3	3					1		2			2	2		2					15	7
Lucas	3	4												1							4	4
Lyon	4	2	1											1							5	2
Madison	3	2	1									1									5	2
Mahaska	1	3	2									3	2	2		1					8	6
Marion			1					1				1									3	
Marshall	4	4	2	2		1								1							8	4
Mills																						
Mitchell	1	1				1								1							2	1
Monona	7	2	3					1				1		2							14	2
Monroe	5	1	1	1								2	1				1				8	3
Montgomery	5	2	1							1	1	1		1		1	2				8	5
Muscatine	8	9	3	1				1		3		1	3	5	1	4	2				21	17
O'Brien	11	3	1	2				2				1	1	2			1				17	5
Osceola	3		1													1					3	1
Page	7	3	3					2				3		1							14	3
Palo Alto	8	6	4	1				1						1			1				15	7
Plymouth	2	1		2				2				1									6	1
Pocahontas	9	5	2									1									10	5
Polk	11	12	7	1		3		2				3	1	3		1					27	13
Pottawattamie	4	3	1					2						2							8	3
Poweshiek	3	5	2					4				1	1				3	2			10	11
Ringgold	2		2					1				1									5	
Sac	3	1	1					1						2		1					6	2
Scott	6	13	13	1		1		1					2	3		3					25	16
Shelby	5	2	1												1						6	2
Sioux	14	4	5	2				4		2		1	1	4			2				30	6
Story	1		2					3				2	2	2				1			10	3
Tama	5	7	8	3				3		1		3	1	2	1	1					24	9

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, ETC., 1912-1913—Concluded

IOWA COUNTIES	L. A.		Law	Med.		H.Med.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.
Taylor	1	3								1					1				3	3
Union	3	2		1															4	2
Van Buren	3	1	2					1				2							7	1
Wapello	7	1	2	1									2	1			1		10	4
Warren	2											1	1						3	1
Washington	5	10	3	1				5				3	1	1			2	1	18	14
Wayne	7	3	3	1				4				2		2		1	1		15	5
Webster	6	10	6					3						1			1		16	11
Winnebago	4	3	1	1					1				3	1					6	7
Winneshiek	1	2	1	1				1						2			2		6	4
Woodbury	19	12	2	3						1		2	2	4		2			31	13
Worth	1			1				1		2						1	1		4	2
Wright	7	1	1	1				1				1		1			2		10	3
Other States and Foreign Countries.																				
Illinois	9	5		1				4	1	2		6	2	2		1	3		21	11
Kansas	4		3									1				1	1		8	2
Minnesota	3	5	1	2		1		11		1		6	1	3			2		26	8
Missouri	5	3	2	2				3		1						1			12	4
Nebraska		3	2			1		3					1	1		1			7	5
North Dakota		2	1	1				4				2							8	2
South Dakota	5	5		1				7		2		2		3			1	1	20	7
Other states	13	5	3	2				7		2		6	2	4		2	5	1	36	13
Foreign countries	9	1	1	1				7				4		5					26	1

AGES OF STUDENTS—1912-1913.

	L. A.		Law	Med.		H.Med.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.
Under 17	1														10	19			11	19
17	5	4								1				2		1			7	5
18	13	21	1							1				5	1	4			20	25
19	70	55	5					5		5				20	2	15	1	2	105	67
20	97	78	16	2				16		4		1		23	4	8	5	1	158	85
21	122	97	20	3	1	1		37	1	8		1	1	42	4	11	16	4	230	127
22	89	74	32	10		1		28		9		2	5	30	3	11	7	1	189	90
23	63	65	43	18		1		29	1	11		7	9	12	2	4	11	3	169	91
24	47	42	41	13		3		18		4		12	8	14		5	5	1	136	59
25	35	23	22	20		2		13		1		9	9	11		5	4	2	109	43
26	20	21	15	2		1	1	7				12	9	6		2	8	1	55	40
27	11	15	9	4	1			7		2	1	13	4	7		1	1		49	19
28	6	9	6	6		3						11	7	2			5		33	21
29	5	5	9	7				5			1	13	7	2		1	4	1	40	18
30	2	8	1	3				4	2			9	9			2	4		19	22
31	6	5		2				2		1		3	4		1	2	3	1	13	15
32		4	2	4				2				2	3	1		1	2		10	10
33	3	5		2								6	4			3	3		10	13
34	1	5										4	5						5	10
35	3	5	2			1						5	2						10	7
Over 35	11	18	1	1				1	1			35	26			9			48	52

RELIGIOUS CENSUS—1912-1913.	L. A.		Law	Med.		H.Med.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sc	F. A.		N.	HN	Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.
Baptist—																				
Membership	18	27	6	7	----	1	----	8	----	----	----	8	6	4	----	7	3	1	48	40
Preference	5	----	2	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	13	1
Catholic—																				
Membership	61	85	40	8	1	2	----	21	----	6	----	1	16	15	1	10	10	----	145	119
Preference	5	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	6	1
Christian—																				
Membership	13	29	6	1	----	----	----	9	----	2	----	5	6	6	----	2	4	----	40	40
Preference	10	4	3	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	17	8
Congregational—																				
Membership	39	53	15	3	----	2	----	12	2	3	1	14	11	10	2	15	3	2	95	82
Preference	21	10	2	3	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	2	2	6	1	1	1	----	38	14
Episcopal—																				
Membership	15	12	12	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	2	3	2	8	3	----	33	24
Preference	2	7	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	2	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	11	9
Lutheran—																				
Membership	21	25	6	3	----	1	----	10	----	5	----	10	4	15	4	2	12	2	69	44
Preference	2	5	2	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	8	5
Methodist—																				
Membership	122	106	31	23	1	3	----	34	----	7	----	46	18	24	7	20	17	8	280	161
Preference	67	31	24	8	----	----	----	14	----	8	----	6	6	25	----	5	6	----	142	45
Presbyterian—																				
Membership	64	78	20	9	----	----	----	11	1	2	1	17	17	20	2	14	7	----	132	111
Preference	34	17	8	6	----	----	----	10	1	1	----	10	5	6	1	2	2	----	72	26
Unitarian—																				
Membership	1	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	1	1	----	6	4
Preference	4	7	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	3	4	1	----	2	----	----	10	12
Other denominations	51	26	10	10	----	1	1	12	----	4	----	15	6	14	3	5	7	3	111	46
Protestant preference	41	21	21	5	----	1	----	20	1	3	----	3	3	15	1	3	1	----	101	27
No statistics	16	12	10	4	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	1	3	7	2	5	----	----	40	12

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS, 1912-1913	L. A.		Law	Med.		H.Med.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F.A.		N.	HN	Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.
Accountants, salesmen, managers	26	37	4	8	----	----	----	14	----	----	----	6	6	20	2	12	6	----	77	55
Agriculturists	209	193	86	32	1	5	----	52	2	9	1	60	31	46	5	22	59	9	461	282
Bankers	18	16	8	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	4	----	----	29	19
Contractors, builders, architects	17	20	4	2	----	1	----	8	----	4	----	9	3	11	----	3	5	1	55	32
Government service	22	16	3	2	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	3	3	4	----	3	4	----	33	24
Manufacturers	6	7	3	1	----	1	----	4	----	----	----	2	2	4	----	----	----	1	18	10
Merchants	103	87	37	16	----	----	----	37	1	14	----	14	19	42	2	24	7	----	246	134
Professions—																				
Law, medicine, dentistry, ministry, engineering, teaching	84	77	50	26	----	3	1	13	----	3	----	26	22	17	8	20	3	----	214	114
Other occupations—																				
Employers	39	28	7	2	----	----	----	13	----	1	----	4	6	11	2	1	5	----	78	39
Employees	70	59	21	6	1	1	----	27	1	13	1	11	11	17	4	6	7	5	164	89
No Statistics	16	19	2	2	----	----	----	4	1	2	----	9	9	3	3	9	3	1	39	40

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION 1913-1914.

ATTENDANCE BY COLLEGES.

	Men	Women	Total
The College of Liberal Arts—			
Fourth year	60	108	168
Third year	98	100	198
Second year	179	136	315
First year	278	216	494
Unclassified	45	38	83
	660	598	1,258
Summer session	92	144	236
	752	742	1,494
Duplicates	46	56	102
Total excluding duplicates	706	686	1,392
The College of Law—			
Third year	46	----------	46
Second year	70	----------	70
First year	85	2	87
Total	201	2	203
The College of Medicine—			
Fourth year	13	----------	13
Third year	25	1	26
Second year	34	1	35
First year	33	1	34
Unclassified	1	----------	1
Total	106	3	109
Nurses	----------	86	86
The College of Homeopathic Medicine—			
Third year	2	----------	2
First year	3	----------	3
Total	5	----------	5
Nurses	----------	14	14
The College of Dentistry—			
Third year	50	1	51
Second year	67	1	68
First year	123	3	126
Unclassified	1	----------	1
Total	241	5	246
The College of Pharmacy—			
Regular course—			
Third year	1	----------	1
Second year	18	2	20
First year	31	5	36
Practitioner's Course—			
First year	3	----------	3
Summer session	2	----------	2
Total	55	7	62
The Graduate College—			
Enrolled September to June	125	44	169
Enrolled summer session	92	67	159
	217	111	328
Duplicates	36	16	52
Total excluding duplicates	181	95	276

Of this total the enrollment as candidates for various degrees was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Doctor of Philosophy	38	3	41
Master of Arts	68	37	105
Master of Science	32	6	38
Master of Science in Medicine	6		6
Not Candidates for degrees	38	48	86
Total	182	94	276
The College of Applied Science—			
Chemistry—			
Fourth year	2		2
Third year	4		4
Second year	1		1
Civil Engineering—			
Fourth year	8		8
Third year	6		6
Second year	29		29
Electrical Engineering—			
Fourth year	5		5
Third year	10		10
Second year	22		22
General Engineering—			
Fourth year	3		3
Third year	2		2
Second year	8		8
Mechanical Engineering—			
Fourth year	6		6
Third year	5		5
Second year	6		6
First Year—(The work of the freshman year is the same in all engineering courses)	111		111
Total	228		228
The College of Fine Arts—			
Fourth year		1	1
Third year	1	3	4
Second year		9	9
First year	2	27	29
Special and unclassified	15	82	97
	18	122	140
Summer Session (Music)	3	13	16
	21	135	156
Duplicates	5	32	37
Total, excluding duplicates	16	103	119
The Summer Session, 1913—			
The College of Liberal Arts	83	134	217
The Graduate College	88	57	145
Summer School for Library Training	1	22	23
The College of Pharmacy	2		2
Music	3	13	16
	177	226	403
Duplicates	1	3	4
	176	223	399
At the Macbride Lakeside Laboratory, at Okoboji—			
The College of Liberal Arts	9	10	19
The Graduate College	4	10	14
	13	20	33
Total for the Summer Session	189	243	432

These figures appear also in the summaries of the colleges and schools named.

SUMMARY.

	Men	Women	Total
The College of Liberal Arts*	706	686	1392
The College of Law	201	2	203
The College of Medicine	106	3	109
Training School for Nurses		86	86
The College of Homeopathic Medicine	5		5
Training School for Nurses		14	14
The College of Dentistry	241	5	246
The College of Pharmacy*	55	7	62
The Graduate College*	181	95	276
The College of Applied Science	228		228
The College of Fine Arts*	16	103	119
	1,739	1,001	2,740
Additional duplicates	60	11	71
Net Total to March 26, 1914	1,679	990	2,669

STATISTICS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1913-1914.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1913-1914.

	Men	Women	Total
Advanced Degrees:			
Doctor of Philosophy	4		4
Master of Arts	13	10	23
Master of Science	9	4	13
Master of Science in Medicine	5		5
Civil Engineer	17		17
Engineer of Mines	1		1
Mechanical Engineer	1		1
Electrical Engineer	2		2
Chemist	1		1
Total Advanced Degrees	52	14	67
First Degrees:			
Bachelor of Arts	72	108	180
Bachelor of Science	7		7
Bachelor of Laws	43		43
Doctor of Medicine	13		13
Doctor of Dental Surgery	48	1	49
Graduate in Pharmacy	14	1	15
Pharmaceutical Chemist	2		2
Bachelor of Engineering	16		16
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry	1		1
Bachelor of Science (Applied Science)	4		4
Bachelor of Arts (Fine Arts)		1	1
Bachelor of Music		2	2
Total First Degrees	220	113	333
Certificates:			
College of Education	19	92	111
Practitioner's Certificate in Pharmacy	1		1
Nurses Training School		17	17
Nurses Training School (Homeopathic)		1	1
Resident Physicians	1		1
Clinical Assistant's Certificate	2		2
Total Certificates	23	110	133

*These figures include students registered in the respective colleges in the Summer Session only.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, 1913-1914.

IOWA COUNTIES.	L. A.		Law		Med.		Hom.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Lib. T.		Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M	W.	W	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Adair	6	1	1		1	1			3						1		1					10	2
Adams	4														3		1					6	1
Allamakee	5	3	2						2				1	2	5							12	3
Appanoose	7	1	1								2		3		1		2					12	3
Audubon	3	2																	3		1	2	6
Benton	11	6	2		1				1						3			1				15	6
Black Hawk	13	8	6		3	1			3		1		4	4	4		1	2				26	14
Boone	5	9	1						1				1				1					6	9
Bremer	9	6			1						1		1		2							10	5
Buchanan	4	6	1		1				1				2		4		1		1			10	7
Buena Vista	5	4	1		1				3				3		1			4				9	8
Butler	6		2		1				1						1			2				9	2
Calhoun	5	4			1		1		4						1		1					11	4
Carroll	2	6	1		2				2					1			1		1			6	8
Cass	7	4	3		1																	10	4
Cedar	13	15	3		1				3				1		1		4	2				20	19
Cerro Gordo	6	10	4	1	1				1					2	4			3			1	15	17
Cherokee	5		2						4						1		1					12	1
Chickasaw	9		2		1				3						1							16	
Clarke	7		1								2				2							11	
Clay	6	6	2						1						2		1					9	6
Clayton	3	8	4						6		3				1		1	2				15	9
Clinton	6	4	7		2				5		5	2	1	1	5						1	30	7
Crawford	6	7	1		1				1				1	1			1					8	8
Dallas	6	8	2		1				3		2			1								12	8
Davis			1																			1	
Decatur	9	5							4				1									13	4
Delaware	4	2	1										2	2								5	3
Des Moines	20	4	1		1				1				2		5	1						30	4
Dickinson	2																					2	
Dubuque	8	3	1										1	2	4			1				14	6
Emmet	3	12			1									1	1		2	1				4	12
Fayette	6	8	3						6						3		2	1	3		1	17	14
Floyd	4		1						2						1		1	1				7	1
Franklin			2												2							4	
Fremont	8	5			1				2					1	2							11	5
Greene	4	5																				4	5
Grundy	5	5	1								1		1				1		2		1	8	9

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS BY COUNTIES, ETC., 1913-1914—Concluded

IOWA COUNTIES	L. A.		Law		Med.		Hom.		Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Lib. T.		Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W,
Guthrie	5		3						1						1	1					1	11	1
Hamilton	5	5							8				1									12	5
Hancock	1												2			1	1					2	2
Hardin	14	7	2						4							1	2					18	10
Harrison	7	6							2		1		3		3	2					1	13	8
Henry	15	4	1		1				5			1	2	2	10	1						29	9
Howard	5	2		1					1				2			1	1				1	5	5
Humboldt	3		1		2									2	1	1						7	3
Ida	12	5	3		2	1			2				1		1	1	1				1	20	8
Iowa	6	8	4		5				3		2		2		3	1	3	5			1	25	16
Jackson	13	11	4		1				2				2		6	1	2	3				26	14
Jasper	4	2	3		1				2				2	5	1			1			1	12	7
Jefferson		1									1		8		3							10	1
Johnson	94	227	20		15		1		9	1	7	1	29	52	30	11	66	10	2	1	3	212	310
Jones	8	3	3						2				2	1	2			3				17	7
Keokuk	13	10	1		2						1		1	1	2		2					17	10
Kossuth	5	4	3		1									1	1		4	2				10	5
Lee	3	5	4		1				1		2		2		3		2					16	6
Linn	12	16	11		3		1		8		1		10	3	11		5	4				50	25
Louisa	4	3	3								1		1		2		3					11	4
Lucas		5													1	1						1	5
Lyon	2		1						2		2						1	1				7	2
Madison	4	3	1		1				1		1		2	1			1					10	4
Mahaska	3	5	2										3	2	3							10	7
Marion			1		1				5				2									8	
Marshall	7		2		1				6				1		1			1				15	1
Mills									2				1									3	
Mitchell		2							1													1	2
Monona	4		1		1								1		2	1					1	8	1
Monroe	4	4	1		1								2	2				1				8	7
Montgomery	8	4									2	1		1	4		1	2				11	8
Muscatine	11	8	4		2				2		2		1	2	5	1	2	2				26	13
O'Brien	13	9	3		2				4				4		1			1				25	8
Osceola	5	3											2		2							7	3
Page	8								2		1		1	1	1							11	1
Palo Alto	13		4		1						1				2		1					20	1
Plymouth	2	6			1				3		2		2		1		2					10	8
Pocahontas	7	6	1		1								3									11	6
Polk	19	14	2		6		1		7		1		7	1	6	3	2					48	16

Pottawattamie	2	3												2	1					1	3	5
Poweshiek	5	9	1		1				3		1		1	2			3	4	1		11	16
Ringgold			2										1		1						4	
Sac		8	1										1	1	1					1	3	10
Scott	22	17	7		2								1	1	4		1				30	18
Shelby	5		1							1				1							7	1
Sioux	17	7	5		4				4	1	1		3	1	1		1	2			33	12
Story	4	8	1						2				3	3	1		1		1		11	12
Tama	7		2		2				1		1		4	2	1						16	2
Taylor	3	6									1		1				1				5	7
Union	5	9			1				2				2								8	9
Van Buren	11	6	1						1				2				1				12	7
Wapello	6	9	3		1				1						1		1	1		1	10	10
Warren	4		1						1				2			1					7	
Washington	15	2	2		1				4		2		4	2	8	1	1	1	1		32	6
Wayne	6	6	1		1				1		1		2		2	1	1	1			13	8
Webster	5	8	3		1				4			1			1			1		1	12	11
Winnebago	4	3	2		1					1	1						1				7	5
Winneshiek		3	1						1				2		1			2	2		5	6
Woodbury	24	6	5						2				3	1			2				34	8
Worth						1			1						6			1			7	2
Wright	5	3	2		1				3				4		2		1	1			15	5
Other States and Foreign Countries.																						
Callfornia	1								5												6	
Colorado	5	3														1					4	3
Idaho	5												2		2	1					9	
Illinois	11	4	2		2				5	1			5	3	5			5		1	29	13
Kansas	4	1							2					1							5	2
Minnesota	3	4	2		2		1		9				9	1	3		3	1			27	9
Missouri	4	3	1		2				4	1			1	1			2				12	6
Montana	2	1							4				1		4						11	1
Nebraska		2	4						4				2	1	3		1			2	13	6
New York	3	1											2		1						6	1
North Dakota					1				3				2								6	
South Dakota	5	2	1						8			1	3		5			1	1		21	5
Other states	10	4	1		3				6		1		8	3	2		2	4			27	11
Foreign countries	17	3			4				7				9		2	1	1				31	4

AGES OF STUDENTS—1913-1914.	L. A.		Law		Med.		Hom	Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Lib. T.		Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Under 17		1													5	12					5	13
17	4	3												2	1	4					7	7
18	23	36		1				4		1				11	1	8					35	44
19	78	78	3					14		3				25	1	17				1	118	94
20	145	110	18				1	19		11	3	1		43	6	26	4	2			232	130
21	139	100	26		5		1	43		9			1	40	3	22	8	1		3	240	120
22	123	108	19		8	1	1	47	1	8		1		52	4	14	18	5	1	1	236	128
23	80	69	37		15		1	33		5		10	11	19		12	8	2		1	183	93
24	54	46	35		19		1	26	1	4	2	13	14	13	1	7	9	2			150	76
25	45	25	30		14			17	1	3	1	18	6	9	2	6	9	2			119	48
26	29	28	15		21			12		5		23	7	4	1	6	5	2		2	100	44
27	15	16	6		5	1		8		2		13	12	2	1	1	6	1		3	47	37
28	9	17	5		1	1		4	1	3	1	13	9	3		1	2			2	32	29
29	7	12	2		2			1				18	11	3		3	4			1	29	28
30	4	9	3	1	6			6		1		13	6	1		1	2			1	28	18
31					2			1	1			11	8			1	3				8	9
32		8			1			1				10	4	1			3	1			5	4
33	8		1		3			2				6	2	1		1	2				19	5
34	10	10			2							7	3			2	3				14	18
35								1				4	2			2				1	3	5
Over 35	23	20	1		2			2				46	25		1	6				6	69	50

RELIGIOUS CENSUS—1913-1914.	L. A.		Law		Med.		Hom	Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Lib.	Tr.	Tot. ex. dup	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Baptist—																						
Membership	26	33	6	----	7	----	----	12	----	2	----	10	8	2	3	10	3	----	----	----	61	52
Preference	7	4	2	1	1	----	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	7	3	1	----	----	----	----	23	2
Catholic—																						
Membership	85	105	40	----	6	1	----	21	----	7	----	----	20	25	----	18	11	----	----	2	161	137
Preference	5	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	3
Christian—																						
Membership	21	33	3	----	5	----	1	12	1	2	1	7	3	13	2	7	2	1	----	----	61	41
Preference	12	3	5	----	2	----	----	3	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	18	6
Congregational—																						
Membership	57	58	10	----	7	----	1	15	1	2	3	14	8	9	1	14	5	1	----	5	109	87
Preference	25	13	4	----	3	----	----	4	----	----	----	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	----	----	35	17
Episcopal—																						
Membership	26	17	10	----	----	----	----	5	----	1	----	----	3	5	2	8	3	----	----	2	39	30
Preference	5	7	1	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	3	1	----	----	----	9	11
Lutheran—																						
Membership	32	31	7	----	2	----	1	20	----	8	----	16	4	18	3	9	12	2	----	----	97	54
Preference	4	4	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	6	5
Methodist—																						
Membership	173	144	24	1	23	----	----	45	----	10	2	54	25	39	4	25	15	6	----	6	340	202
Preference	64	36	22	----	6	----	----	17	----	8	----	14	3	29	----	7	8	3	----	1	143	52
Presbyterian—																						
Membership	77	100	13	----	13	----	1	19	----	1	1	35	24	29	3	27	10	----	1	4	178	149
Preference	30	28	9	----	4	1	----	16	----	2	----	10	6	6	1	7	3	----	----	----	71	39
Unitarian—																						
Membership	3	9	3	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	11	11
Preference	6	4	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	11	7
Other denominations	60	33	10	----	13	1	----	28	----	7	----	25	4	20	1	7	9	2	----	2	147	48
Protestant preference	24	10	13	----	4	----	----	8	2	----	----	7	1	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	67	13
No statistics	51	19	15	----	7	----	1	8	----	4	----	4	2	7	2	5	1	1	----	----	94	24

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.	L. A		Law		Me		Hom	Dent.		Pharm.		Grad.		Ap. Sci	F. A.		N.	HN	Lib. Tr.		Tot.ex.dup	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	M.	W.	W.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Accountants, salesmen, managers	62	48	16	----	5	1	----	17	----	5	----	9	10	21	----	19	6	----	----	3	127	79
Agriculturists	223	244	68	1	35	1	2	70	2	16	2	75	35	56	5	35	41	11	----	6	513	337
Bankers	20	20	7	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	1	2	1	7	----	----	----	2	29	26
Contractors, builders, architects	15	14	4	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	----	26	19
Government service	22	23	6	----	1	----	----	11	----	1	----	2	3	6	1	4	5	1	----	1	43	32
Manufacturers	25	23	2	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	4	1	6	2	5	----	1	----	----	34	26
Merchants	136	97	28	----	17	----	----	43	1	8	----	20	21	49	5	30	10	----	----	3	270	137
Professions—																						
Law, medicine, Dentistry, ministry, teaching, engineering	151	120	43	1	33	1	2	32	1	12	3	34	28	37	4	20	4	----	----	2	311	160
Other occupations—																						
Employers	7	----	5	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	18	2
Employees	99	81	11	----	11	----	1	42	----	11	2	32	15	43	5	19	12	3	----	2	227	116
No statistics	36	26	11	----	2	----	----	15	1	2	----	24	5	5	3	20	5	1	----	3	81	56

THE

Iowa State College of Agriculture And Mechanic Arts

AMES, IOWA

REPORTS

FOR THE YEARS 1912-1913 AND 1913-1914 AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1915-16 AND 1916-17

I. Report of the President.
II. Report of the Secretary.
III. Report of the Treasurer.

Iowa State College
of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Reports and Recommendations
By the
President

SUMMARY OF TOPICS.

EDUCATIONAL WORK..

Letter of Transmittal.

Appropriations recommended for educational work, improvements, and enlargements at the college in the biennium July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917.

Report on educational work, improvements, and enlargements at the college in the biennium July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

The Student Body
The Teaching Staff
Collegiate Work
Post-Graduate Work
Sub-Collegiate Work
Summer Session
Winter Courses
College Functions
Campus
Buildings and Land
Equipment
Administrative Work
Finances

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE WORK.

Letter of Transmittal.

Appropriations recommended for industrial service, including experimental and extension work, in the biennium July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917.

Report on industrial service work, including experimental and extension work, in the biennium July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Experimental Work
Extension Work
Hog Cholera Serum
Finances

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

To the Iowa State Board of Education.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit to you herewith recommendations for appropriations for educational work, improvements, and enlargements at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the biennium, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917; and my report on educational work, improvements, and enlargements at the college in the biennium, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Through your unanimous action, it became my privilege to begin service as President of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in September, 1912. In this, my first formal and required report, I desire to express my appreciation to all members of the Board of Education and Finance Committee for their support. In accepting the position as President, I realized the great opportunity and responsibility of the office. Two years of service have made me the more appreciative of the responsibility and opportunity of this position and the more determined to assist to the extent of my ability in carrying forward the great work of the college along lines clearly specified in the National and State laws under which the college is founded, and in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Education, the legislature and the people of the State.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable service of Acting President Stanton, who administered the affairs of the college for a period of two years prior to the beginning of my service. As recognition of his long and efficient service and to assure his continued connection with the most important affairs of the college, you have elected him, upon my recommendation, permanent Vice-President of the college.

Very respectfully,

Ames, Iowa.
September 23, 1914.

R. A. PEARSON,
President.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK, IMPROVEMENTS AND ENLARGEMENTS AT THE COLLEGE.

IN THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1915 TO JUNE 30, 1917.

A. Present Appropriations to be Continued Annually.

It is recommended that the following appropriations, which were available for the purposes indicated (including experiment and extension work) in each of the two years ending December 31, 1915, under provision of Chapter 228 of the laws of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1913, providing for a one-half mill tax, be made regular annual appropriations:

Support for collegiate departments	$ 125,000
Agricultural Extension, including home economics	48,000
Agricultural Experiment Station farm and work	57,000
Agricultural and home economics one and two year non-collegiate courses	12,500
Trade School and Engineering Extension	25,000
Engineering Experiment Station	5,000
Veterinary Practitioners' Course	5,000
Veterinary Investigations	10,000
Repair and Contingent	10,000
Two and four year courses in home economics for home makers and teachers	20,000
Equipment of departments and buildings	40,000
Maintenance and improvements of public grounds	10,000
Enlargement of buildings and small additional buildings	10,000
Total	$ 377,500

This asking is in no sense an increase. It has been the custom for the legislature to make permanent annual appropriations for regular maintenance items at all institutions. Such items are being paid to the institutions without further legislative action. But in this case the items were provided for by special millage tax of limited duration, hence necessity of asking renewal. If this renewal is allowed, work will continue as at present. If it is not allowed, work which is now being carried on will have to be abandoned.

B. Additional Maintenance for Educational Work at the College, Annually Beginning July 1, 1915.

1.	Support for collegiate departments and Summer Session	$ 190,000
2.	Sub-collegiate courses in agriculture and home economics, and trade schools in engineering	30,000
3.	Winter short courses in agriculture, home making, and trades and trade school work	9,500

C. Special Appropriations for Improvements at the College, Including Equipment, Repairs and Minor Structures, One-half of Which Aggregate May Be Used Each Year of the Biennial Period Beginning July 1, 1915.

4.	Additional equipment and furnishings for buildings and departments, including buildings now under construction	$ 106,000
5.	Extension of heating system and equipment for heating plant.	39,600
6.	Repairs and improvements for dairy building, old agricultural hall, and barns, and provision for fruit storage	8,000
7.	Temporary provision for home economics laboratories	1,500
8.	For enlargements of buildings and additional small buildings.	30,000
9.	Settling and storage water tank and filter	15,000

In connection with the above recommendations, attention is called to appropriations by the last General Assembly amounting to $92,000 to supplement certain items in the millage tax measure. With the arrangement of appropriations as indicated above, such supplementary item will not have to be requested for the coming biennium.

D. A Special Additional Appropriation for Enlargements, Including Buildings and Land, to Supplement the Building Millage Tax, is Urgently Recommended.

The following buildings and land are most needed at this time:

(This list includes buildings which may be erected on the special building millage tax.)

10.	Animal husbandry laboratories	$ 85,000
11.	Science building	65,000
12.	Hospital	30,000
13.	Dairy cattle barn	20,000
14.	Library building	225,000
15.	Addition to dairy building	25,000
16.	Home economics building	175,000
17.	Women's dormitories and dining hall	180,000
18.	Poultry building	100,000
19.	Veterinary building enlargement	47,000
20.	Beef cattle barn	20,000
21.	Abattoir	25,000
22.	Physics building	150,000
23.	Agricultural engineering building	150,000
24.	Judging pavilion and drill hall	200,000
25.	Animal husbandry farm and buildings	60,000
26.	Horticultural experiment farm	10,000
27.	Veterinary research and serum farm	32,000
28.	Additional land near the campus	35,000

It is recommended that approval of plans be secured for such buildings as it may be possible to erect during the biennium.

BRIEF STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

1. Support for Collegiate Departments and Summer Session....$190,000

Enrollment this year, excluding the Summer Session, is practically double the enrollment of ten years ago. The increased support is needed chiefly for additional teachers, not to care for an anticipated further increase of enrollment, but to properly teach the present student body. The increase of the college support fund by the last Assembly relieved the abnormal pressure under which the faculty was then working. It was not suficient to provide for the increase of enrollment that has occurred during the past two years. The additional 659 students of the last two years could not have been cared for except that the faculty was willing to take on additional work in excess of what should be expected of them. If the faculty is relieved of its present pressure by the appointment of additional teachers, it is expected they will be able to care for such increase of enrollment as occurs in the present biennium.

It is estimated that additional fuel and light and janitor service for the new buildings will cost $20,000 annually.

Members of the present faculty are entitled to some salary increase. Salaries at Ames are very low as compared with other institutions. Salaries of corresponding positions in the University of Illinois average nearly $1,000 more per year. Better salaries and perquisites at other neighboring institutions are a constant handicap in securing and holding the best teachers at the State College.

With the widening application of science to the industries, it becomes necessary to widen the scope of instruction, and this means an occasional establishment of a new department or sub-department. Such enlargements needed at this college include animal breeding, plant breeding, plant physiology, plant pathology, animal nutrition, telephone engineering, and highway engineering.

The Summer Session should have at least $17,000 additional to permit the best instruction for the rural and grade teachers who wish to learn something of agriculture, trade school work, and home economics. The attendance at this session has been rapidly increasing. In 1914 it was 618 as compared with 215 in 1913. In 1915 it may be expected to exceed 1,000. It is proposed to double the length of the course so as to give the best possible assistance to the many hundreds of teachers who are forced by state legislation to prepare themselves along vocational lines.

It is recommended that not to exceed five per cent of the total amount paid for salaries by the college shall be made available for retiring allowances at the discretion of the Board of Education. In this way the efficiency of the faculty will be increased without increased expense to the state.

2. Sub-Collegiate Courses in Agriculture and Home Economics and Trade Schools in Engineering.....$ 30,000

Work of this grade should be strengthened for the large number of young men and women who have not finished accredited high school courses and wish to spend one or two years in preparation for useful vocations. With the educational environment and sympathies at this college and the complete equipment which is provided for collegiate work, these courses can be given to greatest advantage.

3. Winter Short Courses in Agriculture, Home Making, Trades and Trade School Work .....$ 9,500

This is to partially provide for short and intensely practical courses, largely for mature people who come to the college for a short period during the winter holidays. This instruction is given to many people who

could not secure it in any other way. The lives and work of many citizens are made more efficient by these courses. Special attention is given to live stock, field crops, horticulture, dairying, home economics, painting and house decorating. With added support, the scope can be enlarged to include other branches which are insistently demanding attention. At least two-thirds of this appropriation should be directed to the strictly agricultural and home economics work.

4. Additional equipment and furnishings for Buildings and Departments, including Buildings now under construction $106,000

This item is of the utmost importance. The college is without suitable equipment in chemistry, where 1,764 students are enrolled. The chemistry equipment was burned in the chemistry building about two years ago. As is customary, this state building was not insured. A special appropriation was made by the last Assembly but it was $60,000 less than recommended. The new chemitry building is now fitted throughout with temporary equipment. The welfare of the majority of the students in the institution is concerned. At least $60,000 is needed for chemistry equipment. It should be noted that most of this is permanent equipment such as laboratory benches, and the asking will not need to be repeated when once granted.

New equipment also will be needed for the science division and the hospital when located in larger quarters.

The item requested also would provide for urgent needs in the Animal Husbandry Department where animals of different breeds are needed, both to provide for the increasing number of students and to replace stock which has outgrown its usefulness. The college should have representative animals of all types that are economically important in Iowa. There should be at least one stallion and two mares belonging to each of the principal draft breeds, and one bull and two cows belonging to each of the principal beef and dairy breeds, also typical specimens of hog and sheep breeds. At least $20,000 should be expended for live stock and necessary accompanying equipment.

One of the greatest needs of this college is a better reference library. Scientific investigations by members of the faculty and research students are severely handicapped by having to send away for scientific works needed temporarily. Too often the necessary books cannot be borrowed. The library has been poorly quartered and almost starved. To properly equip it in the single line of veterinary science so that it would contain the records of the best work done in Europe and America, would cost at least $15,000. Money spent for reference books is an economy because it enables investigators to quickly and accurately learn results of experiments elsewhere and thus it saves time and cost of duplicating experiments here. An expenditure of $25,000 could not be called extravagant as compared with the needs.

Other departments are in need of much equipment to replace what is worn out and to increase the teaching facilities which are needed for larger classes.

The equipment askings represent purchases which are needed at this time. It is difficult to see how a reduction of the items can result otherwise than merely to postpone some purchases and continue to that extent the embarrassment suffered by lack of equipment. In making these estimates for equipment effort has been made to hold them to the minimum.

5. Extension of Heating System and equipment for Heating Plant .....$ 39,600

This is made necessary by increased demands for heat for new buildings, including the extension of the heating tunnel and steam and other pipe

lines. An economy will be effected when the tunnel loop is finished as indicated. The items making up the total are as follows:

2 500 H. P. boilers	$ 7,000
2 sets chain grate stokers	3,425
Piping for boilers	1,200
Foundations and settings	2,100
Coal hopper	1,500
Ash conveyor	2,500
Turrell regulator	675
Railroad scales	1,500
Car moving apparatus	425
Feed water pump for boilers	750
Breeching to boilers	450
Exciter and alternating current machine	1,475
Vacuum system for heating three buildings	1,000
600 ft. heating tunnel to complete the tunnel loop	7,200
700 ft. heating tunnel to new buildings	8,400
	$ 39,600

6. Repairs and Improvements for Dairy Building, Old Agricultural Hall, Barns, and Provision for Fruit Storage .....$ 8,000

Considerable space now useless or partially used can be made available. Some of the barns need overhauling to provide modern systems of ventilation and to allow portions of these buildings to be used for different purposes than originally planned. A small building is needed for temporary protection of fruit when it is collected in the fall and must be held for a short time prior to marketing. The value of such a building could be saved in one or two seasons by the protection it would afford.

If provision is made for a new agricultural engineering building during the biennium, $15,000 should be provided for remodeling the building which that department now occupies so that it may be used for other lines of work.

7. Temporary provision for Home Economics Laboratories .....$ 1,500

Nearly 600 students are now taking work in the home economics building which was planned for about 250. Four laboratories will need to be fitted up next year in some other building. These will require cabinets and fitting rooms and they will be regarded as temporary because no other building can permanently spare the space. Some further changes also should be made in the laboratories of the present building to provide for the handling of larger classes.

8. Enlargements of buildings and temporary small buildings $30,000

A considerable number of small buildings are needed to properly supplement the larger buildings and to provide for instructional and experimental requirements distant from the main campus. At least $50,000 could be used to decided advantage in this manner, but the item named would be sufficient to somewhat relieve the situation. Among the buildings most urgently needed are the following:

(a) Cottages for foremen and laborers.....$14,000

The greatest difficulty is experienced in securing and holding good help on the college farms and other premises because of distance from residences for such persons. It is desirable also to have at least a few reliable men quartered near the college buildings to furnish help at a time of fire or other emergency.

(b) Barn for Dairy Bulls.....$2,000

Separate quarters are desirable for the several bulls which have to be maintained to represent different leading breeds at the Dairy Farm.

(c) Poultry Houses $1,350

Additional houses are needed to provide instruction for larger classes in poultry husbandry.

(d) Agricultural Engineering Annex.....$10,000

The agricultural engineering department needs suitable quarters for storing and demonstrating large tractors and other agricultural machinery. About $25,000 worth of such apparatus has been loaned to the college and much of it cannot be given good care because of limited space. The structure proposed is a cheap but durable shed building.

(e) Student quarters, cattle shed and judging pavilion.....$10,000

As the dairy farm is about a mile from the campus, it is necessary that a shed or pavilion be provided for stock judging and demonstration work on farms. It is also desirable to have students' quarters provided there for the accommodation of limited numbers of students who are assigned to the work of caring for stock and obtaining practical instruction.

(f) Shelter for rattler and grinding machines.....$950

It is proposed to build a small addition to one of the engineering buildings, at a point which will not disfigure the building, to accommodate the rattler and grinding machines which are noise and dirt producers and should be kept in quarters separate from other lines of work.

(g) Outside kiln and shed for ceramics.....$1,000

The need for this is due to the fact that the kilns are now located in a space which is also used for other purposes and these other purposes must be sacrificed when a blast is on because of uncomfortable heat.

(h) Storehouse for foundry castings and supplies.....$1,000

At the present time these castings and supplies are stored out of doors and they are deteriorating because of exposure to the weather. There are losses, also, which would not occur if a suitable building were used.

(i) Building for ore dressing and coal washing.....$7,000

This is to house equipment which is needed to permit necessary practical instruction in mining engineering.

(j) Temporary building for Trade School courses.....$4,000

These courses are making a good beginning. Laboratory rooms are needed for some of the work which it has not been feasible to provide for in the regular college laboratories. Later, with the enlargement of the college plant, permanent laboratories may be provided, but in the meantime a temporary building would serve the purpose.

(k) Practice cottage for the home economics division.....$5,000
(l) Small animal building and rendering plant for the veterinary division $7,000
(m) Indoor Rifle Range $8,000

This is much needed in the military training department. Military training is required at this college as a consideration in connection with the federal appropriations. Thus far special equipment has not been furnished, but the United States Government is becoming more and more insistent in this matter.

(n) Experimental Farm Buildings including storage quarters and other small structures $4,000

9. Settling and Storage Water Tank and Filter $15,000

The college water supply at times is as brown as coffee due to heavy iron content. The matter has been studied by competent engineers and they agree that a settling and storage tank with gravity filter will prove a satisfactory remedy. The amount requested is the result of a careful estimate.

10. Animal Husbandry Laboratories $85,000

The Animal Husbandry department needs more building space on account of its increased enrollment and to permit widening the scope of its work.

11. Science Building $65,000

Almost all of the departments in the Division of Science are severely taxed in efficiency on account of their limited space. These departments carry heavy work for all divisions of the college. The division is particularly short of laboratory space and it is proposed that two departments giving much laboratory work, namely, bacteriology and zoology, shall be quartered in the building. By removing these departments from their present quarters, other departments will be able to expand into the space vacated. This would provide for about twenty additional class rooms which are needed.

12. Hospital $30,000

Hospital facilities are urgently needed. At present there is an old residence building in use as a hospital. It is frequently overcrowded and many sick students must remain in their boarding houses. There are several thousand calls for help at the hospital every year and several hundred bed cases.

13. Dairy Cattle Barn $20,000

A modern dairy barn is needed to suitably care for the stock in hand and to show the latest and best ideas in dairy barn construction. The present building could easily be adapted for a stock judging pavilion which is greatly needed on the dairy farm.

14. Library Building $225,000

The college work is greatly handicapped for the want of a library building. The urgent recommendation of the Faculty Library Committee, that an adequate fireproof building be erected in the near future for library purposes, is strongly approved. The library occupies a few recitation rooms and some corridor space in Central building. The Faculty room has been given up for a general reading and study room. These quarters are entirely too small. New books cannot be properly cared for. Seminar work, which is so important in a scientific institution, is greatly handicapped. Research work is interfered with. Students' efforts in connection with debating and literary societies are discouraged. A new library building would be an immense relief. It should have space where students can profitably spend spare hours between recitations and laboratory work and facilities where they may go to look up special subjects assigned to them for study. Necessary space for literary societies should be provided in this building.

In the library building, or separately, there should be provided an auditorium for general meetings. It should have seating space for at least 2,500 people. Such a building is needed many times for convocations and

for lectures and musical events, besides commencement and special occasions. There is now no hall on the campus large enough to hold even the freshman class. For any such purpose the gymnasium must be seated at considerable cost, besides inconvenience to the required physical training work for one or two days.

15. Addition to Dairy Building $25,000

The present building has been in service several years and is now outgrown. It does not have space for instruction in cheesemaking because this work has been crowded out by market milk. The proposed addition would provide for cheesemaking, certain phases of market milk, and ice cream work, and a class room and laboratory.

16. Home Economics Building $175,000

The Home Economics division is growing more rapidly than any other division in the college. It will continue to grow rapidly. The present building was intended to accommodate 250 to 300 students. Double the numoer are now taking their work in that building and overflow rooms outside. The present home economics building could be utilized by other departments of the college with almost negligible cost for alterations. The division, which stands pre-eminently for woman's work at the college should have a structure commensurate with its importance and dignity.

17. Women's Dormitories and Dining Hall $180,000

The limit of available accommodations in Ames has been reached. Furthermore, the impression is getting out through the state that students should not come to this college because suitable living quarters cannot be found. The question of rooming the student body is one which is causing much anxiety. In the last biennium, when the enrollment of young women increased more than 250, the state has provided additional accommodations for less than half this number. Fireproof dormitories should be provided as soon as possible for all women students. No one can see a student rooming house in flames without coming to this conviction,—and such an experience has been had one or more times in practically every college in the country. Already too many students are living in rooms which they should not be compelled to occupy. The erection of dormitories for young women students means a benefit to the entire student body because they would serve to vacate houses now occupied by young women and which are greatly needed by the increasing numbers of young men. The college is receiving more and more demands from parents who insist that their daughters shall be located in buildings that are entirely under college control. These buildings can be made to pay all their expenses, and money spent in them should be looked upon as an investment.

18. Poultry Building $100,000

The poultry products of the state are reported as worth over $50,000,000. This great industry concerns almost every one who lives in the country and a large number of residents of towns. Instruction is needed and it is asked for. A modest structure for the interests concerned could be provided for the amount named.

19. Veterinary Building Enlargement $47,000

The veterinary buildings are large enough except in respect to a few phases of the work. These include instruction to the increasing numbers of agricultural students, and research. It is proposed to enlarge one of the wings.

20. Beef Cattle Barn $20,000

The present beef cattle barn was built many years ago. It might have been a good structure for certain purposes but it is not now well adapted for housing animals. It is old and unsafe and causes much criticism from farmers who themselves have far better equipment.

21. Abattoir $25,000

Provision needs to be given for instruction in slaughtering animals, and dressing and caring for meats, especially for local markets. A large amount of slaughtering is now going on in temporary quarters in connection with hog cholera serum manufacture and the slaughtering of animals in the Animal Husbandry department.

22. Physics Building $150,000

The Physics Department is one of the largest in the college. The work given by the department has nearly doubled in three years and the present quarters are inadequate and also not adapted to the work. The department is unable to give laboratory work with some of its courses because of lack of space. A new building adapted to the work would greatly increase the efficiency of the instruction given.

23. Agricultural Engineering Building $150,000

Nearly 1,800 students are taking work in the Agricultural Engineering Department. A large amount of equipment having high value is loaned by manufacturers. The department needs more room for instruction and more room for storage. This department has grown so rapidly and has become so firmly established that it should have a building better adapted to its needs. The building which it now occupies could well be used for sub-collegiate work.

24. Judging Pavilion and Drill Hall $200,000

The charter of this college requires instruction in military tactics. A large sum of money is received annually from the United States Government with the understanding that this provision of the charter will be faithfully observed. The War Department has been lenient with this and other institutions, but their requirements are becoming more exacting. It is of the highest importance that, in case of need, college trained young men shall be qualified to serve as lieutenants in the army. There is probably no point in the state where military training can be given to better advantage than at the land grant college. The same structure would serve advantageously as a judging pavilion when large quarters are needed. Also, it would serve for agricultural shows and demonstrations. In these respects it would serve a valuable purpose.

25. Animal Husbandry Farm and Building $60,000

The educational and experimental work of the Animal Husbandry Department is greatly handicapped because of lack of farm facilities. This department stands for the greatest activities of the state. It should have considerable land area and farm buildings so that it can develop and illustrate its teachings.

26. Horticultural Experiment Farm $10,000

The Horticultural Department needs a farm at a point distant from Ames where soil conditions and climate are somewhat different, for the purpose of developing and testing varieties and supplementing the work which is under way on the college farm.

27. Veterinary Research and Serum Farm $32,000

To satisfactorily conduct veterinary research, a farm is needed for the accommodation of animals under observation and other animals used in the production of protective lymphs and anti-toxins, etc.

28. Additional Land near the Campus $35,000

Additional land for college purposes is certain to be needed in the very near future, and it would be an economy to secure it at this time before prices are further advanced. The need of the land arises especially in connection with housing of students and providing suitable exercise grounds.

REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL WORK, IMPROVEMENTS, AND ENLARGEMENTS AT THE COLLEGE IN THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

THE STUDENT BODY.

ENROLLMENT.

The rapid increase of enrollment in recent years in this land grant college and in similar land grant colleges in other leading states is one of the most striking developments of the day in the educational world. To care for our increase of enrollment, which is 659 in two years, is our chief problem and explains our chief needs. The increase of 659 does not include Short Course or Summer Session students but those who are in the college for the full academic year.

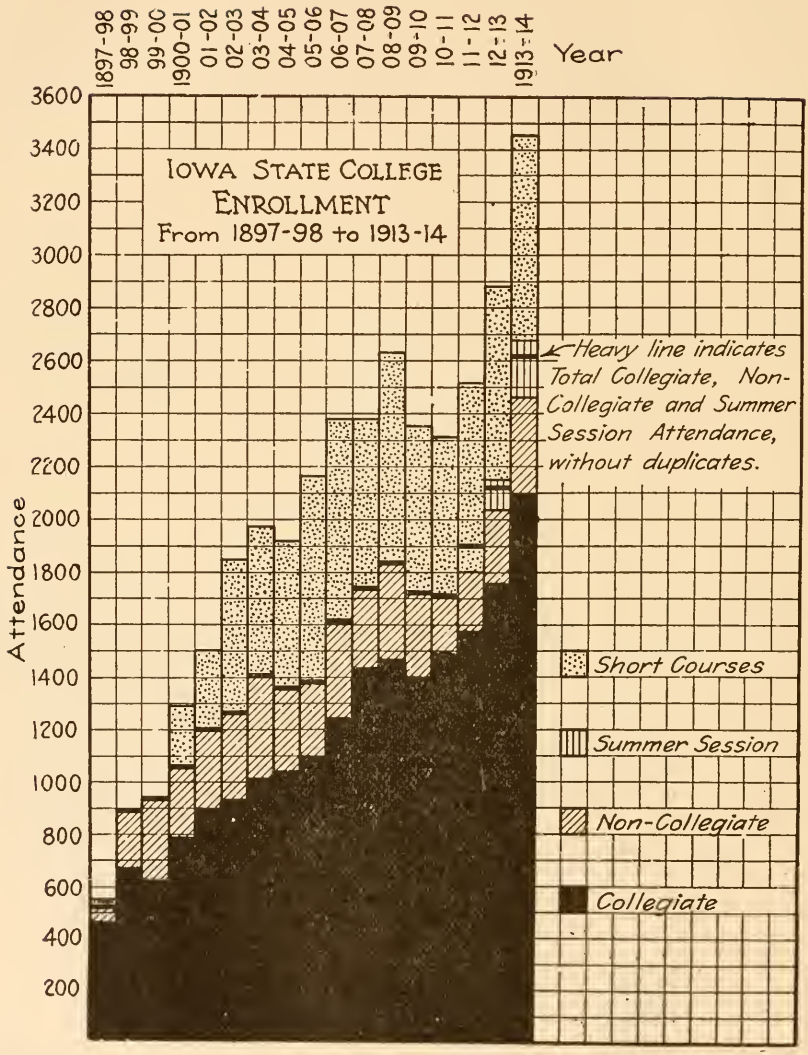
The following table and accompanying chart show the enrollment for the year 1897-98 and each year since:

ENROLLMENT AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

1897-98 to 1913-14.

Character of Courses	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15*
Collegiate:																		
Graduate	17	15	24	20	------	6	22	13	23	15	14	14	20	16	22	15	26	------
Agriculture	91	205	205	237	226	276	253	267	268	343	398	426	448	513	578	681	807	------
Agricultural Engineering	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	10	34	57	89	135	------
Engineering	137	195	220	315	415	443	505	530	570	592	704	681	586	587	528	495	515	------
Home Economics	52	73	58	68	92	82	95	95	40	45	64	97	121	149	206	321	446	------
Science	148	142	70	102	106	76	86	66	135	165	146	113	84	76	81	70	78	------
Veterinary	9	37	43	47	59	48	52	66	56	82	108	126	115	100	85	70	76	------
Music	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	9	14	9	13	9	7	------
Net total	454	667	620	789	898	931	1,013	1,037	1,092	1,242	1,434	1,466	1,398	1,484	1,570	1,750	2,090	2,300
Non-collegiate:																		
Preparatory	------	24	24	42	33	66	34	29	37	37	20	26	21	------	------	------	------	------
Two- and one-year Agriculture	71	124	154	101	94	100	104	64	81	105	82	132	119	148	188	218	275	------
Two-year Engineering	------	61	116	115	128	135	174	176	145	211	139	114	93	1	------	------	22	------
Two-year Home Economics	------	20	26	17	22	15	9	15	------	------	8	28	19	------	------	------	24	------
Music	------	------	------	------	27	21	78	42	31	21	56	69	73	79	42	66	48	------
Net total	71	229	320	275	304	337	399	326	294	374	305	369	325	228	230	284	369	415
Net total of Collegiate and Non-collegiate	525	896	940	1,064	1,202	1,268	1,412	1,363	1,386	1,616	1,739	1,835	1,723	1,712	1,800	2,034	2,459	2,715
Summer Session:																		
Total	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	128	215	618
Duplicates	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	44	63	133
Net total	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	96	84	152	485
Net total of Collegiate, Non-collegiate and Summer Session	525	896	940	1,064	1,202	1,268	1,412	1,363	1,386	1,616	1,739	1,835	1,723	1,712	1,896	2,118	2,611	3,200
Short Courses:																		
Agriculture	22	------	------	229	300	578	558	552	737	733	605	747	576	555	567	703	604	------
Home Economics	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	32	37	49	51	40	47	61	54	------
Engineering	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	39	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	189	------
Net total	22	------	------	229	300	578	558	552	776	765	642	796	627	595	614	764	847	------
Grand total (net)	547	896	940	1,293	1,502	1,846	1,970	1,915	2,162	2,381	2,381	2,631	2,350	2,307	2,510	2,882	3,458	------

*Estimated.


1897-98
98-99
99-00
1900-01
01-02
02-03
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09-10
10-11
11-12
12-13
1913-14
Year
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3400
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
Attendance
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
ENROLLMENT
From 1897-98 to 1913-14
Heavy line indicates Total Collegiate, Non-Collegiate and Summer Session Attendance, without duplicates.
Short Courses
Summer Session
Non-Collegiate
Collegiate

It will be noted that the largest increase is in agriculture and the next largest is in home economics. These two lines of work have attracted the greatest increases in student enrollment generally throughout the country. The reason is easy to understand. A vast store of knowledge concerning agriculture and home making has been developed during the last few years. This is now in form to be given to the people. The benefits of having this knowledge are being realized more and more. A new State law requires vocational instruction in the public schools, which means many teachers must be trained in agriculture, trade school work and domestic science. In a short time college enrollment in these two subjects may be expected to reach its normal level as has been the experience in other lines of instruction, which were earlier established in schools and colleges and have had their periods of rapid growth.

Enrollment in engineering courses shows a decrease in recent years at the State College but not as much decrease as was experienced at most other institutions. This was due to economic conditions throughout the whole country and already there is evidence that conditions are changing and the engineering enrollment will show an increase.

The decrease shown in enrollment in veterinary medicine was due to raising the entrance requirements so that this work would rest on the same educational basis as other important branches. The decrease of enrollment in industrial science is an indication of the preference of young people to prepare themselves for the more practical special technical lines rather than in the general sciences, which may not offer as many well paying positions. The following tables show the number of students in each class and course in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14:

Summary of Enrollment.

Year 1912-13.

1—Division of Agriculture.

Graduate Students:		
Agronomy	1	
Animal Husbandry	5	
Horticulture and Forestry	3	
Dairying	2	11

Senior Class:		
Agronomy	19	
Dairying	11	
Animal Husbandry	54	
Horticulture and Forestry	9	
Agricultural Engineering	7	
Agricultural Education	3	
Home Economics	22	
Science and Agriculture	1	126
Junior Class:		
Agronomy	19	
Dairying	9	
Animal Husbandry	58	
Horticulture and Forestry	13	
Agricultural Engineering	9	
Home Economics	46	154
Sophomore Class:		
Agronomy	22	
Animal Husbandry	100	
Dairying	19	
Horticulture and Forestry	17	
Agricultural Education	7	
Agricultural Engineering	22	
Home Economics	76	263
Freshman Class:		
Agriculture	289	
Agricultural Engineering	51	
Agricultural Education	12	
Home Economics	167	519
Specials:		
Agriculture	19	19
Irregular:		
Home Economics	10	10
Short Courses:		
Two Year Agriculture	183	
One Year Dairying	35	218
Winter Short Courses:		
Agronomy and Animal Husbandry	565	
Farm Dairying	15	
Creamerymen	80	
Home Economics	61	721

Silo School:			
Summer Course	65		
Winter Course	5	73	2114
2—Division of Veterinary Medicine.			
Senior Class	21		
Junior Class	18		
Sophomore Class	15		
Freshman Class	16	70	70
3—Division of Engineering.			
Senior Class:			
Mechanical Engineering	23		
Civil Engineering	36		
Electrical Engineering	18		
Mining Engineering	6		
Ceramics	1	84	
Junior Class:			
Mechanical Engineering	23		
Civil Engineering	31		
Electrical Engineering	32		
Mining Engineering	2	88	
Sophomore Class:			
Mechanical Engineering	22		
Civil Engineering	29		
Electrical Engineering	49		
Mining Engineering	7		
Ceramics	2		
Industrial Chemistry	1	110	
Freshman Class:			
Mechanical Engineering	68		
Civil Engineering	45		
Electrical Engineering	82		
Mining Engineering	5		
Ceramics	3		
Industrial Chemistry	4	207	
Specials:			
Mining Engineering	1	1	
Irregular:			
Mechanical Engineering	2		
Civil Engineering	3	5	495

4—Division of Science.			
Graduate Students	4		
Senior Class	11		
Junior Class	5		
Sophomore Class	21		
Freshman Class	26		
Specials	4		
Irregular	3	74	74
5—Department of Music.			
Collegiate Course	9		
Unclassified	121	130	130
6—Summer School.	128	128	128
Total			3011
Less duplicates			129
			2882
Music (unclassified)	55		
Summer School	44		
Winter Short Course	30		
	129		

Summary of Enrollment.

Year 1913-14.

1—Division of Agriculture.		
Graduate Students		
Agricultural Education	2	
Agronomy	3	
Animal Husbandry	3	
Horticulture	4	12
Senior Class		
Agricultural Education	2	
Agricultural Engineering	13	
Agronomy	15	
Animal Husbandry	56	
Dairying	10	
Forestry	9	
Horticulture	5	110
Junior Class		
Agricultural Education	5	
Agricultural Engineering	11	
Agronomy	20	
Animal Husbandry	69	
Dairying	17	
Forestry	4	
Horticulture	6	132

Sophomore Class			
Agricultural Education	10		
Agricultural Engineering	40		
Agronomy	52		
Animal Husbandry	92		
Dairying	13		
Forestry	17		
Horticulture	8	232	
Freshman Class			
Agricultural Education	14		
Agricultural Engineering	69		
Agriculture	371	454	
Specials			
Agricultural Education	3		
Agricultural Engineering	2		
Agriculture	5		
Forestry	1		
Horticulture	1	12	
Irregular			
Agriculture	1		
Forestry	1	2	
Non-Collegiate			
Two-Year Agriculture	230		
One-Year Dairying	45	275	
Winter Short Courses			
Agronomy and Animal Husbandry	462		
Creamerymen	115		
Farm Dairying	27	604	1833
2—Division of Engineering.			
Senior Class			
Agricultural Engineering	13		
Chemical Engineering	2		
Civil Engineering	27		
Electrical Engineering	21		
Mechanical Engineering	20		
Mining Engineering	2	85	
Junior Class			
Agricultural Engineering	11		
Chemical Engineering	1		
Civil Engineering	24		
Electrical Engineering	32		
Mechanical Engineering	12		
Mining Engineering	3	83	

Sophomore Class			
Agricultural Engineering	40		
Ceramics	1		
Chemical Engineering	3		
Civil Engineering	39		
Electrical Engineering	40		
Mechanical Engineering	46		
Mining Engineering	5	174	
Freshman Class			
Agricultural Engineering	69		
Ceramics	3		
Chemical Engineering	5		
Civil Engineering	59		
Electrical Engineering	95		
Mechanical Engineering	67		
Mining Engineering	3		
Structure Design	3	304	
Specials			
Agricultural Engineering	2	2	
Irregular			
Civil Engineering	1		
Mechanical Engineering	1	2	
Non-Collegiate			
Two-Year Trade School	22	22	
Winter Short Courses			
Painters	57		
Engineering	51		
Highway Engineering	81	189	861
3—Division of Home Economics.			
Senior Class	42		
Junior Class	60		
Sophomore Class	96		
Freshman Class	239	437	
Specials	6	6	
Irregulars	3	3	
Non-Collegiate			
Two-Year Home Economics	24	24	
Winter Short Course	54	54	524
4—Division of Science.			
Graduate Students	13		
Senior Class	17		
Junior Class	9		
Sophomore Class	14		
Freshman Class	26		

Specials	4		
Irregulars	8	91	91
5—Division of Veterinary Medicine.			
Graduate Students	1		
Senior Class	14		
Junior Class	17		
Sophomore Class	14		
Freshman Class	31	77	77
6—Department of Music.			
Collegiate Course	7		
Unclassified	132	139	139
7—Summer School	215	215	215
Total			3740
Less Duplicates			
Agricultural Engineering	135		
Summer Session	63		
Music	84	282	282
			3458

If the student enrollment appears large it should be remembered that enormous interests are to be served. A large number of well trained men and women will be required in the State of Iowa to maintain her present standing against the increasing difficulties that come with increasing years of settlement and to develop her resources and maintain her position as compared with other states where wonderful progress is being made in connection with investigation and education along technical lines. In this conection some statistical data are of interest.

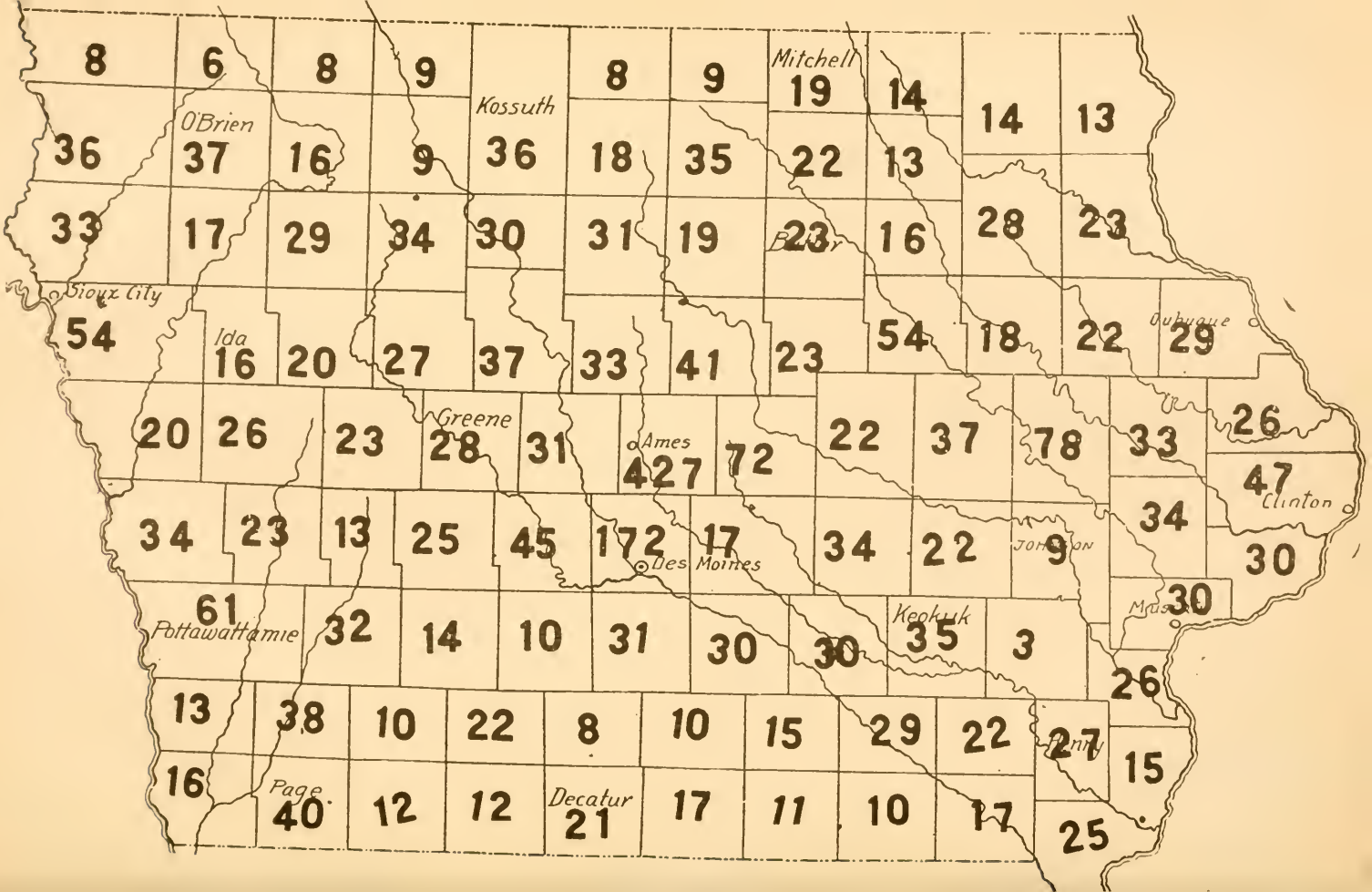
According to the 1910 census for the United States, Iowa had 217,044 farms with a total value of farm property of $3,745,860,544. The value increased 104% in the ten years ending 1910. Of this amount $2,801,973,729 was in land; $455,405,671 was in buildings; $95,477,948 in implements and machinery and $393,003,196 in live stock. The value of corn, Iowa's chief crop, exceeds $200,000,000 per year.

According also to federal authority, in 1909 Iowa had 5,528 manufacturing establishments, which employed an average of 78,360 persons and paid out during the year $43,514,000 in salaries and wages. The value of all manufactured products was $259,238,000. The State Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates the value of manufactured products for the year 1913 as $406,225,576, which is an increase of about 57 per cent over the amount reported

by the United States census for 1909. Iowa also produced products to the amount of $13,877,781 from mines and quarries.

Every county in the State is represented by a good-sized delegation in the student enrollment. The number from Story county is particularly large because many families move to Ames and make this city their home while the young people are being educated. In 1912-13 seven families in Iowa were represented by three children in the College. One hundred and three families were represented by two members. Thirty-five families in Ames sent two or more students, or altogether 76, to the College. There is a considerable number of students from other states but they do not equal in number the Iowa students enrolled in other states.

A small number of foreign students is included in our enrollment. These pay the additional tuition fee required of students from out of the State. In a personal letter the United States Commissioner of Education, Honorable P. P. Claxton, calls attention to the fact that the European war may be expected to have the effect of sending more foreign students to American institutions of higher learning. Some may come from the countries that are at war but more from South American and other peaceful countries whose young men have been going to England and Germany and France. In addition, the American students who would go abroad will now ask for instruction at home. Iowa State College will feel the effect of this added demand caused by the deplorable conditions in Europe. The graphic on page 229 shows the student enrollment by counties for the academic year of 1913-1914 and the one on page 230 shows the enrollment by states for the same year.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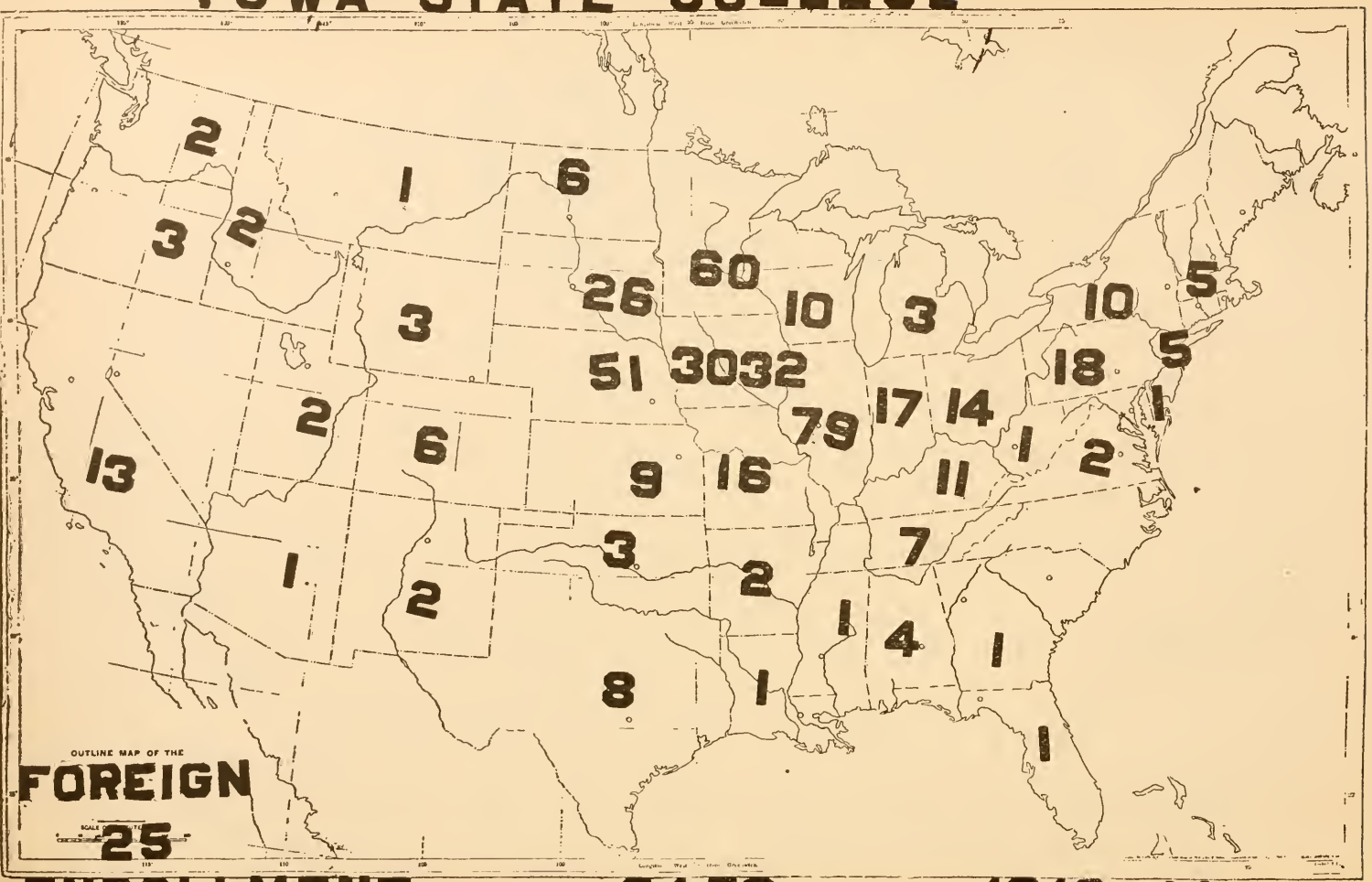
O'Brien
Kossuth
Mitchell
36 37 16 9 36 18 35 22 13
33 17 29 34 30 31 19 16 28 23
Sioux City
54 16 20 27 37 33 41 23 54 18 22 29
Ida
Dubuque
20 26 23 28 31 427 72 22 37 78 33 26 47
Greene
Ames
Clinton
34 23 13 25 45 172 17 34 22 9 34 30
Des Moines
Johnson
61 32 14 10 31 30 30 35 3 30
Pottawattamie
Keokuk
13 38 10 22 8 10 15 29 22 27 26
16 40 12 12 21 17 11 10 17 25 15
Page
Decatur


IOWA STATE COLLEGE
2
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3032
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1
OUTLINE MAP OF THE
FOREIGN
25
ENROLLMENT
3458
1913—14

EFFICIENCY LECTURES.

The chief drawback to good scholarship in the case of too many of our new students is that they do not know how to study. They have not learned to concentrate their efforts on one subject. The students readily acknowledge this fact. Its result is that many a student does not get into the heart of his work until he has spent some months in college classes. A new plan has been adopted whereby all freshmen students are given five efficiency lectures early in their first semester. In the fall of 1913 these lectures were first given and the speakers were:

October 6—Student Economics,
By President Pearson.

October 13—College Spirit,
By Mrs. Hattie Moore Mitchell, of Des Moines.

October 27—(For Men) Personal Hygiene,
By Professor Hackett.
(For Women) Same Subject,
By Dr. Frances Brown Sherbon, of Colfax.

November 10—(For Men) Student Habits,
By Rev. Howland Hanson, of Des Moines.
(For Women) Same Subject,
By Mrs. S. K. Stevenson, of Iowa City.

November 24—(For Men) Disease Carriers,
By Dean Buchanan.
Later—(For Women) Same Subject, Same Speaker.

SELF-SUPPORT.

The students attending this College are an earnest, high-minded group. Cliques and snobbery and shiftlessness do not prevail. The young man or woman of small means, if character is right, has the same standing as any other student even though it is necessary to do menial work to help pay expenses. A few students wholly support themselves; a large number of students partly support themselves. This class is encouraged in every way possible, but all students are advised to provide themselves with sufficient funds to cover all expenses for the first year of work. This permits them to get acquainted with conditions and to find suitable location for their second year where they may earn money and, most important, it enables them to put their whole strength upon the important foundation work of the freshman year. Some statistics showing the extent to which students contribute to their own support while in college, as reported by the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, are as follows:

About 350 earn their board by working as stewards, treasurers, waiters, dishwashers, and helpers in clubs, fraternities and cafes.

Nearly every club, fraternity and rooming house, and a number of private homes furnish rooms to students who take care of furnaces and do odd jobs.

Six earn all their college expenses as stenographers. Others do some work of this kind to help out on expenses.

Two men earn their college expenses by photographic work.

One man pays his expenses by mending shoes.

Eight students act as agents for laundries.

Three deliver daily papers.

Several students canvass clubs, etc., representing wholesale grocery and supply houses.

Several students receive rooms in college buildings for janitor work which they do.

Two hundred work at odd jobs Saturdays and other days when they have time off.

The college departments employ student help in so far as possible. Advanced students assist to a limited extent in laboratories and they assist professors in getting together materials for lectures and laboratories. Other work for the College includes labor on the farm, in the orchards and experimental plats, in the barns, mailing bulletins, correcting essays, etc.

The College treasurer's books show that in one recent year 802 students received $26,436 for work done for the College; 642 of them received less than $50 each, 46 received from $100 to $200 each. It is estimated that other student earnings amount to about $20,000 per year. Many students earn a large part of their expenses during the long summer vacation.

FEES.

Under provision of the law, tuition is free for students residing in Iowa. For others it is $25 per semester or $50 per year. Your Board has allowed eight free tuition scholarships annually for each of the four classes. This is in recognition of the fact that a large part of the support of this College is from the National Government and therefore is paid by other states and we have some obligation to these other states for this reason and because they, without charge, or in some cases for only nominal charge, are educating large numbers of youth from Iowa. There is some advantage, also, to a student body in having a few bright minds from other states and colleges mingling among them and through these few scholarships such students are encouraged to attend this college.

All students are charged fees to cover cost of material supplied to them for class room and laboratory work. These cover mimeograph notes which in a large measure take the place of expensive text books, and chemical substances which are used in experiments, and breakage of glassware which has been loaned to students. There is a general fee to cover incidental charges such as janitor services and hospital services and certain other necessary items. This has been reduced by the Board of Education from $10 to $9 per semester and should be further reduced whenever possible. The total amount of required fees is about $20 a semester or $40 a year.

ROOMING FACILITIES.

In general the rooming facilities are good. The majority of students are located in private rooming houses. Some are in club or fraternity houses, but there is a shortage of rooms. Prominent business men of Ames and members of the faculty have recently organized a Building and Loan Association and this is expected to make it easier for responsible people without ready capital to build homes and thus to relieve in part the pressing need for more rooms for students. City authorities state that about 150 houses were erected in the summer of 1914. The faculty committee on Public Safety has done good work in getting fire escapes put onto many houses, but the fire risk is still a large risk.

ORGANIZATIONS.

There are many students' organizations and these are encouraged in so far as good service is rendered. There are literary societies, technical clubs and fraternities, sororities and other social and general organizations. Membership in fraternities and sororities is dependent upon scholarship and this restriction appears to be approved by the societies as well as the Scholarship Committee.

PUBLICATIONS.

There are several publications controlled by students, including the following:

Iowa State Student, published three times a week.
Iowa Agriculturist, published monthly during the College year.
Iowa Engineer, published monthly during the College year.
The Bomb, annual publication by the junior class.
I. S. C. Alumnus, monthly ten months of the year.

During this biennium some interesting and promising innovations in connection with student conduct and the management of certain college affairs have been introduced.

FACULTY ADVISERS.

All freshmen students are now assigned to faculty members who serve as their special friendly advisers. Each member of the faculty who is able and willing to assume the task (and this includes practically all) has from five to ten freshmen students assigned to him or her, and endeavors to keep in close touch with these students through the year. Friendly conferences are held. The student is given to understand that the faculty adviser wishes to assist in every way possible. This relationship in many instances becomes close, friendly and most helpful as is shown by the records in the registrar's office and otherwise. In some cases the faculty member is assisted by a senior student.

STUDENT AND FACULTY CO-OPERATION.

Certain faculty committees are now assisted by students who are elected by their classes for this purpose. In many cases students are as much interested and are as efficient in looking after the college interests as a faculty member could be. It is a valuable training to the student to serve, and this service helps to promote close and friendly relationship between students and faculty. At present the student co-operaion with the faculty committees is on the following basis:

Grounds and Buildings Committee—

3 members from each class.
2 members from two-year agricultural courses.
1 member from two-year home makers' course.
1 member from two-year trade school courses.

Moral Welfare Committee—

3 members from each class.
2 members from two-year agricultural courses.
1 member from two-year home makers' course.
1 member from two-year trade school courses.

Public Health Committee—

3 members from each class.
2 members from two-year agricultural courses.
1 member from two-year home makers' course.
1 member from two-year trade school courses.

Publicity Committee—

4 members from each of the three upper classes.

Public Safety Committee—

3 members from each class.
2 members from two-year agricultural courses.
1 member from two-year home makers' course.
1 member from two-year trade school courses.

Public Service—

4 members from each of the two upper classes.

Gymnasium Evening Committee—

5 members from each of the two lower classes.

At first it was planned that the students would have their own organization and assist the faculty committees, but in October, 1913, at a conference attended by the President and the Chairmen of the above named faculty committees, and representative members of the corresponding student committees, it was unanimously agreed that:

(1) All student members should receive notice of all meetings of the Faculty Committees wtih which they co-operate.

(2) All students should attend certain of these meetings when especially requested.

(3) Selected representatives of the students should attend every meeting of the Faculty Committee with which they co-operate.

(4) Students should hold separate meetings as desired.

(5) Each student should have the same voting right as a member of the Faculty Committee.

(6) The different classes should be requested to make the present appointments on these co-operating committees permanent for the College year.

(7) Members of committees should be permitted to retain their badges after the period of service.

PROTECTION OF COLLEGE PROPERTY.

A new plan of making the whole student body feel responsible for and interested in the protection of college property is being tried. Every college suffers more or less loss through petty thefts of property and unnecessary breakage or other injury to its property. These losses have to be considered by administrative officers in making up the budgets. The losses are very often due to persons who have no connection with the institution. In order to check such losses to the utmost and in order to remove the chance of any person getting the idea that, because of unnecessary loss or injury, money appropriated by the legislature is used to repair or replace equipment already paid for by the State, the Board of Education set aside last year $2,000 from the amount paid in by the students as incidental fees. It was announced that from

the fund thus created all payments would be made for replacing college property which was removed or unnecessarily injured, and that the balance would be turned back to the student body for such use as they might wish in connection with improvements upon the campus, or for the college welfare. The student body became interested in reducing such items of expense. They became more watchful, and losses decreased. At the close of the year it was found that only $283.63 had been paid out, leaving a balance of $1,761.37 to be turned back to the student body, for some improvement or betterment.

A helpful influence toward the maintenance of the highest standards of good order was furnished by the class of 1914. When they were juniors, in October, 1912, this class adopted a resolution, pledging themselves to assist in developing such standards in the interest of the good name of the college.

MORAL INFLUENCES.

The moral standing of the student body and moral influences operating within it are worthy of note. The religious preferences of students are indicated by the following data collected by the registrar, for the year 1913-14.

Methodist	810	German Reform	2
Baptist	148	Free Reform	2
Congregational	335	Reformed	4
Presbyterian	386	United Brethren	23
Catholic	109	Latter Day Saints	4
Evangelical	19	Progressive Brethren	2
Lutheran	124	Jewish	5
Mission	1	Mennonite	1
London Mission	1	Church of God	1
Swedish Mission	2	Christadelphian	3
Episcopalian	73	Friends	20
Christian Science	15	Armenian	1
United Presbyterian	21	St. Jacob's Reformed	1
Christian	154	Dunkard	1
Unitarian	13	Church of England	1
Free Methodist	1	African M. E.	1
People's Liberal Church	1	No preference given	311
Restitution	2		
Universal	3	Total	2,611

Among the more evident moral influences in operation throughout the year are the following:

1. The Sunday morning chapel services held in agricultural auditorium and addressed by ministers of all denominations who

accept special invitations to come to the college for this single service. These services are well attended. Often the hall is filled to its capacity of nearly 900. An attractive feature of the service is the music furnished by a choir of college students.

During last year the speakers included:

Bishop H. S. Longley, Des Moines, Iowa, Episcopal Church.
Mr. A. J. Elliott, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., New York City.
President A. E. Craig, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.
Dr. E. A. Steiner, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
Mr. E. P. Colton, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., New York City.
Dr. J. F. Newton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
President D. E. Jenkins, Theological Seminary, Omaha, Neb.
President R. W. Cooper, Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
President E. E. Sparks, Pennsylvania State College.
Dr. Osborne, Congregational Church, Burlington, Iowa.
Dr. Howland Hanson, Baptist Church (First), Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. E. E. Hastings, President of Presbyterian Synod, Iowa.
Bishop Henderson, Bishop in Methodist Episcopal Church.
Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, Rochester Theological Seminary, New York.
Dr. C. S. Medbury, Christian Church, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Dr. Herbert Martin, Drake Theological Seminary, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dr. R. C. Hughes, Secretary, Educational Board of Presbyterian Church.
Dr. B. S. Hayward, Kansas City, Mo.
President J. A. Earle, President of Des Moines College.
Dr. Harry D. Ward, Boston Theological Seminary, Boston.

2. Morning chapel service from 7:45 to 8:00 o'clock five mornings of the week. This service is conducted by the college chaplain with different members of the faculty usually serving as speakers. Prominent visitors to the college are sometimes heard. The attendance at this service is voluntary and usually falls between 100 and 400.

3. Churches of leading denominations in the city of Ames. The city is particularly fortunate in its churches and ministers, and large numbers of students attend such services regularly. They are encouraged to do so. Some affiliate themselves with churches while enrolled in the College. Many students are helpful in the church and its different organizations.

4. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. These are quartered in Alumni Hall on the campus and have paid secretaries. Last year over 85% of the young women students belonged to their association. The young men's association is well patronized. There is a Catholic Club, a Luther League, and Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

5. Bible Classes. A large number of Bible classes are conducted in fraternity and club houses once each week. Members of the faculty and senior students serve as leaders. These classes are well attended.

6. Student Pastors. Three churches now maintain student pastors at Ames. These men work in conjunction with their church and with the religious organizations on the campus. They are exerting a helpful influence.

7. Student religious services, including class prayer meetings, which are conducted entirely by the students.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LOWER CLASSES.

The relations between the two lower classes in this College, contrary to the long standing tradition of many higher educational institutions, have been placed upon a friendly, helpful basis. The idea of changing the attitude between the two lower classes from antagonism to friendliness has attracted considerable attention. It is hoped this will become a permanent tradition at Iowa State College. Credit for this unique action must be given to the Class of 1916. Near the close of its freshman year, in May, 1913, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has long been a custom for varying degrees of antagonism to exist between the freshman and sophomore classes in institutions of learning; and,

Whereas, this feeling of antagonism frequently has led to violence; and,

Whereas, this traditional opposition between sophomores and freshmen is rapidly dying out in leading institutions of learning, and such opposition has no advantage but is detrimental to the best interests of the institutions and the student body; and,

Whereas, there are abundant reasons why the sophomore class should assist the freshman class in taking up new work in a strange institution, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Class of 1916 in the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts hereby expresses its emphatic disapproval of the idea of further continuing the traditional attitude of antagonism or unfriendliness between sophomores and freshmen, and records itself as favoring an attitude of friendliness and helpfulness.

We, the members of the Class of 1916, hereby pledge ourselves collectively and individually to use our best influence to prevent all acts of lawlessness or violence against members of the Class of 1917, and assert it to be our purpose to assist the members of the incoming class to become well established in their work as promptly as possible. It is our desire to hold friendly contests with the incoming class, such contests to be arranged by a joint committee; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of this class (1916) be instructed to appoint a committee of not less than thirty (30) members of this class (1916) to be known as a Freshman Reception Committee to meet freshmen on arrival prior to the opening of the college in September, and to co-operate with the Y. M. C. A. in providing for them in any way beneficial to their comfort. Members of said committee should be provided with badges and will be expected in all good faith to carry out in every possible way the letter and spirit of these resolutions.

A. Earle Holmes, President, 1916.

The members of the class faithfully lived up to their resolutions and the Class of 1917 appreciated the good treatment received at the hands of the sophomores. This class in turn adopted resolutions early in their freshmen year as follows:

Whereas, the Class of 1916 has this year adopted a new policy in respect to the relations between sophomores and freshmen and through a committee has extended assistance to members of the Class of 1917; and,

Whereas, the entire Class of 1916, the whole student body and the faculty have shown in every possible way their desire to assist members of this class to make a good start in our college work, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Class of 1917 hereby expresses its appreciation and thanks to members of the Class of 1916 and all others for the splendid welcome and treatment we have received, and we declare it to be our purpose to reciprocate whenever opportunity offers; and, be it further

Resolved, That in harmony with action of the Class of 1916 this class goes on record as in favor of contests between the two classes and under supervision of committees duly appointed; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this class and the secretary is hereby directed to transmit copies to the president of the Class of 1916 and to the editor of the I. S. C. Student.

Roscoe Packer, President,
Jeannette Knapp, Secretary.
Class of 1917.

Near the close of their freshman year, in March, 1914, the members of the Class of 1917 took further definite steps in the interest of the next incoming class by adopting the following:

Resolved, That this class, having adopted a resolution of appreciation on account of the attitude of the Class of 1916 toward us, and having expressed ourselves as desiring to reciprocate, the president of the class is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of thirty-five (35) to act as a Reception Committee to members of the Class of 1918, and to carry out in good spirit the custom which is coming to be established at Iowa State College; namely: an attitude of friendliness and helpfulness between sophomores and freshmen instead of an attitude of antagonism, as has long been the rule in institutions of higher learning.

E. N. McDonnell, President, 1917.

The committee authorized by the resolution sent a cordial letter to each member of the new class besides otherwise carrying out the provisions of the class action.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is worthy of note that the student body has raised funds for especially worthy purposes on several occasions. By popular contribution they sent an old soldier to the reunion at Gettysburg. A fund was raised for the flood sufferers in Ohio.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Last year there were 514 young women students. They are quartered in Margaret Hall, in a few sorority houses and in numerous other houses accommodating from 18 to 25 and under the supervision of the College. A chaperon resides in each house. Every effort is made to safeguard the health and protect the young women and promote their educational interests. The new women's dormitory is expected to accommodate about 100 young women and to be ready for occupancy after the first of January, 1915.

OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

Graduates from technical courses usually follow the line of work for which they have prepared themselves. A chief reason for this is that technical courses are hard and students do not enter them unless they really want to make use of the instruction. Often it has been said that college courses in agriculture educate young men away from the farm. The records show the contrary. Dean Curtiss has collected data regarding the occupation of 579 alumni from the Division of Agriculture from 1872 to 1913. Only 64 of these are not connected with agriculture. The remainder are connected with agriculture. For the five years, 1909 to 1913, data have been tabulated from 271 agricultural alumni whose employment is known. All but eleven of these are connected with agriculture. The largest group is engaged in farming, some are in special agricultural lines such as dairying or agricultural journalism. About one-third are teaching agriculture and a few are in agricultural experiment station work.

Professor Pew has collected data from all the 97 graduates from the Animal Husbandry course in 1910, 1911, and 1912, with the following interesting findings:

78 are farmers.
8 are college instructors and experiment station workers.
6 are teachers of agriculture in high schools.

2 are in agricultural journalism.
2 are salesmen.
1 is the expert of the Iowa Beef Producers Association.

We have not heard the criticism that engineering and veterinary students fail to follow the lines for which they are trained. The fact is that graduates from these divisions also are making good in their chosen work in all parts of the State. Naturally some graduates locate in other states. Every State institution has this experience, and it should be remembered that Iowa receives benefits from institutions in other states through probably more college graduates than she sends into other states.

The Faculty Appointment Committee reports having helped, in 1913-14, 58 graduates to secure teaching positions. Of these, 35 are in Home Economics positions; 16 are in Agriculture; 4 are in Science; and 3 are in supervisory positions. Thirty-eight of the positions are in Iowa. Minnesota took nine because of her advanced position in reference to vocational training, which is accompanied by good teachers' salaries. The salaries of the 58 appointments range from $70 to $150 per month.

The young men who take the two year course in agriculture almost always return to the farm. Many of them are carrying on large and important farm operations in the State.

NAMES OF GRADUATES.

The names of those receiving degrees and certificates during the biennium are as follows:

Graduates January 1, 1913.

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agronomy.

Hugo Jordan Guerra
D. Harold Zentmire
Paul Clifford Taff

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry.

Winthrop Kellogg Dyer
Robert C. McChord
Guy E. Harmon
James R. VanDeventer
Rudolph H. Hicken
Herbert Hopkins Whitehead

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

Caroline Mary Dean
Carrie Elinor Lake

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

Edward C. Cutler
Carl Oscar Negaard
Leland R. Miner

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Lawrence E. Corray
Adolph Fick
Ralph Welles Gaylord
William Edward Jones
Harry Alfred Kerr

Degree—Bachelor of Science.

Howard Sheldon Coe

Graduates June, 1913.

Degree—Master of Science in Animal Husbandry.

Eric N. Boland
Frank B. Hills

Degree—Master of Science in Soils.

L. W. Forman

Master of Science in Dairying.

Kenneth G. MacKay

Master of Science in Horticulture.

Frank W. Allen

Master of Science.

William O. Ellis

Degree—Civil Engineer.

William O. Price
G. H. Mack
W. E. Buell
H. J. Brunnier

Degree—Engineer of Mines.

Herbert E. Robinson

Degree—Electrical Engineer.

Charles A. Hobein

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agronomy.

Donald A. Hunt
Burton Joseph
Ralph Linton Helm
Paul Bird
Randall M. Tuttle
Joseph Miles Rees
Lynn W. Osborn
Ben H. Walker
Martin E. Sar
Lumir J. Vondracek
Milton O. Smith
Edwin Charles Harte
Eric Eyre Eastman
Virgill Clyde Miller
Charles S. Dorchester
Everett C. Watts

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Dairying.

Lloyd Paul Shaffer
Ami Lewis Allen
James Gray Watson
George J. Miller
William Douglas Meltzer
James A. Clutter
Roy Montgomery Day
Morton B. Newburger
Harold William McElroy
Earl Brunson Bisbee
Lessing B. Newburger
J. Henry Seba

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry.

Max Merwyn Allender
Howard Clinton Barker
Daniel Thomas Batchelder
Harry John Boyts
Oran Russell Brasted
Charles Anson Burge
Charles Lloyd Burlingham
Lloyd Elliot Burnett
Clyde Burdette Campbell
Morris Earl Cochran
Roy Emery Coverdale
Thomas Farmer Crocker
Sherman Dickinson
Eleazer Robert Divine
Valente F. Dolcini
David Earl Elijah
Howard Claude Ferguson
Ray Gatewood
Lester Sidney Gillette
Earl S. Girton
Joseph B. Gratiot
Fred Eugene Hartnell
Earl Hilden Johnson
Isaac B. Johnson
Paul Allen Johnson
Oral Harry Joy
Paul Frank Kriethe
Forrest Wilkins McBride
Roy Wilson McDonald
Harry A. McMichael
Harry Ward Milligan
Harry M. Nordstrum
Edward Sanford Olson
Roscoe C. Pollock
Bryce Alfonzo Quint
John William Schwab
A. Jay Terrall
Bruce R. Vale
Ralph Hammond Van Keuren
Edward Vaughn
Harry Eugene Ward
Jerub Harry Warner
Edward Arthur Weyrauch
Charles E. Wheatley
Dick Grady Whitaker
Foster W. Wilson
Leslie O. Wise
Burton Henry Wormley

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Horticulture.

Jacob Peter Anderson
Clyde F. Cochran
Manly Secor

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Hal Beck Clark
Rudolph Louis Hensel
Horace Ives Ringheim
Edwin H. Steffen
Lyle Ford Watts

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering.

William Wallace Ashby
James Arentson
Ralph Upshaw Blasingame
Carl Richard Hoff
James C. Olsen
Manly Alexander Raymond Kelley
James Byron Kelley
Ralph T. Vincent
Wesley W. Warsaw
Donald S. Wormley

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.

Shirley Marker Hackett
Arthur Floyd Scott

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Science and Agriculture.

Luke J. Baxter

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

Willa Tirrill Richardson
Helen D. Gage
Faith Fenton
Iva Adeline Beatrice Fuchs
Marie Hanson
Georgena Hawks
Edna May Arthur
Lilla M. Voss
Edna E. Prine
Blanche Hopkins
Edna Tong
Callie May Bliss
Gladys Bonner
Lena Fay Thompson
Lila Wygle
Jennie F. Mitchell
Nellie R. Patterson
Helen White
Leila Huebsch
Forrest Fern Rush
Eunice Ethel Woody
Miriam Hood Wills
Clara Hanson
Zelma Zentmire

Degree—Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Forest Ward Cairy
Roy Glenden Ross
Harry W. Hall
Royal F. Nordstrum
Chris E. Juhl
Arthur C. Swanson
David B. Wilson
William Edward Macklin
Charles Dobbs Rice
Frank V. Helsel
Percy Lester Ellis
Ralph J. Laird
Bernard L. Doyle
Herman H. Jonker
Carl Francis Neis
Harold Eugene Johnston
Robert Gorden Moore
Harry C. Paine
Glenn Darbyshire
Lewis F. Doty
Nathaniel S. Nutty
Charles Purl Wilson

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

Harry Prentice Allstrand
Myton M. Bonsteel
Benjamin Jones Egert
Clifford H. Glaze
Virgil W. Hale
Frank Alois Hill
Reuben Kuempel
Ichabod A. Lawton
Robert Nathaniel McKitterick
S. Oscar Nelson
Raymond B. Reis
Raymond R. Rogers
Cornelius G. Sauerberg
Ferdinand Edward Schmidt
James K. Shallenburger
Fred E. Triggs
Leon Joseph Wells
Fred T. Whiting
Floyd Everett Worley
G. Edward Wray

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Herbert Miller
J. Raymond Johnston
Harvey B. Armour
Merle Cadwell Tyler
William F. Cochrane
Curtiss D. Weller
Jacob Butler Sullivan
Boyd H. Tong
Perry Judson Preston
John Henry Schwertley
Everett Harrold Frazier
Wayne Wilson
Ivan Emery Trottnow
William Neil Adams
Frank Alexander Mosher
Leo C. Vader
Adelbert Estey Wallace
John A. Illeman
John Richard Hamm
W. Earl Barker
Levi Sabin Gates
Harry Clyde Hunter

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—Continued.

Joseph Pickus
Mark O. Chamberlain
Rudolph Martin Evans
Edwin Monroe Westbrook
Orville W. Crowley
Harry M. House
Amos Melberg
David Eugene Adams
Charles Capper
Homer X. White

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

Seth A. Brown
Paul Spencer Clapp
Glenn L. Conlee
Harold E. Conlee
Arthur E. Hartung
Denver Wayne Hoot
Albert Lynn Hopkins
Paul R. Howland
Claron B. Hutchison
Don H. Kilby
Everett Flint Knight
Claude H. Mott
Frank Roberson
Joseph James Shoemaker
Earle R. Thornburg
Joseph N. Walton
Harry F. Good

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering.

Lyle Alden Butler
Alva Jesse Crawford
Clfford King Clark
Arthur Ware Hess
Raymond Layton Hurst

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Ceramics.

Hans Christian Pfund

Degree—Bachelor of Science.

Myrtle McDonald
Elizabeth McKim
Ruby Moss Lynch
Anna Marie Wolfe
Ruby H. Hopkins
Mildred Cady Walls
Edward Sawtelle Welles
Clyde Houghton Lissenden
Leona Peshak
William R. Tydeman
Elizabeth Deacon
Mary Georgeanna Miller

Graduates February 6, 1914.

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agronomy.

Harlan W. Johnson
Policarpo Garza

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry.

J. Fernando Grass
Paul E. Levson
Paul F. McLean

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

J. Clifford Sterret

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Horticulture.

Virgil P. Johnson

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Leroy D. Snyder

Degree—Bachelor of Science.

Iva B. Fuchs

Graduates June, 1914.

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.

Lewis K. Bennett
Milton Elwood Scandrett
Ross Paul White

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering.

Edgar V. Collins
George Le Roy Costigan
Fred. C. Fenton
Harry Frank Good
Clyde I. Griffith
Arthur Henry Hoffman
Milton H. Hoffman
George W. Iverson
William G. Kaiser
Emil W. Lehmann
Charles A. Norman
Frank Stuart Rodger
Arthur W. Schultz
Claude Kedzie Shedd
Earl George Welch

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Agronomy.

Leon Ensworth Aldrich
Thomas Harold Benton
George Myron Clark
Ross L. Clark
Edgar V. Collins
Ezequiel E. Dominguez
William Elmer Frudden
Dolliver W. Graham
Hans Peter Hanson
Benjamin C. Helmick
Thomas David McClenahan
Earl S. Miles
Marion Elias Olson
Don Warren Pittman
Harold Wilcox Reid
Harold Shaw Robilliard

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry.

Joe Bone
Paul Bradley
William Brand
William H. Brennan
Errett Brownlie Calderwood
Howard Harmon Camburn
Leslie M. Carl
Harry W. Cave
Dean Holmes Corlette
Joseph Clayton Cort
Glen Darbyshire
Henry Rankin Duncan
Rowan Wayne Dysart
Glenn A. Ellis
Frank Vail Farr
Fred L. French
Howell E. Gholson
Fred R. Glassburner
Luis S. Gonzalez
Ross McKinney Gridley
Ward Vladimir Gousseff
C. Wayne Hammans
Earl S. Haseltine
Carlos V. Hill
Hugh C. Hostetter
Arthur Robert Karr
Llewellyn W. Kube
Melvin Cornelius Larson
Ryle S. McKee
Thomas Bonar McKee
Lloyd Raymond Marchant
Byron Gilman Moad
Ora B. Moore
Roy James Murray
Bernard Floyd Myers
James Edgar Norton
Elmer M. Peterson
Wallace W. Reynolds
Ola Evertt Rider
Luman P. Sewell
A. Lee Smith
Robert Nelson Spencer
Clay William Stafford
Herman Steen
Harold E. Stone
Ralph J. Sunderlin

Degree—Bachelor of Science and Animal Husbandry—Continued.

Aubrey J. Swift
Theron A. Thornburg
Orville C. Ufford
Harry J. Venning
Harley Walker
John Higgins Warburton
E. Harry Watsabaugh
Russell Webb
Edwin C. Wetherbee

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.

Edwin John Hull
Lidmil Leo Palda

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

Earl Capel
Allen Howard Connolly
Frank D'Autremont
William Henry De Butts
William Livingstone Fahey
Charles M. Fisher
Field Bradford Forbes
Joseph A. Goodbarn
Liono Leslie Grand Pre
Ole G. Herm
Robert S. Johnson
Robert Tillman Johnson
Vernon S. Lawrence
Frederick John Longer
Lisle Nicholson
Henry M. Noel
Lee S. Packman
Frank D. Pearce
Donald De Witt Rait
William Alfred Reeves
Paul Bilsborough Reis
Vernon Harrison Roller
Fred Sarvis
Russell A. Smith

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Dairying.

Fayette Clifton Barney
Arthur F. Carlson
Willoughby A. Lee
Hugh M. Linn
John Albert Luithly, Jr.
Guy Lee Noble
Harry E. Ritter
Edward J. Shima
Verner H. Stork
Thomas Henry Wright, Jr.

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

Edgar M. Bouton
John Henry Brumhall
Guy Chatburn
Harry K. Davis
Glenn Gladstone Hoskins
William John Hudson
Lauren Everett Hulse
Charles Neff Hutchinson
Charles Edward Ide
Carl Voigt Kriechbaum
Irving Eugene Loveland
Edgar Eugene Martin
Robert Horace Milner
Earle Glenn Nichols
James Bruce Patterson
Harry B. Porter
David Roy Scott
George R. Shaw
Lloyd G. Swanson
Claire H. Webster

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Willard Claire Hassel
Ralph W. Hayes
William Max Nagel
Robert G. Schreck
Serrin S. Van Boskirk
Ernest T. Wolf
Ray M. Wolven

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.

Alice Bortine Anderson
Jessie Campbell
Ruth Cessna
Grace Marie Conlon
Elsie Myrtle Corwin
Charlotte Dryden
Helen Margaret Flint
Lura Mae Fogleman
Helen Dean Frink
Dorothy May Gallivan
Edna Murray Garvin
Maude Lillian Guthrie
Irene E. Hagglund
Eleanor Marie Hallock
Florence Jensen
Laura Lucinda Jones
Kate Esther Kerr
Lucy Kimball
Mabel Fay Kingsbury
Mayme Kirkpatrick
Marian Hermine Knapp
Frances Laffer
Marjorie Townsend McIntosh
Grace Mae Martfeld
Margaret Niles
Mary Margaret Nordstrom
Mabel Clare Parsons
Mabel C. Peters
Ilma G. Pitts
Beth Pryor
Emma Reno
Mildred Reynolds
Clara Irene Shinkle
Ellen Skegg
May Blanche Statler
Maisie Gail Stephenson
Lora Kristine Thompson
Mary Elizabeth Vaughn
Ruth Vincent
Helen Ames Wentworth
Jessie Witmer
Maude Campbell

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Horticulture.

Wayne W. Downing
Ellis L. Kirkpatrick
Frank Drew Millar
Edward Esher Smith

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

Donald Shearon Barry
Elmer H. Borg
Earl F. Borg
Earl F. Bragg
Robert C. Campbell
Herbert Edwin Freund
Charles Henry Hartnell
William John Hudson
George Simon Lafrentz
Walter Garfield Madison
Paul V. Miller
Harry J. Renken
Ralph Ewing Reuling
Raymond A. Schreiber
Herbert Sigfrid Selindh
Carl Wesley Stookey
Harlan Edward Tracy
Morris B. Wilder
J. Ora Winchell

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering.

Elmer August Almquist
Emil James Kratoska
George Thomas Wright

Degree—Bachelor of Science.

George W. Baker
Berenice Lillian Blake
Bernice Lucian Bradford
Dorothy Childs Cross
Cleo Grace Day
Maude M. Donohue
Madge Elliott
Annie Elizabeth Farnum
Frances D. George
Merrill Milo Manning
Helen Tabitha Osler
Blythe Viola Victoria Poage

Degree—Bachelor of Science in Veterinary Medicine.

Clayton L. Crider
Ecson Lee Finley
Harry A. Gamrath
Clifford Meron Gilchrist
Charles Henry Haggard
Howard C. Johnson
Thomas Sceter Leith
Harry Winter Paxton
Crittenden Ross
Karl William Schalk
Fred W. Shinn
Mark Speaker
Mulford Dell Studebaker
Rollin Mathias Thomas
Irl Donaker Wilson
Logan Alexander White

Degree—Master of Science in Agriculture.

Kenneth Cole Ikeler

Degree—Civil Engineer.

Charles William Okey
William Japhia Schlick
Wilbur M. Wilson
Louis D. Kelsey
Wilbur L. Fulton
Ray Floyd Weirick
Tansey Radford Agg
Roy Winchester Crum
Ralph Z. Kirkpatrick
Charles Sabin Nichols

Degree—Mechanical Engineer.

Frank S. Vincent
Jesse Greenleaf Hummel
Oscar Anton Olson
George G. Dana
Peter M. King

Degree—Chemical Engineer.

Edward N. Eaton

Degree—Electrical Engineer.

Wilson Lee Campbell
Morris E. Packman

Degree—Agricultural Engineer.

Leon Wilson Chase

Degree—Doctor of Science.

George L. McKay
James Wilson

The following table shows the number of degrees granted in the different courses during each year of the biennium, and total number of degrees granted up to June 30, 1914:

Summary of Graduates.

	1912-13	1913-14	Grand Total to June 30, 1914
Number of first degrees granted	250	258	3,401
Present Courses			
Agricultural Education	2	3	5
Agricultural Engineering	10	15	31
Agronomy	19	18	127
Animal Husbandry	54	58	334
Ceramics	1	0	5
Chemical Engineering	0	2	2
Civil Engineering	37	25	555
Dairying	12	10	66
Electrical Engineering	17	20	380
Home Economics	26	42	128
Forestry	0	8	8
Horticulture and Forestry	8	0	51
Horticulture	0	5	5
Industrial Chemistry	0	0	2
Industrial Science	13	14	508
Mechanical Engineering	23	19	322
Mining Engineering	5	3	53
Science and Agriculture	1	0	3
Veterinary Medicine	22	16	291
Courses Discontinued			
Agricultural Course, leading to Degree B. S., 1872-1880			102
Agricultural Course, leading to Degree B. S. A., 1883-1888 and 1894-1904			86
Science and Agriculture Course, leading to Degree B. S., 1889-1890 and 1909-1911			47
General Science Course for Ladies, 1872-1880 and 1904			48
General and Domestic Science Course, leading to Degree of B. S., 1887-1899			93
General and Domestic Science Course, leading to Degree of B. Ph., 1899-1900			21
General and Domestic Science Course, leading to Degree of B. S., 1901-1908			78
Agronomy Course, leading to Degree B. Ag., 1891-1898			50

Higher Degrees—			
Master of Science in Agriculture	0	1	56
Master of Science	1	0	42
Other Master Degrees	5	0	16
Engineers	6	19	81
Honorary Degrees	0	2	14
Advanced Degrees in Veterinary Medicine	0	0	4

THE TEACHING STAFF.

The College faculty is composed of the president, full professors and associate professors. It is the legislative body of the institution. Each division has its faculty, which is the legislative body for that division. All faculty actions are within lines established by the Board of Education or are subject to approval by the Board.

The following changes in the personnel of the staff occurred during the biennium:

RESIGNATIONS.

Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors:

Professor A. V. Storm, Head of the Agricultural Education Department, resigned to accept a position with the University of Minnesota. Professor B. H. Hibbard, Head of the Department of Economics, resigned to accept a position with the University of Wisconsin. Associate Professor John Piper Watson, Director of Physical Training, resigned to accept a position with the State University of Iowa. Assistant Professor A. S. Thompson and Mrs. A. S. Thompson resigned as Director and Vice-Director of the Music Department, respectively, to accept similar positions elsewhere. Associate Professor E. N. Wentworth of the Animal Husbandry Department resigned to accept a position on the editorial staff of the Breeders' Gazette. Professor A. MacMurray, Head of the Public Speaking Department, resigned to accept a similar position with the University of Kansas. Other resignations were as follows: Assistant Professor C. O. Alexander of the Agricultural Engineering Department; Assistant Professor Nelson C. Brown of the Forestry Department; Associate Professor Lola A. Placeway of the Chemistry Department; Associate Professor A. H. Hoffman of the Physics Department; Assistant Professor Arden R. Johnson of the Chemistry Department; Assistant Professor Walter Henry Cooper of the Dairy Department; Professor Willard John Kennedy of the Animal Husbandry Department transferred to the Agricultural Extension Department as Temporary Director, later resigned.

DEATHS.

There was one death in the instructing staff. Mr. Clyde F. Cornwall, who held a teaching fellowship in the Department of Bacteriolgy, died January 5, 1914, from heart failure following too strenuous physical exercise.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Professor A. A. Bennett, Head of the Department of Chemistry, who served until the close of the college year 1912-13, following a service of twenty-eight years in this College and four years additional of college teaching, was given leave of absence with part salary for one year and without salary thereafter. During four years of the period at Ames he held the position of Professor of both Chemistry and Physics. Professor Bennett has rendered valuable service to the College and to the State.

Assistant Professor Ward M. Jones was granted leave of absence for one year without salary so that he might take up the work of Secretary of the Alumni Association. Associate Professor C. C. Fowler of the Chemistry Department was granted leave of absence for one year to enable him to complete his graduate work for the doctor's degree. Associate Professor I. A. Williams of the Mining Engineering Department was granted leave of absence for one year from September 1, 1912. Miss Jessie Mildred MacLean is absent on account of sickness.

APPOINTMENTS.

Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors:

Honorable James Wilson, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture. M. S. A., Iowa State College, 1907; LL. D., University of Wisconsin, 1904; LL. D., University of Edinburgh, 1913; D. Sc., Iowa State College, 1913; Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1896 to 1912.

George Melvin Turpin, Professor of Poultry Husbandry. B. S. in Agr., Utah Agricultural College, 1909.

Guy Mitchel Wilson, Professor of Agricultural Education and Director of the Summer Session. A. B., Indiana University, 1900; M. A., 1908.

Allen H. Kimball, Associate Professor of Structure Design, in charge of Department. B. L., University of California, 1910; B. S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1912; M. S., 1913.

H. B. Munger, Professor of Farm Management. B. S., Cornell University, 1912.

Jaffrey C. Harris, Associate Professor of Music and Head of Department. A. B., Cornell University.

Amos Peaslee Potts, Associate Professor of Ceramics in the Mining Engineering Department. Ceramic Engineer, Ohio State University, 1912.

George Chester Morbeck, Assistant Professor of Forestry. B. S. in Forestry, Michigan Agricultural College, 1904.

Ernest Muchmore Mervine, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering. M. E., Lehigh University, 1909.

Charles Byron Williams, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Economics and Social Science. A. B., University of Chicago, 1900.

George Ernest Hesse, Assistant Professor of English. B. A., Ohio State University, 1910; A. M., Columbia University, 1912.

George Henry Von Tungeln, Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology in the Department of Economics and Social Science. Ph. B., Central Wesleyan College, 1909; M. A., Northwestern University, 1910.

Arthur William Rudnick, Assistant Professor of Dairying. B. S., Iowa State College, 1910.

George Waddel Snedecar, Assistant Professor of Mathematics. B. S., University of Alabama, 1905; M. A., University of Michigan, 1912.

Louis Agassiz Test, Associate Professor of Chemistry. B. M. E., Purdue University, 1894; A. C., 1896; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1907.

John Anderson Wilkinson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. B. Sc., Ohio State University, 1903; Ph. D., Cornell University, 1909.

Raemer R. Renshaw, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. B. S., University of Oregon, 1902; M. S., 1903; Ph. D., Columbia University, 1907.

T. Radford Agg, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. B. S. in E. E., Iowa State College, 1905.

Harrison B. Kinney, Assistant Professor of Soils. B. Sc., Drake University, 1911.

George Arthur Chaney, Assistant Professor of Mathematics. M. S., Highland Park College, 1906; M. A., University of Wisconsin, 1910.

Ned A. Merriam, Assistant Professor in Physical Training.

Henry William Vaughan, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. B. Sc. in Agr., Ohio State University, 1908; M. Sc. in Agr., 1909.

Clyde McKee, Assistant Professor of Farm Crops. B. S. in Agr., Kansas State Agricultural College, 1910.

Sidney Longman Galpin, Assistant Professor of Geology in the Department of Mining Engineering and Geology. A. B., Western Reserve University, 1907; A. M., Cornell University, 1910; Ph. D., 1912.

Arthur Tabor Jones, Assistant Professor of Physics. B. S., University of Chicago, 1899; Ph. D., Clark University, 1913.

Rudolph Ray Bolton, Assistant Professor of Practice and Diagnosis in the Division of Veterinary Medicine. A. B., Ohio University, 1909; D. V. M., Cornell University, 1912.

Arden Richard Johnson, Assistant Professor of Chemistry. B. S., Chem. Eng., University of Wisconsin, 1906; M. S., 1908; Ph. D., 1911.

Orren Lloyd Jones, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry. B. S., University of Wisconsin, 1908; M. S., 1911; Ph. D., 1913.

Grace Schermerhorn, Assistant Professor in charge of Practice Teaching in Home Economics in the Agricultural Education Department. B. S., Columbia University, 1912.

PROMOTIONS.

Vice-President, Deans, Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors in Collegiate Work:

Edgar Williams Stanton appointed as Vice-President of the College. (In addition to other duties.)

Catherine J. MacKay from Professor of Home Economics to Acting Dean of the Division of Home Economics.

Robert Earle Buchanan appointed as Acting Dean of the Division of Industrial Science. (In addition to other duties.)

William Wallace Dimock appointed as Vice-Dean of the Veterinary Division. (In addition to other duties.)

William Harper Pew from Associate Professor to Professor of Animal Husbandry and Head of Department.

Winfred Forrest Coover from Associate Professor to Professor of Chemistry.

John Edward Brindley from Associate Professor to Professor of Economics.

Harold Edward Bemis from Associate Professor to Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics.

Howard Sylvester Murphey from Associate Professor to Professor of Veterinary Anatomy and Histology.

John Edward Kirkham from Associate Professor to Professor of Structural Engineering in the Civil Engineering Department.

Everett Edgar King from Associate Professor to Professor of Railway Engineering in the Civil Engineering Department.

Gilmour Beyers MacDonald from Associate Professor to Professor of Forestry.

Maria M. Roberts from Associate Professor of Mathematics to Professor of Mathematics.

Clyde Williams from Athletic Coach to Professor of Physical Training.

Percy Edward Brown from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Soil Bacteriology.

Harold Criswell Bartholomew from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Henry Dale Bergman from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology.

Julia Trueman Colpitts from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Morris Irwin Evinger from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

Evan F. Ferrin from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Chester Charles Fowler from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Chemistry.

George Andrew Gabriel from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Industrial Chemistry.

Joseph Edward Guthrie from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Zoology.

Andrew R. Hackett from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Physical Training.

Bernard W. Hammer from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Dairying.

Ward Murray Jones from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Mathematics.

John Nathan Martin from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Botany.

Ruth E. Michaels from Instructor to Associate Professor of Home Economics.

Charles Murray from Instructor to Associate Professor of Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology.

Roy Hiram Porter from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Amos Peaslee Potts from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Ceramics.

William Randolph Raymond from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of English.

Arthur Laurence Bakke from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Botany.

Winifred Sarah Gettemy from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Home Economics.

Bruce Magill Harrison from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Zoology.

William Roy Hechler from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Farm Crops.

John Hug from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

William Kunerth from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Physics.

Jesse Mildred MacLean from Instructor to Assistant Professor of English.

Frank D. Paine from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Herbert John Plagge from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Physics.

Frank Anson Robbins from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Ruth B. Safford from Instructor to Assistant Professor of English.

Fredrica Von Trice Shattuck from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Public Speaking.

Phineas Stevens Shearer from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Ross Madison Sherwood from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

Roland Schanel Wallis from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

Samuel Eugene Conybeare from Assistant to Assistant Professor of Agricultural Journalism.

Professors, Associate Professors, and Assistant Professors in Sub-Collegiate Work:

Jules Cunningham from Assistant Professor to Professor of Horticulture and Botany.

Mark G. Thornburg from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Henry Louis Eichling from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

Esther Lieper Cooper from Instructor to Assistant Professor of English.

Paul Revere Lisher from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Frederick L. Overly from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Horticulture and Botany.

Mogens Rasmussen Tolstrup from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Dairying.

The number and rank of teachers of all grades in collegiate work in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 are indicated by the following tables:

1912-13

	Deans	Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors	Instructors	Assistants	Part time Instructors	Fellows and Scholars
Agriculture	1	10	5	6	6	1		
Agricultural Engineering		1	1	1	3			
Engineering	1	4	10	9	15	1		
Home Economics		1	1	1	4			
Science	1	10	9	17	33	4		
Veterinary Medicine	1	1	2	2	2			
Total	4	27	28	36	63	6		

1913-14

Agriculture	1	12	5	13	8	2	1	3
Agricultural Engineering		1	1	1	4			1
Engineering	1	6	12	12	10	1		
Home Economics	1		2	1	8			
Science	1	11	10	21	28	12	4	2
Veterinary Medicine	1	3	2	1	1	2		
Total	5	33	32	49	59	17	5	6

Standing committees of the College faculty include the following: Advanced Standings and Substitutions, Appointments, Course of Study, Dates of Events, Entrance Requirements and Secondary School Relations, Fraternities, Graduate Study, Grounds and Buildings, Library, Literary Societies, Moral Welfare, Publicity, Public Health, Public Safety, Public Service, Rules, Scholarship, Student Accommodations, Student Social Life, Thesis, and Tuition Scholarships. Special committees are appointed as occasion requires. Student co-operative members, selected by the different classes, are associated with the faculty committees on Grounds and Buildings, Moral Welfare, Publicity, Public Health, Public Safety, and Public Service.

It is an unfortunate fact that many of the teachers in this College are much overworked. In the year 1912-13 the situation in three departments in the Division of Science, as reported by the Dean of the Division, was as follows:

Department	Enrollment 1912-13	Number of instructors	Number of students per instructor	Maximum No. each instructor can handle to advantage	Number of instructors required
English	926	9	103	60	15
Chemistry	420	14½	84	50	24
Mathematics	677	8	85	60	11

Remarks: Classes in English recite two and three hours per week. Classes in Chemistry recite two and three hours per week, but have in addition a large amount of laboratory work. Classes in Mathematics recite three and five hours per week.

In the year of 1913-14 the head of the Physics Department submitted data which showed the excessive amount of work required of teachers in his department. Data were shown from twenty-one leading universities and colleges in the United States. The average showed that one instructor cared for 42.5 students or 313 credit hours. At this college the average instructor in the Physics Department cared for 108 students or 532 student credit hours. It is needless to pretend that we can give as good work as our students should enjoy when members of the teaching staff are overloaded as these figures indicate.

In numerous departments at the beginning of the last biennium it seemed that the teachers were doing as much work as could be fairly expected of them but they have cheerfully and generously taken on additional numbers of students, and this largely has made it possible for the institution to show an increased attendance in two years of nearly 700. I have no hesitation in saying that at many other institutions a large part of these students would have been turned away with the statement that there were not enough teachers to instruct them.

SALARIES.

The salaries of members of our faculty and investigating staff were increased at the beginning of the year 1913-14 by reason of the increased appropriations made by the last General As-

sembly, but in many cases the salaries are yet below what they should be. The following is a comparison with the corresponding branches of work in the University of Illinois:

University of Illinois.

	Agriculture		Engineering		Liberal Arts and Science		Law	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Professor	15	$ 3,713	14	$ 3,803	38	$ 3,330	6	$ 3,433
Associate Professor	------	----------	1	3,000	8	2,825	------	----------
Assistant Professor	14	2,628	19	2,286	28	2,378	------	----------
Associate	33	1,866	14	1,771	19	1,684	------	----------
Instructor	28	1,453	49	1,456	53	1,351	------	----------
Assistant	29	1,107	13	1,034	21	1,010	------	----------
Total	119	----------	110	----------	167	----------	6	----------

Iowa State College.

(For the Year 1914-1915.)

	Agriculture		Engineering		Science		Veterinary Medicine	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Professor	16	$ 2,735	6	$ 2,817	10	$ 2,690	4	$ 2,375
Associate Professor	13	1,886	13	2,016	17	1,744	2	1,950
Assistant Professor	11	1,668	10	1,430	14	1,407	1	1,800
Instructor	21	1,297	13	1,039	37	1,067	------	----------
Assistant	1	1,000	------	----------	6	883	2	1,200
Total	62	----------	42	----------	84	----------	9	----------

It will be seen that the average difference in leading positions of corresponding rank is about $1,000 per year in favor of the teachers in Illinois.

In this College it frequently happens that a graduate student secures a position at a better salary than the instructors who taught this student themselves receive.

It would be an advantage if we could establish minimum salaries for different grades of teaching service as follows: Full professors, $2,750; associate professors, $2,250; assistant professors, $1,600; instructors, $1,000; assistants, $800.

Low salaries are compensated for to a very small degree by a policy of allowing traveling expenses for members of the faculty when attending scientific meetings which they may do to the advantage of the college. These trips are in addition to necessary official trips, such as to investigate buildings or educational policies elsewhere or to accompany classes of students on educational trips. The following statement shows the amounts expended in the last College year for traveling expenses for different purposes outside of extension work, experiment station work, and hog cholera serum work.

To accompany classes	$ 706.70
For interviews with candidates	450.49
To buy live stock and supplies	121.12
To attend scientific meetings, etc	2,751.77
To study methods at other colleges	423.52
Part compensation for services	61.37
Buildings inspections and to consult architect	63.72
International Live Stock Exposition and Fairs	342.99
Miscellaneous	334.17
Total	$5,255.85

It will be noted that the amount expended on account of attending scientific meetings, etc., is only $2,751.77 or an average of less than $14 per teacher. It is believed that this small amount gives more satisfaction to the faculty and larger returns to the State as it is being used than if it were added to the salary payments.

The American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has approved a plan, which it is hoped may be worked out with the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture, whereby members of agricultural faculties who are entitled to sabbatical leave of absence may combine this absence with a study along their special line in some foreign country for a period from a few months to a year. Under this plan the college would continue to pay a part or all of the salary during the absence and the Federal government would pay expenses and any appropri-

ate supplementary salary. It is believed that such trips would prove of great benefit to the institutions represented and they would do much to strengthen the spirit of loyalty on the part of the faculty.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

The Legislature of Iowa has taken the necessary steps for a legislature to secure pension benefits from the Carnegie Foundation. The Board of Education has done its part. But pensions are not as yet provided. Much might be said upon this subject. Criticism has been made of late, by persons whose opinions must be respected, to the effect that the State of Iowa should provide the small sum necessary to give retiring allowances to teachers who deserve this recognition, rather than ask for such aid from another source. The Legislature has gone on record as desiring to have a pension system. It is well known that college teachers are poorly paid, and the fact is evident to many who are closely in touch with the situation that efficiency of a college teaching staff is seriously affected when teachers who should no longer be in service are continued in service, as is now the practice and will certainly remain the practice until some appropriate plan is put into operation to care for them at least in part.

This subject has been thoroughly studied by Dean Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois, and he has shown that an institution with a given amount of money for salary payments will secure larger and better returns if it sets aside a small portion of this fund to be used for retiring allowances and requires full and efficient service from all persons on the salary roll. In other words, a faculty made up entirely of strong, vigorous teachers, whose total salary payments amount to a given sum, is more efficient than a faculty including a few who have passed their period of efficiency, though this latter faculty receives a larger amount in salaries.

It is urgently recommended that provision be made by the legislature whereby a reasonable proportion of funds available for salaries may be set aside by the Board of Education annually for use as retiring allowances as the Board of Education may determine, the benefits to be extended to those who have served long and faithfully, and, to a limited extent, to their dependents.

COLLEGIATE WORK.

In 1911 a circular was issued by the United States Bureau of Education in which it was attempted to classify universities and colleges with reference to the value of their educational work. Class I includes many of the leading institutions of the country. Its definition is as follows: "Institutions whose graduates would ordinarily be able to take the Master's Degree at any of the leading graduate schools in one year after receiving the Bachelor's Degree without necessarily doing more than the amount of work regularly prescribed for such high degree."

In accordance with this definition, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts may be included in the Class I list with her corresponding sister institutions in the adjoining and more distant states.

Through action of the Board of Education, steps have been taken to establish profitable co-operative arrangements between the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and other universities and colleges of the State, whereby students may take three years of work in the other institution, then two years of technical work at this College, a total of five years in the two institutions, and receive a degree from each. It is believed this arrangement will be profitable on both sides. It will, for example, permit many young men interested in agriculture or engineering to take their preliminary foundation work, which is mostly covered by our freshman and sophomore years, in another institution of their choice, and come to Ames for the two years work which are given to juniors and seniors. This will tend to lessen the number of students in the lower classes in this College and may benefit some by permitting them to take a part of their college work nearer home or in an institution favored by themselves or their parents for any reason, and it will relieve the other institution of the necessity of duplicating the expensive equipment provided here by the State for giving technical instruction. The five years of work should result in a course somewhat stronger along so-called cultural lines than

a four-year course in this College. It has an advantage also in leading to a degree from each institution. The plan depends upon a thorough understanding between the two institutions, whereby each is willing to accept the work of the other, and under which the courses will be worked out jointly so that there will be no question concerning the work in one institution fitting that given to the student at the other place. Co-operative arrangements are now under consideration with several institutions.

Steps have been taken to bring the different divisions of this College into closer relations by providing for visiting committees in the different division faculties to attend meetings of other division faculties. There has been some embarrassment because important subjects in courses of study leading to a degree are not represented in the division faculty in immediate charge of that degree. For example, the botany department has not been represented in the agricultural faculty, and the department of mathematics has not been represented in the engineering faculty. Both botany and mathematics are taught in departments in the Division of Industrial Science. Physics has not been represented in the home economics faculty or agricultural faculty, although it is an important subject in agricultural and home economics courses. The physics department is included in the Division of Engineering, where most of its work is required. Under the new plan, each division is represented by a committee of three of its teachers in each other division faculty. Further progress along this line is being considered with the hope that a plan may be developed which will bring together representatives of all departments or divisions which give important instruction leading to any degree, in the faculty which is primarily in charge of that degree.

The State Board of Examiners is charged with important duties in connection with the supervision of teachers. The State College is not represented in the membership of the Board. As a considerable number of students from this College enter the teaching profession, and it is highly desirable that they should do so, it would seem that this College should be represented on the Board, together with the State University and the State Teachers' College. It is believed that the State law should be amended to so provide.

It may be well here again to emphasize that the national Land Grand Act of 1862, under which this College is founded, provides in no uncertain terms for collegiate grade of instruction in agriculture, engineering, and all other lines of work included in our cur-

riculum. The Land Grant Act does not exclude other and lower grades of educational work, but in various ways it specifically provides for collegiate work. As late as 1890 the author of the law, Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, wrote that he hoped no effort would be successful in reducing a land grant institution below the rank of a college, and he continued, "It was of course intended by giving the lead to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to enable the sons of farmers to obtain an education to fit them as farmers or for any other vocation which they might choose. It was hoped to be particularly valuable to the industrial classes but it was never intended to exclude education of the highest dignity."

From time to time even now, the question is raised as to whether land grant colleges are expected to do collegiate work. It is pointed out by some critics that as they are to serve the industrial classes it must be that Congress intended them to do a lower grade of work. As if the industrial classes are not entitled to the best! Farmers and mechanics chiefly make up our industrial classes. Thus far in our history the industrial classes have contributed the most important part of the learned men of the country. A better interpretation of the law would be that Congress wished to place the best educational facilities at the disposal of the great bulk of our population instead of having these advantages limited to comparatively few who are well to do or who might have special help in securing an education in a private institution.

This national law provides for a college where the leading object is to be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. This college teaching must be done to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. This is called for by the national law and with the addition that it is to be without excluding other scientific and classical studies and that it is to include military tactics.

Collegiate work was started at land grant colleges in many States, both in agriculture and mechanic arts, under the provisions of this national law. The situation was well known in Congress when section 4, which refers to the grade of instruction, was amended in 1883. If Congress had wished to lower the grade of work in agriculture or mechanic arts from the collegiate grade, they could have made further amendments in section 4, but the part of this section which relates directly and indirectly to the grade of work to be given was carefully left without change.

The provisions of the Federal Land Grant Act have been accepted by the State of Iowa and the carrying out of these provisions has been entrusted to the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The legislatures of Iowa have repeatedly shown that they want collegiate work of high character to be given at this College. This, of course, does not preclude sub-collegiate, experimental, extension and short course work, but collegiate courses offered should be at least equal to corresponding courses in other land grant institutions, else they would not be good enough for many young men and young women of this State who have chosen agriculture or engineering for their life work and who wish to have the best possible preparation. In these days it is recognized that agriculture or mechanic arts is as difficult to master as is law or liberal arts, and a thorough collegiate education is as profitable in the one as in the other. To advocate that education in agriculture of as high scholastic standard as education in other lines should not be offered in a great agricultural State, would be to indicate that agriculture is an inferior industry; at least it would be so regarded by the best and most promising young men and they would avoid such a calling. The same is true of engineering, veterinary medicine or industrial science, and it is true for young women in home economics.

The giving of collegiate instruction is the largest activity of this College. Doubtless it will always be so. The great purpose underlying collegiate courses is to prepare young men and young women for the best possible service along technical lines. The college begins where the schools leave off. As the public school system becomes better developed and reaches higher and higher, college courses are correspondingly changed. At the present time work is given in colleges which later will be undertaken by the schools, and this will allow the college to raise its entrance requirements and reach higher in the junior and senior years. On account of the enormous addition to our knowledge being made available through investigations and discoveries, there is a large store of knowledge which it is becoming desirable to include in the college curriculum as rapidly as possible.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural courses are intended to meet the requirements of the many who wish to secure collegiate instruction in the various phases of agriculture that are important in this State.

Almost everyone of the departments in the Agricultural Division is in need of additional facilities to enable it to keep up with the demands made upon it. It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of animal husbandry or field crops or other such well known and well established subjects. Too much could hardly be asked for them. The prosperity of the State depends upon them. Every industry in Iowa is influenced by them. But it does seem necessary at times to emphasize the need of developing new lines of work for interests in the State that are less prominent but in themselves of great importance.

The scope of agricultural education is broadening each year. This is largely due to changing economic conditions. The average person would say that *bee keeping* is unimportant but more than one farm in eight has bees. Their product is net gain to the State and besides this it would be impossible to overstate their importance in fertilizing fruit and plant blossoms. And now the bees have their diseases and other troubles and they must be cared for intelligently.

Another subject which is certain to impress itself more and more as needing attention is forestry, especially *farm forestry*. The timbered area of this State amounts to 2,500,000 acres or seven per cent of the State. This is the same percentage as is given for Illinois. Many timber plantations have paid good returns in addition to their value for aesthetic purposes and prevention of erosion. It is estimated that annually in this State the lumber used in woodworking industries is worth more than $8,000,000. Additional lumber is used to the value of more than $7,000,000 and fence posts to the value of $5,000,000. The fuel, railroad ties, posts and mine timbers are estimated to be worth annually $10,000,000. When we consider the influence of forestry on temperature, wind, rain, stream flow and soil erosion in addition to lumber values, we find that the subject of forestry in Iowa is one of large importance.

Floriculture is another subject, the importance of which is not recognized, yet this is a large industry and affects the welfare of many people in Iowa. In 1908 the Iowa Horticultural Society gave considerable emphasis to the need of instruction in floriculture. The College receives requests from a good many persons desiring instruction along this line. A beginning is being made.

Market Milk Inspection. This is a subject of growing importance. It affects the business of a large number of people and the health of almost every family living in city or town.

There has been gratifying growth throughout the Agricultural Division. An important change has been made in connection with the supervision of the department of agricultural engineering. This department has made a remarkable growth in recent years, due to sympathetic co-operation between the divisions of agriculture and engineering. The work of the collegiate course in agricultural engineering is drawn from both divisions but the larger part is from engineering. The students taking the course are about equally divided as to whether they will follow professional engineering or agricultural work. In order to give the department the best that the institution can afford, the Board of Education in July, 1913, directed that it shall be administered jointly by the deans of agriculture and engineering.

Dean C. F. Curtiss calls special attention to the need of more liberal salaries if the best teachers are to be secured and held in the work of the College. Members of the faculty are resigning to accept better paying positions in states having much smaller agricultural interests. The following is taken from the Dean's report:

The total enrollment of collegiate students in the Division of Agriculture during the year ending June 30, 1914, was 954; in the sub-collegiate one and two year courses it was 275, making a total of 1,229 enrolled for the full year's work. In addition to this, there were 604 winter short course students enrolled for two weeks, making a total of 1,883 in the Division of Agriculture. The freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors show an increase of 297 in number enrolled in the last college year as compared with two years earlier. This is a 47% increase. In the same period the number of sub-collegiate students increased about 25%.

The educational work in the Division of Agriculture includes the following departments: Animal Husbandry, including Dairy Husbandry and Poultry Husbandry; Agronomy, including Soils, Farm Crops and Farm Management; Horticulture and Forestry; Dairying; Agricultural Engineering; Agricultural Journalism; and Agricultural Education. In the Animal Husbandry courses there is a Dairy Husbandry group of studies and a Poultry Husbandry group amounting to special courses in these subjects. In the Forestry Department a five-year collegiate course is offered in addition to the four-year course. In the Horticultural Department, Pomology and Gardening group subjects are offered which virtually amount to special courses in these subjects.

All of the courses in the Division of Agriculture are organized upon an excellent basis, with thorough instruction in technical subjects properly strengthened and supported by work in the natural sciences which come into close relation with the technical training. Emphasis has always been placed upon practical work in this institution in connection with the scientific and technical training. At least six months of practical

work are required of all students before graduation, and a large majority of the students spend all of their vacations in practical farm work of some kind. In addition to this, many of the students who enroll in the agricultural courses come from farms, where they have had practical farm experience for a number of years. An interesting development in agricultural education, however, is found in the fact that a considerable number of students entering both the two and four-year courses in agriculture come from cities and towns, with comparatively little previous farm experience. This number has increased constantly from year to year, not only in this institution but in other institutions in the Mississippi Valley. In some cases from one-fourth to one-third of the students have come from the cities, and in a few instances nearly one-half the students enrolled in some of the agricultural courses have been boys from the cities and towns. These students are necessarily somewhat handicapped by lack of practical experience. Most of them are required to spend all of their vacations in practical farm work, and in many cases this handicap is fully overcome and such students have been able, within a year or two after graduation, to take strong rank among agricultural college graduates. Some students drop out and take a year of practical work during their college course.

There appears to be an increasing demand for five-year courses, either in the form of extending the course by an additional year of instruction, or by adding a year of post-graduate work. The post graduate courses are taken mainly by those students who expect to engage in educational or research work.

Animal Husbandry Department.

The faculty of the Animal Husbandry Department consists of Professor W. H. Pew, three associate professors, three assistant professors, one fellow, one graduate assistant, one professor of Poultry Husbandry, and one assistant professor of Poultry Husbandry. This is the largest department in the institution. Its work is well organized and the instruction given has attracted students from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. Following are the courses of instruction and the number of students enrolled in each.

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. of Students
1.	Market types of cattle and sheep	447
2.	Market types of dairy cattle, horses and swine	407
3.	Breed types of cattle and sheep	196
4.	Breed types of dairy cattle, horses and swine	191
6.	Advanced live stock judging	59
7.	Herd book study	81
8.	Animal breeding	70
9.	Animal nutrition	60
10.	Thesis	58
11.	Feeding and Management of live stock	164
12.		
13.	Advanced work in beef production	75
14.	Advanced work in pork production	62
15.	Milk production	81
16.	Advanced work in mutton and wool production	71

17.	Advanced work in horse feeding	72
20.	Animal feeding	48
21.	Principles of breeding	33
22.	Seminar	267
23.		
25.	Advanced types and breeds of farm animals	45
26.	Market and breed types of beef cattle and sheep	23
27.	Market and breed types of dairy cattle, horses and swine	27
46.	General poultry husbandry	272
47.		
48.	Breed types and judging	6
51.	Incubation	5
52.	Brooding	6
55.	Marketing and judging poultry products	6
	Total	2,832

The above enrollment shows an increase of 453 students over the Animal Husbandry enrollment during the year 1912-13.

Fifty-eight men graduated from the four-year course in Animal Husbandry at the close of the last collegiate year. Forty of these men are engaged in practical farm work at present. Some of these young men are taking post graduate work and some have taken up college and experiment station work. Others have secured positions with stock yard companies and in other lines of work directly connected with agriculture. It is needless to say that not all the young men completing a college course are situated so that they can become proprietors of farms immediately. Some of the men are in debt when they leave college and have no available capital with which to engage in farming. It is the ambition, however, of practically every graduate from the agricultural courses to take up farming as soon as possible.

The enrollment in the Animal Husbandry Department has increased so rapidly that there is now urgent need for larger quarters, better facilities for giving the work, and increased equipment, both in live stock and in laboratories. The most urgent need in the way of buildings is for an Animal Husbandry laboratory, for which the last legislature authorized an expenditure of $50,000 from millage tax funds when available. A building of this kind, with equipment for the careful study and analysis of meat products in their finished form, sustains a vital relation to the field of animal husbandry. The work of the department has been seriously handicapped by the lack of these facilities. No other state has anything like as extensive interests in animal production as has Iowa, and no other institution has anything like as large a number of students enrolled in the Animal Husbandry courses as we have at Ames. It is highly important that proper facilities be provided for the best instruction in this important branch of agriculture.

The Dairy Husbandry work and Poultry Husbandry work have been seriously handicapped by lack of suitable laboratories and other buildings. Both of these lines represent very important branches of Animal Husbandry work. The poultry industry of this State is of large magnitude and outranks the poultry interests of all other states. It serves a most important purpose in contributing to the food supply of the State and of the Nation.

Iowa's dairy interests have come to be recognized as vitally related to the permanence and prosperity of the agricultural industry, and the dairy educational work should be strongly organized in this institution. The constantly increasing enrollment has greatly increased the demand for live stock equipment for class use, and the expansion of building operations has made some encroachment upon the grounds formerly used for live stock. To meet this situation we ought to have additional farm lands for maintaining a portion of the breeding herds and flocks and for growing feed for the same. This additional land should be purchased soon while land is available at moderate prices. Values are now fully 100 per cent higher than they were eight or ten years ago, and there is every prospect that values will be still further increased.

The poultry department is urgently in need of a laboratory building. At the present time some rooms in the Chemistry Building are being used as temporary quarters. A poultry laboratory building should be provided in the near future. Such a building should have ample provision for educational and research work and be of fireproof construction.

The buildings on the Dairy Farm are of cheap construction and are not altogether suited to their purpose. They also lack capacity for carrying on the work. A portion of the old building can be utilized for a judging pavilion, and new buildings should be provided. To furnish proper buildings and equipment will require an expenditure of not less than $35,000. The Animal Husbandry Department should have not less than 200 acres of additional land, which will cost not less than $200 per acre. This will amount to $40,000.

Agronomy Department.

The Agronomy Department includes the work of Soils, Farm Crops and Farm Management. The faculty consists of Professor W. H. Stevenson, head of the department and professor of Soils; Professor Hughes, head of the Farm Crops work, and Professor Munger, head of the Farm Management work; one professor of Soil Bacteriology, two associate professors, two assistant professors, three instructors, two graduate assistants, two student assistants.

The work of this department is fundamental to all successful agriculture. It deals primarily with soil, with crop production and with farm management. We have been fortunate in securing for the Farm Management Professor H. B. Munger, of Cornell University, who has had excellent training and preparation in this field. Agriculture has been sadly lacking, in many instances, in business organization and system. The Farm Management instruction takes into account the essentials of successful organization and administration and the application of sound business policies to agriculture. It deals with the important problem of farm tenancy. During the past summer we have made a careful survey of one hundred farms in four counties in Iowa. During two years past Professor Lloyd has been making a careful study of the farm tenancy conditions in this State. Some very important and interesting information has been obtained which will be published soon in the form of a bulletin which will be used as the basis of instruction and further investigation.

The courses offered and the number of students enrolled in the Agronomy Department during the past year are as follows:

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. of Students
	Soils.	
1.	Physics	168
2.	Fertility	149
3.	Research in physics	8
4.	Research in Fertility	21
6.	Advanced fertility	72
7.	Investigation of special soils	12
8.	Bacteriology	15
11.	Thesis—three-hour credit	7
12.	Thesis—five-hour credit	5
13.	Soils survey and mapping	17
14.	Advanced bacteriology	0
15.	Advanced physics	2
16.	Advanced fertility	3
17.	Seminar	24
18.	Seminar	15
	Total	518
	Farm Crops.	
1.	Corn growing and judging	410
2.	Small grain	372
3.	Corn and small grain judging	71
4.	Corn and small grain breeding	29
8.	Farm management	47
9. 10.	Research	21
15. 16.	Thesis	4
17.	Grasses, forage and fiber crops	124
19. 20.	Seminar	30
21.	Special advanced judging	45
	Total	1,153

The work of the department has been seriously handicapped by lack of laboratory room. Some changes in the assignment of chemistry work to the new building will afford temporary relief by the use of additional laboratories during the coming year; but there is an urgent need for a new, modern, well equipped building to provide for the work in the Soils, Farm Crops and Farm Management Departments. Such a building should be of fireproof construction and in harmony with the principal buildings upon the campus, and can be erected at a cost of not less than $100,000 if it is made large enough to provide for the needs of these lines of work in the near future. The enrollment in this course has shown a very large increase during the past year, and with the work more completely organized as it is now, there is every assurance that there will be a constant increase in the future.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The faculty of the Horticulture and Forestry Department consists of Professor S. A. Beach, head of the department; Professor G. B. MacDonald, Professor of Forestry; Professor Erwin in charge of Truck Gardening; Professor Culley, in charge of Landscape Gardening; two associate professors, two assistant professors, three instructors and two student assistants.

The work of this department is now well organized. It has been seriously handicapped during the past two or three years by a lack of suitable laboratories and facilities for giving the work. The limitations have been such that we have been obliged to abandon a part of the work that has been offered in the Horticultural course during the past two years. With the completion of the new greenhouses and horticultural laboratory, which will constitute a wing of the Plant Industry Building to be erected later, the work of the department will be on a good basis and the immediate needs well provided for.

A division has been made during the past year between the forestry and horticultural work, and distinct four and five-year courses are now offered in forestry. The Forestry courses now compare favorably with the best offered in any of the forestry schools and the graduates from the forestry work in this institution have taken exceptionally high rank in civil service examinations and in government forestry work. Provision for giving three months of practical work in a forestry camp in Minnesota durng the summer vacation has been of material assistance in strengthening the work of this department.

The garden and truck farm interests of the State have grown to large proportions. For a number of years the institution has been called upon for more extensive service in this field than we have been able to render. The horticultural course is now organized with a group of studies having special reference to the training of students for gardening and truck farming. Some remarkably successful results have been obtained by practical men in the gardening and truck farming work in parts of the State where this work has become a specialty. Without question the State's resources and attractiveness can be very greatly increased by the development of this phase of horticultural work.

Landscape gardening serves a most important purpose in a comparatively new agricultural State. The improvement and adornment of the farm home and surrounding grounds has a vital relation to the success and permanency of Iowa agriculture, and to the maintenance of a stable rural population. The landscape gardening work is equally serviceable to the residents of cities and towns.

Courses offered and students enrolled are as follows:

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. of Students
	Horticulture.	
3.	Orcharding	421
4.	Plant breeding	49
5.	Systematic pomology	9
8	Landscape gardening	152
11.	Amateur floriculture	12
13.	Thesis	1
28. 29.	Seminar	25
31.	Landscape design	11
30.	Fruit judging	11
32.	Landscape design	11
33.	Truck farming	31
34 and 35.	Greenhouse management	38
37.	Orchard practice	3
38.	Plant propagation	33
39.	Nursery and orchard practice	30
40.	Small fruits	10
46.	Fruit farm management	5
47.	Care of street and park trees	20
	Total	842
	Forestry.	
1.	Farm forestry	293
3.	Forest planting	15
9.	Forest management	10
10.	Forest valuation and finance	..
11.	Forest protection	15
12.	Forest administration	9
15.	Forest research	..
16.	Camp technique	15
17.	Forestry history and policy	21
18. 19.	Seminar	25
21.	Lumbering	..
22.	Forest mensuration	..
23.	Forest utilization	..
25.	Wood technology	6
	Total	409
	Total number enrolled in horticulture and forestry four-year courses	1,251

Dairy Department.

The faculty of the Dairy Department consists of Professor Mortensen, one associate professor, one assistant professor, and four instructors.

This department has attained very high rank among the dairy schools of the United States. Its work has been strong and efficient, both in scientific and practical instruction. Following are the courses offered and the number of students enrolled in each:

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. of Students
10.	Domestic dairying	23
11.	Cheese making	16
12.	Farm dairying	430
13.	Milk testing and milk inspection	35
14.	Advanced butter making	18
16.	Technology of milk	12
17.	Dairy bacteriology	21
19.	Seminar	9
20.	Factory management	10
21.	Ice cream and ices	7
23.	Thesis	9
24.	Fancy cheese making	16
25.	Advanced dairy bacteriology	1
26.	Judging dairy products	16
27.	Advanced butter making	13
28.	Advanced butter judging	11
	Total	647

The investigations and instruction work of this department have established a high standard of efficiency in the dairy industry of this State and other states. Provision has been made during the past year for instruction in commercial milk production. The problem of improved methods in the production, manufacture and marketing of dairy products is one of the greatest importance to the agricultural industry and to the welfare of all of the people of the state and nation. No branch of agriculture in Iowa has made more marked progress in recent years than dairying. Where modern, intelligent methods have been followed it has brought profit to the dairy farm and restored fertility to impoverished soil. No branch of agriculture has a more direct relation to the maintenance of prosperous and successful rural life than dairying.

The Dairy Department is in urgent need of a $25,000 additional building. The present building is entirely inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing needs of the dairy work.

Agricultural Engineering Department.

The faculty of this department consists of Professor Davidson, one associate professor, one assistant professor, four instructors and one scholar. The department is administered jointly by the Dean of Agriculture and the Dean of Engineering.

This department has made marked growth during the past biennial period. It is recognized as occupying the foremost rank among similar departments of the United States. It was the first to offer a four-year collegiate course in Agricultural Engineering. The courses offered and the student enrollment are as follows:

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. of Students
1.	Shop work	687
2.		
3.	Farm blacksmithing and horseshoeing	19
4.	Agricultural surveying	157
5.	Farm machinery and farm motors	125

6.	Farm structures	5
9.	Research	11
10.		
11.	Thesis	14
12.		
13.	Gas and oil engines and tractors	23
14.	Seminar	30
15.		
16.	Farm machinery	43
17.	Farm motors	34
18.	Farm motors	22
19.	Rural sanitation	24
20.	Irrigation and drainage	2
21.	Concrete construction	4
22.	Horticultural machinery	10
23.	Dairy engineering	10
24.	Farm structures	19
25.	Technical lectures	126
26.		
27.	Drainage engineering	2
28.	Irrigation	New
29.	Graphic methods	254
30.	Farm structures	2
31.	Irrigation and drainage	36
32.	Irrigation engineering	New
33.	Drainage engineering	New
	Total	1,658

The following table indicates the number of freshmen enrolled in Agricultural Engineering since the announcement of the special course.

Freshmen in the Agricultural Engineering course:

1909	3
1910	20
1911	36
1912	51
1913	70

The following table indicates the number of graduates in Agricultural Engineering for the past five years and the increase from year to year.

Graduates in Agricultural Engineering:

1910	1
1911	2
1912	3
1913	10
1914	15

There is a most urgent need for strengthening and extending the work of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. The total investment in farm machinery in this State, according to the last census, was $95,000,000. No other state approaches this expenditure for agricultural machinery. The question of the economical construction, lighting, ventilation and sanitation of farm buildings is a problem of vital importance that has received very little consideration in the past. The whole field of rural architecture and rural engineering has been neglected. The Agricultural

Engineering Department in this institution has entirely outgrown its present quarters and a new building is urgently needed. Such a building should constitute one of the permanent fireproof buildings of the campus, and if properly planned and constructed to meet the immediate and future needs, a suitable building will cost $200,000.

Agricultural Education Department.

The faculty of the Department of Agricultural Education consists of Professor G. M. Wilson, one assistant professor, one director of practice teaching in Home Economics and one director of practice teaching in Agriculture.

This department has grown out of the demand made upon this institution for the training of teachers of agriculture for the secondary schools. In at least twenty states the teaching of agriculture is required by law in all of the public schools. In 1910 there were 630 high schools and secondary schools in the United States giving instruction in agriculture. At the present time there are probably 2,500 high schools and schools of secondary grade giving instruction in agriculture. The demand for teachers is increasing more rapidly than they can be supplied by the agricultural colleges and by the other institutions giving limited training in agriculture.

The enrollment of students in the Department of Agricultural Education has made a marked increase during the past three years, as shown by the following tabulation:

No. of Course	Subject of Course	No. Students 1912-13	No. Students 1913-14
1.	Principles of education	13	88
2.	Principles of education	7	34
3.	Secondary education	..	17
4.	Secondary education	..	19
5.	History of education	15	17
6.	History of education	12	19
8.	Industrial education	16	..
9.	School administration	..	6
10.	School administration	..	4
11.	Practice teaching	..	47
12.	Practice teaching	..	45
	Total	63	296

There is no longer any uncertainty about the demand for industrial training in the public schools. It has come to be regarded as a fundamental and essential part of our educational system. The Thirty-fifth General Assembly made provision for the teaching of agriculture and home economics in all of the public schools of Iowa, beginning in 1915. The Department of Agricutural Education, in conjunction with the other departments, provides for the training of teachers of agriculture and home economics. There is no single field of work in which the institution has had, in recent years, such an overwhelming demand for its graduates as in the preparation of teachers of these two branches. This demand is so extensive that it will be impossible for all of the educational institutions combined to furnish an adequate supply of teachers in the immediate years to come.

To render the largest possible service in this field, provision should be made for a School of Agriculture in connection with this institution. Such a school of agriculture would serve as a model for all the communities of the State where this work is to be established. It would meet a most important need in connection with the practice work in the training of teachers, and would command a large enrollment of students from the beginning.

Agricultural Journalism.

This department is in charge of Professor F. W. Beckman. Its work includes instruction of students who wish to prepare themselves for work in agricultural journalism. It also includes a large amount of editorial work for the Division of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station and certain publicity work of the college. This department endeavors to give to the press the most important news items concerning the college and its educational work and many items of information originating at the college that might be helpful in the various fields of industry which the college seeks to serve. This is one of the chief ways in which the college sends out information to the people who maintain it.

The department needs additional help and it is desirable to somewhat enlarge its scope so as to increase its usefulness, but within the field of work assigned to this college. There is an increasing demand for trained young men and women in journalism devoted to the interests of agriculture, engineering and home making. Such positions require thorough training in the technical subjects even more than journalistic training, although the latter has now become almost vitally important. This latter could be cared for with slight additional cost and it would increase the service of the technical departments which are already sufficiently equipped.

Through the department of agricultural journalism the college could render valuable service to country editors, some of whom need a better understanding of agriculture and rural life. The country newspapers and their associated job offices represent an investment of millions of dollars, thousands of men are employed, and the product directly influences the characters and activities of a large portion of the population of the State. In so far as it is appropriate to do so this college could render most valuable service to these interests.

ENGINEERING.

From time to time the question is raised as to whether the term "Mechanic Arts" in the original law establishing land grant institutions should be construed to mean "Engineering" as that term is understood today. The perusal of standard dictionaries in use in 1862 brings out the fact that the meanings of these two terms have been almost reversed in the last fifty years. In 1862 "Mechanic Arts" meant as nearly as possible what today we understand by the term "Engineering," and in 1862 the term "Engineering" had a very restricted meaning. It is easy to show that

the provisions of the original law justify and even require such grade of instruction in engineering as is now given in this and others of the best known land grant institutions.

This matter is covered by a resolution unanimously adopted at the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held in Portland, Oregon, in 1909, which reads:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the national laws which constitute the charter of the land grant colleges distinctly prescribe work of collegiate grade in agriculture and mechanic arts, including engineering in all its branches, and the sciences related to the industries, irrespective of whether the colleges are established separately or as parts of universities.

The United States government recognizes such a standard in its regulations.

The Board of Education has expressed itself firmly of the opinion that engineering instruction belongs at this institution with agriculture. In taking this position the Board is in true harmony with the leading agricultural thought. Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Hon. James Wilson was asked his opinion as to the desirability of maintaining engineering instruction in a college where agriculture is taught and he replied as follows:

"I am well satisfied that the interests of engineering and agriculture are so closely related in Iowa as to require close association of the educational work in these two lines. Second, I have no doubt whatever but that a wise interpretation of the Morrill law would lead one to reach the conclusion that it did require instruction in engineering such as has been given at practically all of the land grant colleges."

The fact is that both agriculture and engineering are highly technical subjects and they supplement one another. Each is helpful to the other. Agricultural work is coming to depend more and more upon engineering knowledge. This relates especially to land drainage, building construction, and the utilization of power and complicated machinery. An attempt to restrict or reduce engineering instruction in a land grant college would injure agriculture.

All the departments in the Engineering Division are well equipped and their equipment has been improved during the last biennium. Further equipment is needed. Even with these improvements and those contemplated, the average cost per student enrolled in engineering at Ames is low as compared with other institutions of equal rank.

The Dean of Engineering has been honored by election to the

presidency of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the presidency of the Land Grant College Engineering Association.

The following is taken from the report of Dean A. Marston:

General Developments.

The general developments in engineering at the Iowa State College during the past biennium have all been of a nature which adapts the work to the special requirements of Iowa while at the same time broadening its character and improving its general quality. New lines of collegiate work taken up during the past biennium are Highway Engineering, Structure Design and Transportation Engineering.

The Iowa State College has the honor of being the first to organize formally at one institution all three of the great lines of engineering educational work now recognized, viz:

Professional Engineering Education,
An Engineering Experiment Station,
Engineering Extension (including Trade School).

Especial attention is being given by the great engineering schools at the present time to the comparatively new subjects of experiment station and extension work. A recent circular inquiry has brought reports from almost all showing their great interest. It is now coming to be realized that the wide extension of mechanic arts instruction beyond the walls of colleges is a vital necessity to the state and nation. Inquiries as to our work and plans have been received during the year from all over the United States.

Co-operation With Other College Divisions.

A marked improvement has been made in our college during the past biennium toward greater efficiency by closer co-operation between the different divisions. Agricultural and science students can now elect some engineering subjects, and engineering students some agriculture and advanced science. The Engineering and the Science Divisions unite in a combined five-year course in science and engineering, whereby any student may in five years secure two degrees, in Science and in Engineering, respectively.

Co operation With Other Iowa Colleges.

We have to report that the new plan of co-operation of the Iowa State College with other colleges is proving a success in our work. We now have graduates of other good colleges in the State entering here for engineering degrees, which they secure by two years additional work. Other prospective students are arranging by correspondence for five-year co-operative courses with other colleges whereby the Science degree is granted by the other college and the Engineering degree here.

Professional Engineering Educational Work.

Educating professional engineers continues the most important work of the Engineering Division. We now offer eight four-year and six five-year professional engineering courses of the highest grade, with the usual standard entrance requirements—graduation from an accredited four year

high school. Our engineering equipment is large and growing, though not yet nearly what it should be. It is housed in ten engineering buildings.

Agricultural Engineering.

This department is administered jointly through the Deans of Agriculture and Engineering. The work in agricultural engineering has had a most remarkable growth. The number taking the professional four year course increased during the biennium from 57 to 135. In addition all agricultural students take some of this work, and the civil engineering students take irrigation and drainage. The total number of student classifications in agricultural engineering subjects increased from 1,174 to 1,658 during the last two years.

The greatly increased amount of work demands additional instructors and equipment. Also, a new agricultural engineering building is greatly needed. At present the department is incompletely and inconveniently housed in an old building erected for another purpose. It is recommended that a new building be provided which is adapted to this line of work, at a cost of $225,000.

Civil Engineering.

Civil engineering has been one of our strongest four-year courses ever since the college was started. Structural engineering, railway engineering, highway engineering, hydraulic and sanitary engineering, geodesy and surveying, civil engineering laboratories, and civil engineering drawing are each in responsible charge of a competent professor. The quality of the work has been greatly improved during the last two years.

Some addition will need to be made to the instruction staff of the department to assist in laboratory and surveying work. Also the department needs a large amount of new laboratory and geodetic equipment.

Electrical Engineering.

Electrical engineering has the largest student enrollment of any of our engineering courses but has only four men in its faculty. The faculty should be increased by the addition of an associate or assistant professor of telephone engineering and by a new laboratory assistant. The telephone industry is very important in Iowa, where a telephone is found in nearly every farmer's home. The telephone interests of the State are making strenuous demands upon us for better facilities for instruction in their line. The college has been giving instruction in telephony for several years, and steps have been taken for enlarging this branch of work.

The electrical engineering department needs considerably more space for new laboratories, computing and class rooms. It also needs a large amount of new and modern equipment.

Mechanical Engineering.

Mechanical engineering is one of our oldest and strongest engineering courses, established when the college was started. The department gives instruction in shop work, in mechanical drawing and in mechanics, to all engineering students.

The biennium has seen the completion and main equipment of the new Steam and Gas Laboratory, one of the best in the country. Since the completion of the new Transportation Engineering Building, with its locomotive and automobile testing laboratories, the instruction by the mechanical engineering department in railway mechanical engineering and in automobile engineering has been greatly improved and extended. Additional laboratory and shop equipment is needed in considerable amount to complete the equipment of buildings already erected.

Mining Engineering and Geology.

This department has charge of several lines of work, as follows: Mining engineering, ceramic engineering, chemical engineering, and geology. In the first three lines of work regular four year professional engineering courses are offered. All of these departments are very important to Iowa, but are expensive and difficult to build up and properly maintain. They do not as a rule attract many students in the various institutions maintaining them. Nevertheless they offer great opportunities to graduates and are absolutely essential to the proper development of Iowa industries. We should use every effort by providing additional equipment to develop these three lines of engineering work. In chemical engineering the completion of the new Chemistry Building and the general improvements of our work in chemistry, together with the greatly increased demands for chemists, have materially increased the enrollment of students. The European war is forcing attention to the manufacture of chemical products in the United States.

A small building should be provided for ore dressing, coal washing and kiln and furnace, at cost of about $7,000.

We feel that there is great need in this State for special development of geology as applied to agriculture, and are pleased to report considerable progress in this direction. A number of members of the agricultural division faculty are taking post-graduate work in this line. Elective work in the same subject is offered to all agricultural students.

Physics and Illuminating Engineering.

Owing to the recent great increase in the number of agricultural and home economics students taking physics, a critical stage in the work of this department has been reached. All the agricultural and home economics students are now required to take physics at the proper times in their courses of study.

The number of student credit hours in physics has increased from 2313 in 1911-12 to 3296 for 1913-14, and an estimated total of 4204 for 1914-15. Thus the work has nearly doubled in three years. As a consequence, the inadequate instructing staff of the department has been carrying a heavy burden, and although some relief has been afforded in the past year, additional help is still needed. Additional laboratories properly equipped must be made available for the department as soon as possible.

Besides improving the already excellent work in physics for engineering students, it is proposed to develop at once new laboratory

courses in the special applications of physics to home economics and to agriculture.

It is recommended that a new physics building be provided to house the physics department at a cost of $150,000.

Structure Design.

The new department of structure design, created to do pioneer work in the application of architecture to industrial structures, farm structures and the home, has already enrolled so many students as to demand the services of a competent associate or assistant professor next year. Additional equipment is needed. Three special courses are being prepared for the benefit of the students in home economics, engineering and agriculture, respectively dealing with the application of structure design to homes, individual structures and farm structures.

Transportation Engineering.

The great and rapidly increasing use of power vehicles on our public roads is rapidly making economic highway transportation a mechanical problem. Interurban railways seem certain of a great future development. Steam railways have reached a point in development where scientific tests of all equipment in the interests of economy are a necessity. During the biennium we have constructed and are now equipping our new Transportation Engineering Laboratory, which is the only place west of the Mississippi river where complete scientific tests can be made of locomotives of all sizes, automobiles and signal and brake equipment. No dynamometer has as yet been supplied for the locomotive laboratory and the one desired would cost $8,000. About $2,000 additional is needed for miscellaneous transportation engineering equipment.

HOME ECONOMICS.

In 1913, by action of the State Board of Education, the home economics work was reorganized as the Division of Home Economics. Previously it had been a department in the Division of Agriculture. It was considered that the work had become of sufficient importance to be recognized as equal with other main branches of work conducted by the college. Miss Catherine J. MacKay, who had been head of the department, was made acting dean of the division and she has since been made dean.

This division has made remarkable growth in enrollment during the biennium. The student attendance in collegiate work has increased from 206 in 1911-12 to 446 in 1913-14, or an increase of 117%. It is performing a most useful work and naturally its needs must increase if it is to meet the increasing demands. The graduates enter largely into teaching work but statistics show that very many of them soon become home makers. The work in home economics is developed strongly along technical lines but the course

includes studies in the Industrial Science Division, in English, languages, history, economics, and public speaking, and in the Engineering Division in physics and drawing, and in certain agricultural studies. In February, 1913, there were 253 home economics students registered in agricultural subjects including dairying, gardening, horticulture, forestry, landscape gardening, farm crops, poultry husbandry, agricultural botany, agricultural education and agricultural journalism. A canvass of the senior and junior classes showed that three times as many students preferred agricultural electives to liberal arts electives. This does not seem so strange when we remember that the farm land in Iowa operated by women is equivalent in area to a small state. Through the courtesy of the United States Census Bureau, exact data were compiled from the Census of 1910 for Page county and Story county as follows:

In Page county 43 farms are operated by women who own them. These include 4,662 acres valued at $642,100. There are 145 farms in Page county owned by women and rented to tenants or others. These comprise 19,561 acres valued at $2,427,550.

In Story county 43 farms are owned and operated by women and 12 others are operated by women. These 55 farms comprise 3,937 acres valued at $510,590. In this county 183 farms are owned by women and rented to tenants or others. They comprise 31,176 acres valued at $3,587,750.

These are believed to be representative counties, and on the basis of these data it would appear that the farm land in Iowa owned and operated by women and owned by women and rented to tenants or others is worth between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000. It is natural and right that there should be a large demand from women for instruction in home economics and agriculture combined.

The following is taken from Dean MacKay's report:

The purpose of the division is to train women as home makers and as teachers of and professional workers in home economics. A special effort is made to give a course that is properly balanced with reference to the needs of such women. The technical side of the work is given chief emphasis but work in literary, economics and other suitable subjects is included. Positions open for college trained women are dietitians in dormitories, clubs and hospitals, managers of dining and lunch rooms and cafeterias, food and sanitary officers, public lecturers and demonstrators, writers for women's columns, extension workers, county supervisors in home economics, social workers, designers for manufacturing establishments, milliners and dressmakers, and teachers.

The instruction in home economics has been given under two groups:

Domestic Science, which includes food preparation, cookery, home nursing, household management, nutrition, personal hygiene and theory and practice teaching.

Domestic Art, which includes sewing, elementary and advanced dressmaking, elementary and advanced textiles, textile design, millinery, applied design, history of art and costume design.

The physical culture department, which has charge of physical exercise for women students, recently has been transferred to this division for administration.

In connection with the department of agricultural education, courses in education are given which meet the requirements for State certificates. Work in practice teaching for senior students is carried on in co-operation with the public schools of Ames. The Ames high school maintains a normal training department, and domestic science and domestic art are required subjects of study. These subjects also are required in the public schools of lower grade. Senior students in home economics are given the privilege of teaching under expert observation. This work has been very successful and satisfactory. By its aid the graduates have been more thoroughly trained in class room methods and they have developed both ability and confidence. In connection with the public schools, classes have been formed for parents and others not attending school. These classes are under the supervision of the critic teachers and are taught by selected students of the senior class.

In domestic art the work is given with a view to developing appreciation and judgment of art in home planning, house furnishing and decorating and costume design as well as in the more commonly recognized lines. Such work broadens and develops an interest in decorative art in the home and in the community. A small amount of instruction is given in drawing, which is especially applicable to the needs of home economics students.

Dean MacKay puts special emphasis upon the need of additional teachers and the necessity of increasing salaries of professors and instructors to enable the College to retain the services of the best. Too often it happens that when a good teacher has been found and has been in the work long enough to become thoroughly familiar with it and thoroughly efficient, another institution induces her to leave because of less required teaching work or larger salary, or both. If our standards of instruction are to be maintained the best prepared and trained teachers should be secured and kept in service at least a reasonable length of time.

The home economics building was erected when there were 95 students in the department. In 1914-15, including students in the Industrial Science Division who take work in home economics, there will be approximately 600 students. Partitions have been removed to enlarge class rooms and laboratories, thereby reducing the number of rooms available. There are now only two class rooms left in the building and it is necessary to find additional space in some other building. There is no room in the home economics building large enough to assemble the lower classes, or even the upper classes.

A new building is urgently recommended. There are abundant evidences that the enrollment will continue to increase for some years to come. Suitable class rooms, laboratories, cloak rooms, study and rest rooms, and storage rooms are essential to good work. Space should be provided for department exhibits having educational value. Numerous minor improvements are also needed. It is recommended that a swimming pool be provided in connection with the young women's gymnasium.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

Dr. R. E. Buchanan, head of the Department of Bacteriology, was appointed Acting Dean of this Division in 1913, and since has been made Dean.

This division is given the name Industrial Science to emphasize the fact that its work is planned and conducted with a view to the application of science to the practical affairs of life. Under the organization of the college which has obtained for many years, a large part of the fundamental scientific work given to students in agriculture, engineering and home economics courses falls within this division. For example: chemistry is given in a department of the Division of Industrial Science. This division teaches about three-fifths of all the class work and about one-third of all the laboratory work given in the entire college. About ninety (90) per cent of the funds expended through the Division of Industrial Science is directly for the benefit of students in other divisions. About two-thirds of the salaries and current expenses of this division are directly for the benefit of students in agriculture and home economics. Practically every course offered by the Industrial Science departments is for the benefit of students in the other technical divisions named. Perhaps three or four per cent of the 350 courses in the Industrial Science Division are available as electives only to students seeking the Industrial Science degree. It is likely that these courses will be made useful also to a limited number of students in other courses permitting elective work.

To leave no doubt as to the purpose of the faculty of this division to meet the requirements of other divisions in connection with work given for these other divisions, the faculty of the Division of Industrial Science in the year 1912-13 expressed itself by the following resolution:

Resolved: That it is the sense of the faculty of the Division of Industrial Science that the subjects taught by them and required in other divisions of the College be specifically outlined in the fullest coöperation with the respective departments for which such subjects are taught.

This shows that in all studies emphasis is given to the practical applications. For example: the Department of History and Psychology recognizes that students taking its work are in this College to specialize in agriculture, engineering, industrial science, or home economics, and the courses are arranged accordingly. They are not arranged to meet the needs of those who wish to specialize in these subjects, nor are they treated simply as cultural studies, but as studies having a practical bearing on present day affairs. In the history department brief courses are included which deal with the history of industrial development of the United States and of the state of Iowa. Special attention is given to the history of agricultural development and the growth of manufacturing industries. The history of the public domain is included. In psychology instruction is given which bears directly upon the needs of the business man and the employer of labor. Courses are given also to meet the minimum requirements for those desiring to secure teachers' certificates.

The course leading to a degree in industrial science is not attended by a very large number of students but it is one of the vital features of the College work. A land grant institution without such a course would be an anomaly. Men who have taken this course today are filling positions of the highest importance in the world of science, especially agricultural science. They are experts upon plant diseases, insect pests, economic botany including grasses and forage plants, and horticulture. These men may be found in leading teaching and investigating positions in colleges, experiment stations, and the United States government service. By a coöperative course overlapping agriculture and industrial science a student may now prepare himself in the best manner possible for such positions as were just referred to.

The following is taken from the report of Dean R. E. Buchanan:

Several Departments in the Division of Industrial Science have been reorganized within the past year partially or wholly upon a committee basis, the committees in charge consisting of members of the staff with rank of assistant professor or above. The committee chairmen are appointed annually by the president. The departments at present thus organized are: Applied Economics and Social Science, Chemistry, and Physical Training.

Needs of the Division.

The departments of this division are greatly in need of additional teachers and recitation and laboratory room space. It must be borne in mind that the needs of this division increase rapidly inasmuch as

increases in enrollment in all divisions of the institution increase proportionately the amount of work to be given by the teachers within this division. It is urgent that an effort should be made to house the following departments in new buildings during the ensuing biennium: Zoology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, Botany, Library, and Military Science and Tactics.

It will be necessary to find additional room also for the following departments: English, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Applied Economics and Social Science.

Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

The work of the Department of Bacteriology is directed along several distinct lines: General Bacteriology (in preparation for more technical bacteriology), Home Economics Bacteriology, Sanitary Bacteriology, Soil Bacteriology, Dairy Bacteriology, and Veterinary Bacteriology.

It has been the effort of this department to develop all of the phases of the science of bacteriology which would prove of value to the students in technology. During the past biennium we have started to develop and emphasize the work in Home Economics and Sanitary Bacteriology.

The great increase in the size of freshmen agricultural and home economics classes during the past several years is making itself felt in the work in bacteriology, which comes for the most part in the junior years of these courses. The increase in the amount of class and laboratory work will require additional instructors within the next biennium.

The present quarters for Sanitary Bacteriology and Household Bacteriology are inadequate and within a year will become seriously crowded; furthermore, the room now occupied is greatly needed by other departments. Plans are now being drawn for a new building. A portion of it is to house the departments of Bacteriology and Zoology jointly and is needed at once, and it is recommended that this portion of the building be built during the year 1915-16, and that the entire building be completed as soon thereafter as practicable. Provision will need to be made for equipping and furnishing this building, together with some additional special departmental equipment.

Department of Botany.

The teaching required of this department has increased very rapidly during the past biennium. Recognition of the fundamental nature of botany in its application is accorded in the various courses in four of the divisions of the institution. During the past biennium a serious effort has been made to place the instruction in morphology and physiology upon a firmer basis. The department needs an assistant or an associate professor in plant pathology, and additional assistants.

Additional space is required for this department and temporary relief will be given with the removal of Bacteriology from Central Building. This building, however, is not well adapted to laboratory purposes and it is urgently recommended, therefore, that plans should be made in the immediate future for the removal of botany to a new building in the science or plant industry group.

Department of Chemistry.

At the present time the Department of Chemistry is installed in its new building which takes the place of the Chemistry Building which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1913. The fact that practically every student in this institution is required to take chemistry testifies to the fundamental nature of the work. In consequence the number of students enrolled in courses in chemistry has increased from 600 in 1910 to 1,800 in 1914. The urgent needs of the department are three in number: First: Permanent desks, lockers and plumbing for laboratories. Second: Additional new departmental equipment to replace equipment destroyed by fire. Third: Additional instructors.

Department of Economics and Social Science.

The work of this department has been strengthened during the past biennium by providing instructors to give agricultural economics and rural sociology courses to students in agriculture and home economics. It is proposed to still further strengthen the work of the department by providing further courses in agricultural law and forest economics in the fall of 1914. It is recommended that provision be made for an instructor to teach accountancy in the year 1915-16. This subject is of utmost importance in connection with farm management. Within the next biennium this department will unquestionably need additional recitation and office rooms.

Department of English.

The staff of the Department of English has been divided into three committees consisting respectively of the teachers who have to do with English primarily for students in agriculture, engineering and home economics. Each committee is headed by a chairman and it is planned that the chairmen will get in touch with the technical division faculties so that the work in the English Department may be coördinated with the work in the technical department.

The teaching force of the Department of English has been increased during the past biennium until the amount of work required of each teacher is now more reasonable than in 1912-13; it is still larger than the maximum of efficiency would demand. Several new instructors will be needed during the ensuing biennium. It will be necessary to provide additional recitation rooms during the coming biennium on account of the increasing enrollment of students.

Department of History and Psychology.

The number of students has now increased to more than 150 in elementary classes in this subject in addition to the advanced classes. The staff of this department will be strengthened the coming year by the addition of an assistant professor to teach the elementary work in psychology. The courses given are well adapted to the type of education for which this institution stands, and include courses in industrial and economic history in which American public land policies are outlined, also the Western Movement and Industrial History of the United States and England.

Library.

During the past biennium the library has been moved from its old quarters in Morrill Hall to temporary quarters in Central Building. The primary purpose of this move was to provide fireproof quarters for housing the books. Adequate space, however, is not available in Central Building.

On account of the crowded condition of the library, strong departmental libraries have come into existence. The engineering library is housed in Engineering Hall, the agricultural library in Agricultural Hall, and most of the books on history, bacteriology, botany and chemistry and many of those for the Department of Economics, particularly the Catt Library, are housed in the respective departments.

The following needs of the library are emphatic: The experiment station and research work of this institution is seriously hampered by the inadequate library facilities. The need of a larger support fund has been recognized by general faculty action. At a regular meeting of the faculty in the spring of 1914, a resolution was adopted asking that at least $15,000 annually additional be appropriated to the library for books and periodicals.

A new library building should be constructed in the near future. It should be large enough to provide for the growth of the library for a long period of years. Additional help is necessary. Six additional assistants should be provided.

Department of Mathematics.

As a result of the rapid increase of students in the freshman and sophomore years, a considerable increase in the staff of the department was imperative in 1912-13 and 1913-14. Some further additions will be necessary during the ensuing biennium. A conservative estimate of the needs of this department shows that with the use of rooms at their present efficiency, a net increase of five recitation rooms and four offices will be necessary. The courses in mathematics have been greatly strengthened during the past two years by the addition of elective courses in technical and engineering mathematics.

Department of Military Science.

All men are required to drill two periods per week during their freshman year and the subject is optional with physical training or athletics during their sophomore year. This department is seriously handicapped by its inadequate housing. In the spring of 1914, the department moved into rooms temporarily provided in the new Transportation Building for storing of arms and for office. But still the department does not have an adequate place for drilling in inclement weather and much time is lost for this reason. Other institutions of this character are erecting large buildings for this purpose. As soon as practicable, adequate facilities should be provided.

Department of Modern Languages.

The subject of modern languages was dropped as a required subject from the courses in engineering last year. This permitted the dropping

of one instructor in German. It is probable, however, that the unexpected increase in the number of students registering in courses in scientific German will necessitate the addition of an instructor in this subject in the near future. The Department of Modern Languages is unique among other similar departments in institutions of this character in the emphasis which has been laid upon the courses in scientific German and French in contrast to the literary and dramatic. It is estimated that within the biennium two additional recitation rooms and two more offices and a modern language library and seminar room should be provided.

Department of Music.

The Department of Music has been entirely reorganized during the past biennium. Musical instruction for which college credit is allowed is under the direct jurisdiction of the Department of Music. All private lessons for which tuition is charged are cared for by a separate organization, the Music Council. The need of proper housing and facilities for the department is urgent. The work of the department during the last year is to be commended because of its emphasis on music for the many rather than music for the few.

Department of Physical Training.

This department is now housed in a new building with adequate facilities for the best work, and takes care of the regular instruction work in physical training for which students receive credit on the books of the registrar. The greatest needs of this department at the present time are the completion of the playgrounds located west of the engineering group of buildings and a fence about the athletic field. The athletics are managed by a separate organization, the Athletic Council.

Department of Public Speaking.

It is the policy of this department to teach public speaking—not elocution. Its most important work undoubtedly is the training which it gives in extemporaneous speaking. Its courses are deservedly popular. Considerable attention is being devoted to the encouragement of literary societies.

Department of Zoology.

Considerable relief will be afforded to the Department of Zoology the coming year by the housing of entomology in the Chemistry Building and the assignment of a portion of chemistry emergency building for laboratory work in elementary zoology. As has been previously noted, it is hoped that the Department of Zoology will be housed in a building to be erected next year—a building to be shared with the Department of Bacteriology.

By the development of courses in entomology and apiculture during the coming year, the work of the department will be greatly strengthened. Probably there is no science of more importance to agriculture and horticulture than entomology.

It is probable that within the next biennium one instructor and two assistants will be needed in addition to the present staff.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The Veterinary Division of this College is included in the list of accredited veterinary colleges of the United States as issued by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. It was extensively written up and with most favorable comments in the American Journal of Veterinary Medicine for October, 1912. The work of the division is expanding and its value to the State is increasing, as would be expected of an institution newly provided with first class equipment and established by the State to serve live stock interests representing hundreds of millions of dollars. It should be kept in mind that the older a state becomes the more does it develop problems relating to animal disease. These are sometimes very acute. A disease may make its appearance and cause enormous losses in only a few weeks. As an insurance measure against such losses it is well to have a strong veterinary department. The work of the division along research lines, in the extension field and in the production of hog cholera serum, is referred to elsewhere. All these activities are of great value to the training of veterinarians for whom there is a large demand in Iowa and this work is the chief function of the division.

An important innovation has been tried whereby senior students are assigned for two weeks practice with leading veterinarians throughout the State. This is to give them a further insight into the many phases of the veterinarian's daily work. The students receive no compensation, but they do everything possible to assist the veterinarians to whom they are assigned. The experiment promises so well that the practice probably will be continued until a satisfactory ambulatory clinic can be organized.

Another development which was made possible by a special appropriation by the last General Assembly is the Veterinary Practitioners' Course, which continued one week and was attended by about seventy veterinarians who were given lectures and demonstrations and opportunity to discuss late developments of their science. This course was received with enthusiasm by the veterinarians and a marked increase of attendance is expected when the next course is given. Hereafter it will probably be conducted by the Veterinary Division and the Extension Department forces.

In 1910 the entrance requirements to the veterinary course were raised and made equal to the requirements for other college courses. There was a marked decrease in total attendance but it is interesting to note that the first class which entered under the higher

requirements graduated in 1914 eighty-five (85) per cent of its entering members, whereas the four preceding classes graduated respectively 41%, 47%, 56% and 41%. The second class entering under the new requirements, whose members are now juniors, is represented in College by 94% of its entering members.

In addition to veterinary students, the division has given instruction to a large number of students classified in other divisions, especially animal husbandry students. In one year about 100 such students take work in pathology and bacteriology, about 350 in anatomy and histology, about 100 in physiology, and about 175 in surgery.

Dean C. H. Stange points out the importance of enlarging and strengthening the veterinary faculty in order that it may keep even with the increasing demands made upon it. The undergraduate veterinary students are now increasing in number, student enrollment from other divisions is rapidly increasing, and there is a marked increase in number of graduate students. Additional help is needed also to operate an ambulatory clinic. The dean points out that members of the veterinary staff are making every effort to improve their work. Several of them are studying German in order that they may be able better to keep in touch with veterinary developments reported in that language. An urgent request is made for adequate salaries for the staff. Some of these experts have received and declined offers paying much more than they are paid by the College.

In order to keep the important lines of work in the division well balanced, Dean Stange recommends special assistance during the next biennium for the departments of surgery, practice and physiology. He says that lack of funds has forced the surgery and practice departments to practically dispense with their free clinics and charge for such work done at the hospital. This reduces the calls for help and correspondingly reduces the educational training which the students should have. In 1913-14 the record shows 1,204 surgical cases treated, of which 504 were on account of internal diseases. In physiology more work should be given on digestion. This is being called for more and more by advanced students in animal husbandry. Enterprising breeders of Iowa are going to schools in other states in search of such information which could be given here at slight additional cost. The largest benefit from stronger work along this line would come to the state through the veterinary student who later should become the reliable adviser to his many clients. Recommendation again is made for the establishment of an ambulatory clinic. For five years the need of this has been emphasized and now we find other and some smaller schools operating these clinics successfully. The plan of these clinics provides for taking a small group of students to the sick animal in the vicinity of the College. In this way many valuable cases of internal diseases, which are not otherwise accessible, are made available to the students.

In reference to funds for general support, Dean Stange points out that liberal increases are greatly needed. In some cases practically all the funds available have to be used for stenographic and janitor service, leaving very little for supplies, materials and special temporary help. The departments of pathology and anatomy have lost much valuable material for educational purposes because of insufficient funds to care for it. Better library facilities are also urgently recommended. Advanced work is handicapped by lack of scientific reference books and periodicals.

As to new buildings, Dean Stange recommends the following:

"The completion of the southwest building of the veterinary group for the research and diagnostic laboratories to relieve the pressure in some of the other buildings;

"An additional story to the pathology and anatomy wings to relieve the pressure in these departments;

"The construction of a laboratory building for biological products and a small-animal breeding building especially to relieve urgent needs of the serum and research work."

The dean also points out the importance of his division having a farm of about 160 acres to be used especially for clinical material and for research work and serum manufacture. Such a farm would be a distinct economy to a plant carrying on veterinary work of such character and in such quantity as now obtains at this College.

POST-GRADUATE WORK.

For many years this College has given post-graduate work, but this work now has been organized as a separate branch. By action of the Board of Education on July 15, 1913, a distinct division was created to be known as the Graduate Division. The President was designated as Acting Dean, but one who can give considerable time to this work should be appointed to this position, and he should be a specialist in one of the leading lines of technical work conducted at this College and in demand by graduate students. The increase in enrollment is chiefly in agricultural lines.

The importance of developing graduate work is felt especially in connection with the training of investigators for experiment station work and teachers for college work. Already some of the leading institutions of the country are discriminating against candidates for such positions who have not earned an advanced degree. More and more also we are to feel the demand for post-graduate study from persons who are to enter into practical work but wish first to fit themselves as highly trained specialists in the different phases of agriculture, engineering, home economics, industrial science and veterinary medicine.

The graduate work is given by members of the regular college faculty and thus far they have been able to carry the additional work without materially increasing the cost. A few graduate students have a decided effect in stimulating both undergraduates and teachers to their best efforts.

SUB-COLLEGIATE WORK.

The two-year sub-collegiate courses are making it possible for the facilities of the College to be used by a great many people who are entitled to this consideration and who will make good return to the State for the cost they incur. These courses should be further developed and made more widely known.

Gradually the introduction of vocational work into high schools will duplicate or replace certain phases of work given in these two year sub-collegiate courses, but it is doubtful if high schools ever can give the equivalent of work offered in a special two year course at a strictly technical institution.

The College is frequently urged to offer to students in the two-year sub-collegiate courses a limited amount of additional work which will enable them to qualify for teachers' positions in rural schools and schools of higher grade which do not require their teachers to be college graduates.

IN AGRICULTURE.

The two-year course in agriculture is becoming better known and it is believed it is destined to greatly increase in enrollment and service. This course is intended primarily for young men who have finished the eighth grade but have not graduated from an accredited high school and, therefore, are not eligible for admission to the four-year courses. Other provision is made for those who are eligible for admission to the four-year courses and can remain in college only two years. The work in the two-year sub-collegiate course is very strong on the practical side but theory is given proper emphasis. There is now an abundance of evidence to prove the value of this work. The students are given every facility to advance themselves, and any student in this course, as in other courses, who is thoroughly in earnest will find that he is respected and will be assisted by his fellow students as well as by the faculty. Some of the most industrious students in the College are registered in the two-year course in agriculture. They are a credit to themselves and their communities and this institution. The records show that these young men as a rule return to their farms and put into practice what they have learned. About 99 per cent of the two-year students in agriculture are planning to live on farms.

A separate building with suitable class rooms, laboratories, and equipment should be provided for this work. Secondary schools of agriculture, similar to our two-year course, are in successful operation in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and several other states. It is not the purpose of these schools to serve as preparatory schools for college entrance, but to fit young people for practical and successful rural life.

The one-year course in dairying is maintaining its high standard.

IN HOME MAKING.

This course was given for the first time in 1913-14 as the result of special provision made by the last general assembly. Through it the Division of Home Economics is able to give much practical instruction on household problems to women who have not completed a high school course but have finished the eighth grade. The work has made a favorable beginning and doubtless will show rapid development if well supported.

As to the purpose of the course, Dean MacKay states that it aims to dignify all occupations of the home by placing them upon a scientific and aesthetic basis, preparing girls for the duties and responsibilities of the home, giving them a broader view of life and a knowledge and training that will enable them to meet home conditions in a thoroughly practical and capable manner. It is possible for those who complete this course to use their education to some definite purpose. The training is such that young women will be able to obtain positions as tea room managers, institutional workers, dressmakers, milliners, designers and demonstrators.

Each subject is planned in progressive sequence throughout the four semesters. A high standard of work is maintained. A systematic and proportionate use of time for study is insisted upon.

Most of the work in this course is given in the home economics, science and agricultural divisions. Work offered in agriculture includes small fruits, vegetables, landscape gardening and dairying.

The need of a practice house for laboratory work in this course is felt keenly. Additional class rooms and sewing and cooking laboratory space also are needed because of increased enrollment.

IN ENGINEERING AND TRADE SCHOOL WORK.

Instruction of this character for young men who have finished the eighth grade but not an accredited high school course was started in the year 1913-14 as the result of an enactment by the last general assembly. The work is new and offers great promise, especially to many young men in cities and towns who wish to acquire a useful vocation. These courses will naturally become the culmination of a State system of industrial education with further development of vocational work in the schools, as is now provided for. Students taking these courses are expected to be prepared for such positions as surveyors, road makers, mechanical and structural draftsmen, electricians, stationary engineers, construction and shop foremen and expert mechanics. After a year or two of experience courses of study can be laid down which will best meet the requirements. It is a new field of work in this State and a little time is necessary to develop it along the most efficient lines.

SUMMER SESSION.

The Summer Sessions in 1913 and 1914 were successful from the standpoint of both instruction given and enrollment. These courses are helping to meet a great need, especially on the part of school teachers throughout the State who, under the provision of a law enacted by the last General Assembly, must prepare themselves to teach agriculture, trade school work and home economics. Some college courses are repeated in the Summer Session for the benefit of students who wish to get ahead in their work or make up shortages. Effort has been made in the Summer Session to hold down expenses for the students and with considerable success. Some families maintained camps on the border of the campus where a camping site is provided.

The enrollment in the Summer Session of 1914 was 618 as compared with 215 in 1913 and 128 in 1912. The 1914 enrollment represented 92 counties of Iowa. In the 1914 enrollment 419 were women, of whom 298 were in the grade and rural teachers' course, 25 were in the home makers' course and 96 in college credit courses; and 199 were men, of whom 10 were in the grade and rural teachers' course and 189 in college credit courses. The enrollment in 1914 included 37 school superintendents, 18 principals, 74 high school teachers, 308 grade and rural teachers, 150 college students, 5 college instructors and 19 farmers and housekeepers. In 1913 the enrollment included 55 superintendents, 40 high school teachers, 45 grade and rural teachers, 65 college students and 10 farmers and housekeepers.

In the Summer Session, emphasis is placed on the industrial subjects—agriculture, trade school work and home economics. A limited amount of work is given in other subjects to accommodate persons who are here to take one or more lines of technical work. Most of the Summer Session work is given in the divisions of agriculture and industrial science but the engineering division contributes important courses in manual training and engineering drawing. About 150 men and women, mostly teachers, were enrolled in manual training in 1914. The facilities of the engineering division are capable of accommodating a much larger number if teachers are provided. An interesting feature of the Summer Session is the conferences held during its progress. These are related especially to country life affairs.

The Summer Session has been limited to six weeks. In order to meet the demands that will be made next year, and doubtless annually, the session should continue at least twelve weeks with provision to enroll students for the first or a later six weeks period. This will necessitate a larger appropriation but it will make it possible for a great many more teachers to get the benefits of the work and prepare themselves as the recent legislation requires.

The faculty of the Summer Session each year was appointed chiefly from the regular college faculty with the addition of a few experts from other institutions.

The Summer Session Council which was created by the Board of Education in December, 1913, has general supervision of the work. It is composed of the president, the deans of the divisions cooperating (agriculture, engineering, home economics and industrial science), and the director. Professor G. M. Wilson, head of the department of agricultural education, serves as director. He points out that while the student enrollment increased about 188% from 1913 to 1914, the cost per student fell from about $36.50 in 1913 to about $19.50 in 1914, owing to economies that could be effected with the larger classes.

Director Wilson also calls special attention to the very large increase of enrollment of rural and grade teachers. This is in part due to the action of the Board of Education whereby free tuition is allowed rural and grade teachers. This action was taken to make the tuition charges here conform to the general practice of the State.

Work for these teachers' courses was given in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Examiners requiring that courses in agriculture, manual training and home economics be offered for the entire six weeks period. As supplementary work, a limited amount of instruction was given in the common branches, didactics and in the first grade certificate subjects.

Instruction in connection with the model school, which was given to teachers only as supplementary to vocational courses, proved to be popular with the pupils, all of whom came from the vicinity, as well as with the teachers. Vocational training was included with other subjects for the pupils. In a large way the school served as a model for rural and grade work.

It is interesting to note that in the rural and grade teachers' course there was a very general selection of industrial subjects, while the selection of common school and first grade certificate subjects was scattered and there was relatively a small number in these latter courses.

College credit courses were offered in 1914 in several departments. Because of pressure from the State Department and the recommendation of the Educational Council of the State Teachers' Association, many

teachers preparing for high school work enrolled in College credit courses instead of in the general courses. This increased the enrollment in College credit work which was as follows, by departments:

Agricultural education	76	Farm crops	95
Agricultural engineering	19	Home economics	56
Animal husbandry	116	Horticulture	35
Bacteriology	21	Mathematics	11
Botany	23	Mechanical engineering	48
Chemistry	61	Physics	15
Dairy	13	Poultry	12
Economics	13	Psychology	27
English	36	Soils	40

The high character of the students' work in the Summer Session was commented upon by the instructors. A study of grades made in the summer and corresponding grades in the regular college year seemed to show conclusively that the Summer Session work is thoroughly well done.

Much good should come from the rural life conferences held in connection with the Summer Sessions. The attendance was 77 in 1913. In 1912 it was 20. In 1913 Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard University, gave daily lectures on rural economics. Many Summer Session students attended these lectures and others given by agricultural experts. Local ministers were especially helpful in developing the rural life conferences. United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, was a speaker at this conference in 1914.

Examinations for teachers' certificates were held at the College each year. In 1913, 13 teachers took the June examination and 27 the July examination. In 1914, 121 took the examination in June. Director Wilson calls attention to the fact that the legislation regarding vocational work in schools is only one phase in a general movement looking toward the modification of courses of study and the more general introduction of the useful vocational studies into the common school curricula.

In connection with the summer work excurisons are arranged, general lectures are provided and a few social functions are held.

WINTER COURSES.

The service and value of the winter courses in agriculture are well known throughout the State. The work is both educational and inspiring. It is given during the winter vacation when regular college students are at their homes; thus the whole equipment of the college is available. The agricultural courses have included work in home economics. In the winter of 1913-14, similar courses were given for the first time in certain lines of engineering work and trades work. These courses could be extended to the great advantage of many people who would profit by a little additional technical training.

IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

The short winter courses in agriculture have been continued as usual. The last one extended from December 29, 1913, to January 9, 1914. It included instruction in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Dairying, Horticulture, Soils, Agricultural Engineering, Home Economics and Botany. All who come with a real desire to learn are admitted to these short courses and the attendance includes men and women, boys and girls. Sometimes father and mother and children come together. Instruction is given chiefly through lectures and practical exercises in the laboratories and stock judging pavilions. The class work is scheduled from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and educational programs are provided for most of the evenings. Some of these evening programs are in charge of agricultural associations which hold their meetings during the short course period.

Registration in the last two short courses was as follows:

1912-13	691
1913-14	658

Special Silo Schools were held in 1912-13, which were attended by 73 persons.

IN ENGINEERING AND THE TRADES.

An innovation was made during the holidays in 1913-14 in the starting of short courses for persons engaged in engineering work and the trades. The subjects and dates of these courses were as follows:

General Engineering Subjects..Dec. 29, 1913 to Jan. 9, 1914
Highway Engineering.....Dec. 29, 1913, to Jan. 7, 1914
Interior Painters and Decorators.....Jan. 6 to 9, 1914

The number in attendance at each was as follows:

General Engineering Subjects	51
Highway Engineering	81
Interior Painters and Decorators	57
Total	189

These courses were the result of action by the last General Assembly which made definite provision for starting engineering and trade school extension and short courses in connection with the work of this College. The need of such courses cannot be questioned. Their popularity seems to have been established by this effort.

The painters were a high type of men, ambitious to learn the best and they spent their time most diligently. A resolution adopted by the Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada at their meeting in Cincinnati, in March, 1913, shows the feeling of this craft towards their special short course work. It is as follows:

It was moved and seconded that the president and faculty of the Iowa State College be commended on their advanced progressiveness in the matter of educating the young men in the building trades, and that we, the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the Unted States and Canada, send them fraternal greetings, with the desire that every effort put forth by them will be successful, and that we stand ready and willing to furnish every aid of whatsoever description possible toward the success of their undertaking.

The county engineers in their special short course found much to instruct and interest them. One such officer who had attended every session regarded the short course as a big event in his life.

IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Reference to the short Veterinary Practitioners' Course will be found in connection with the report on collegiate work in the Veterinary Division

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COLLEGE FUNCTIONS.

At Commencement in 1913 the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. Charles R. Henderson of Chicago University and the commencement address was delivered by Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart of Minnesota. At Commencement in 1914 the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College and the commencement address by Dean A. W. Small of Chicago University.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On account of the distance of the campus and the principal student residential portion of the city from the city churches and in order to allow our student body to hear the best ministers of the day, the practice has long been maintained of having Sunday morning chapel services with non-resident speakers. All leading denominations are represented, including Protestant and Catholic. The services formerly were held in the chapel in Morrill Hall but that room was not large enough and they are now held in Agricultural Auditorium and a larger room should be available for this purpose. The daily morning chapel services from 7:45 to 8:00 are attended by from 100 to 400 students and faculty members. All these religious services are attended voluntarily.

CONVOCATIONS.

On rare occasions throughout the year the entire College work is suspended for a half hour or an hour and students and faculty gather in the gymnasium for a special address or celebration. On these occasions the speakers have been the president of the College, Senator W. S. Kenyon, Governor Clarke, Ex-Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, and others. A convocation held March 12, 1913, was in honor of Secretary Wilson, who long served in the faculty of this College and was called from here by

President McKinley to accept a place in the President's cabinet, where he made a record for a continuous service of sixteen years as well as a record for his supervision of the department during a period of great development in agricultural affairs. This convocation was attended by many notable persons of the State. It was followed by a banquet for the guest of honor which was provided for jointly by members of the faculty and business men of Ames.

Governor Clarke spoke on "The Day's Work of a Governor" on October 24, 1913.

Other speakers who have addressed audiences at the College during the biennium are the following:

Dr. J. M. Coulter, Head Professor of Botany, University of Chicago, December 13, 1912, "Relation of Science to Agriculture."

Dr. Herbert N. McCoy, Professor of Physical Chemistry, University of Chicago, on "Radium and Radio-activity," April 18, 1914, under the auspices of the Department of Chemistry.

Professor C. C. Nutting, Head of the Department of Zoology of the State University of Iowa, on the "Making and Use of a Research Museum in Zoology," February 28, 1913.

Bishop Theodore Henderson, February 11, 1914.

United States Senator Wm. S. Kenyon, November 10, 1913.

Ex-Secretary James Wilson, March 12, 1913.

Mayor James R. Hanna, of Des Moines, on "The Day's Work of a Mayor," May 19, 1914.

Frederick B. Wright, of Washington, D. C., Travelogue Lecture on "Children I Have Seen in Different Lands," March 17, 1914.

Dr. Crocker of the University of Chicago, on "Vegetable Physiology," April 30, 1914.

Plans are being made for free lectures by prominent persons to be given at intervals next year and at a time when students and faculty generally will be able to attend. These lectures will occur usually late in the afternoon. They will cover subjects of general interest and they will be planned so as to emphasize their educational and broadening influence, often referred to as "cultural."

MUSIC.

To a large extent the music events of the College are directed by a Music Council which is organized under special action of the Board of Education. Among the attractions brought to Ames by the council in 1913-14 was the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, which drew an audience of nearly 1800 people. This shows the appreciation of the community for high class music. A concert of this character has high value in a college community, and plans are being made for more such self-supporting entertainments in the future.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

By action of the Board of Education, intercollegiate athletics are under the management of the Athletic Council, which includes the President of the College, who is chairman, the Treasurer of the College, who is treasurer, the ranking professor in the Physical Training Department, two to four members of the faculty and four students. From receipts from games and contributions the council bears the expense of all such contests, including the expense of coaching and training teams for these purposes. State funds are not used for the support of intercollegiate contests. The greatest emphasis is placed upon clean, honorable playing. This College is among the leaders in suppressing unfair and dishonest practices in athletics. One of the chief methods by which athletic games and relationships are being improved is through the growing policy of leaving final authority with the College faculty, as has been provided for this College through the organization of the Athletic Council.

ALUMNI BUREAU.

During the biennium, the Alumni Association established a bureau with permanent headquarters in Alumni Hall, and with Professor Ward M. Jones as secretary. This bureau is rendering valuable service to the College by maintaining a directory of all alumni and helping to maintain their interest in their Alma Mater. It means much to the alumni to have their own headquarters where they may call for information and where they may meet when returning to the College.

The measure of work done by a college is best shown by the Alumni. Many an institution regards its Alumni body as its strongest resource. In such case the Alumni are well organized and are enthusiastic supporters of the institution. It means much to this College that the Alumni are giving attention to more efficient organization and cooperation.

THE CAMPUS.

Necessarily there are changes on the campus when an institution is rapidly growing and new buildings are being erected, but with all the changes a determined effort is being made to preserve the central quadrangle from encroachment and to preserve the hilly ground on the south side of the main campus as an attractive natural park. The problem of campus development has been studied by eminent landscape architects and, in the main, their reports are in harmony. So far as possible their ideas are being carried out, but the institution is now larger than they or perhaps anyone in their time supposed it could be. The further services of a landscape architect are now needed. Superintendent Sloss is entitled to much credit for his efforts to preserve the natural beauty of the campus.

The trolley line has been re-located by diverting it east of the central power plant and carrying the track directly toward the veterinary buildings. This has eliminated two very sharp curves and makes it possible to bring locomotives to the new transportation laboratory. It also vacated a site needed for the new greenhouses.

Arrangements have been made with the aid and coöperation of the State Board of Control for opening a road northward from the campus in extension of the road passing the front of the veterinary buildings. This road will be carried over a concrete bridge crossing Squaw Creek and will connect with the public road north of the College property. It is expected also to open a road on the south side of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad right of way from near the east line of the campus to the "north road" and later to extend this westward to connect with the road to Ontario near the northwest corner of the college grounds on the south side of the railroad. Another improvement made possible through the assistance of the Board of Control is the filling of the ditch adjacent to Boone street and almost directly south from the agricultural building. This ditch has long been a dangerous place as well as most unsightly. In these improvements and certain other campus improvements the College has availed itself of convict labor, a camp being established, and from about twenty to fifty convicts being employed. From the standpoint of the College this labor was satisfactory.

BUILDINGS AND LAND.

BUILDINGS.

Special effort is made at all times to keep the buildings in good repair and clean. The newer buildings are fireproof, or practically so, but in these and all others fire precautions are observed. Nevertheless the College suffered a heavy loss in the spring of 1913 when the old chemistry building was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire could not be determined. The building contained much wood construction and this with chemicals in almost every room made it impossible to successfully fight the fire, although streams of water were soon running and an abundant supply of water was available.

The efficieney of class rooms and laboratories has been made a subject of study by a special faculty committee. Through their efforts some changes have been made in the schedule to more evenly distribute the demands on building space. There is, however, in several departments a great shortage of class rooms and laboratories.

The gymnasium which was started in the previous biennium was finished before the close of the first year of the biennium. The Steam and Gas Engine Laboratory was also completed comparatively early in the biennium. These have afforded much needed space and relief. The completion of the Gymnasium has permitted systematic physical exercise for hundreds of young men who were seriously in need of it. Young men coming to college from active work, often out of doors, must have more or less vigorous exercise along with their college studies if their health is to be maintained. The Gymnasium furnishes a suitable meeting place for large gatherings. Heretofore it has been impossible to get even one-half of the College community into the largest available room on the campus. In warm weather tents have been hired for important large meetings such as Commencement. The Gymnasium also provides splendid accommodations for the State Corn Show and for various College social functions.

The women's gymnasium facilities in Margaret Hall have been greatly improved by constructing locker and shower bath quarters in the basement under the gymnasium floor. Heretofore the space has been unused. It required only a little excavating and some underpinning for the walls to make the space available for improve-

ment. It is hoped that a swimming tank can be provided for the young women students in additional space under the gymnasium which is available for this improvement.

The available working space in Old Agricultural Building has been greatly increased also by making the basement usable, which has been done at small cost.

The old building formerly occupied by the Veterinary Division, which has been used as a store house, has been repaired and now provides headquarters for the construction and repair forces of the College under the direction of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, and also for their materials.

The new Chemistry Building, which was begun in June, 1913, was finished in time for beginning the work of 1914-15. It is located north of Central Hall and just north of the trolley track. This building is fireproof. It has especially secure and safe storage for dangerous chemicals. It is built with a view to economy and efficiency. The plans were made after a study of plans of the best chemistry buildings in other States, and we believe we have secured the most possible for the money expended. The materials are brick, steel and concrete. It is as plain a building as a factory, and lighted and ventilated as well as possible. The new building contains slightly over 100,000 square feet of floor space. The cost of the building without equipment is approximately $250,000. It should be remembered that a large amount of chemistry work is required in the technical courses offered at this College. Next year approximately 1,800 students will be registered in chemistry courses. This large registration brings the number of square feet of floor space per student in the new building considerably below the space allowed in other institutions of the same grade, yet it is expected that first class work will be done. The building is a little larger than was intended because it was found that wing space planned for the future could be provided with the main contract at a remarkably low figure and it was considered the best economy to have it built at once, deferring some other building needed. This has resulted in making it possible to loan a limited amount of space in the Chemistry Building to other overcrowded departments.

The locomotive and automobile testing laboratory, which is a shop building costing about $65,000, was practically completed during the biennium. It stands west of Engineering Annex. Acknowledgment is made to President Gardner of the Chicago and North-

Western Railway Company, who arranged for Mr. R. Quayle, General Superintendent of Motive Power and Car Department, and Mr. W. E. Dunham, Supervisor of Motive Power and Machinery, to visit Ames and assist in completing the plans for this building. It is admirably adapted to instruction work such as a college should give in connection with locomotives and automobiles, their construction, power and efficiency. In these times men having scientific training along the lines indicated are in demand.

A new building for plant industry work, especially horticulture, was practically finished during the biennium at a cost of about $60,000. This building is located directly north of the auditorium of the Agricultural Building and is planned to constitute the southeast wing of a future building corresponding to the present Agricultural Building and standing about five hundred feet directly north of it. Attached to the building are greenhouses covering above one-half acre of ground. They will afford much needed space and facilities for giving instruction in plant propagation, plant breeding, truck gardening and commercial floriculture. The last two items represent very large and rapidly growing interests in the State. Credit for assistance in planning the greenhouses is given to Mr. Wesley Greene, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Mr. I. O. Kemble of Marshalltown, Mr. J. W. Dunford of Sioux City, Mr. C. N. Page of Des Moines, Mr. Roy F. Wilcox of Council Bluffs, Mr. Blaine C. Wilcox of Council Bluffs, Mr. Merritt Greene of Marshalltown, and Mr. J. S. Wilson of Des Moines, most of whom are engaged in greenhouse work on a large scale and all of whom are deeply interested in the development of this industry along right lines. These gentlemen visited Ames and advised with members of the faculty concerning the location and arrangement of the new greenhouses. The location was decided after much careful study. It seemed to be the best from the standpoint of sunshine throughout the entire day as well as accessibility for large numbers of students who can use the greenhouses in this location for short periods of spare time when they could not do so if the building were at some distant point. This location also will be a convenience to the many visitors on the campus.

The dormitory for women, to cost about $55,000, will be ready for occupancy about the first of January, 1915. This building, which is fireproof up to and including the attic floor, is a special

credit to the architects, Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, because of its excellent arrangement and its very low average cost per occupant. The building is of brick and Colonial in style. It is intended to accommodate seventy-four young women students, but more will be cared for when it is possible to use in this way additional space in the building that will become available on account of completing plans to heat the building from the central heating plant instead of by an individual plant. The location for this building, on an attractive elevation across the valley southeast of the Dairy Building, was determined after receiving an opinion from the Attorney General to the effect that it would not be necessary to place the building adjacent to Margaret Hall, which is not a fireproof structure. The site selected seems to be ideal for a group of dormitory buildings for women. It is planned to make this new dormitory entirely self-supporting, and preliminary estimates show that this will be possible with reasonable charges for rooms and meals.

The State has purchased the residences on the campus formerly belonging to Professor Holden and Mrs. Beardshear. The latter home was built after the death of President Beardshear, by his family, but they now wish to have a smaller house and it proved to be advantageous for the College to take this property and use it together with the other residence for young women students.

The main agricultural building has been considerably relieved by transferring work which has been conducted in that building to suitable space in other buildings. The Chemical Section of the Agricultural Experiment Station is now well located in the new Chemistry Building, and the Agricultural Extension offices and the document rooms have been transferred to Morrill Hall.

Another increase of equipment, which is equivalent to a laboratory building, is the experimental farm located two miles south of the campus and purchased about one year ago. This farm is well adapted to its use for field and crop experiments and is destined to produce results of great value to the State.

Inexpensive buildings have been erected a short distance north of the veterinary group for the manufacture of hog cholera serum. A somewhat more distant location would have been better but with the limited appropriation and other limitations it was not possible to build elsewhere.

Much should be said concerning the need of new buildings. The increase of student enrollment produces the most urgent need. When this has been met the State doubtless will wish to replace

some of the old and unsuitable buildings with others that are safer and better but now no building can be spared if it will protect from rain and cold. A temporary wooden shed of the cheapest construction possible was erected as an emergency building for the chemistry department after the old building was burned and when the new one was under construction. It was expected to use this temporary building only one year but when the chemists moved out of it, four urgent requests were filed by department heads who wished to use it, and it has been allowed to remain although it is not as well built a structure as many a barn or cheap warehouse in the State.

New buildings which are greatly needed include the following: Library, auditorium, dormitories, animal husbandry building, science building, hospital, home economics building, dairy cattle barn, physics building, agricultural engineering building, poultry building, beef cattle barn, judging pavilion and drill hall, abattoir, rifle range, an addition to the dairy building and an addition to the veterinary buildings.

Facilities for furnishing pure and clear water for use on the campus are again asked for. At the present time there is a good water supply but the water contains much iron and often it is as brown as coffee when drawn from spigots in the buildings. It is estimated that a settling and storage tank with filter could be provided for $15,000.

LAND.

Additional land is needed for the following purposes:

Dormitory space and exercise grounds near the campus	$35,000
An animal husbandry farm of about 200 acres—estimated value of land and buildings	60,000
A horticultural experimental farm	10,000
A veterinary research farm	32,000

Special arguments for the buildings and land indicated will be found in connection with the tabulated statement of askings and in connection with the reports on educational work.

EQUIPMENT.

Reference should be made to the Secretary's report for a full statement of equipment of the College.

With the appropriations available for equipment it has been impossible to replace that which should be discarded because of age or poor condition and increase the equipment in proportion to the demands of the increased number of students. A liberal increase of the appropriation for equipment is recommended. Especially is this increase needed because of the loss of equipment in the Chemistry Building fire. As the State does not carry insurance on its property it becomes necessary to replace the chemistry equipment from State appropriations. The purchase of much department equipment has been postponed by necessity of getting equipment for new buildings, which has drawn heavily upon the limited funds. Although there are many urgent needs at this time only two others will be mentioned here: Books for the Library and live stock. A considerable fund could be used to advantage in respect to both of these kinds of equipment.

It is a pleasure to record the gift of an oil painting portrait of President S. A. Knapp from the Class of 1884. At present this hangs in the President's Office but it is hoped that when a new Library Building is erected a better place may be provided. A similar gift is acknowledged from the family of Professor Isaac P. Roberts, who was in charge of the agricultural work for a period in the early days of the College. It is planned also that this portrait will occupy a prominent position in a permanent College building.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

While all administrative matters are subject to the approval of the Board of Education, there are many which need not be considered by the Board because they are merely incident to carrying out policies already established. The President's Office is the chief administrative office of the College but a large volume of work is handled elsewhere.

The Secretary's Office serves as a college auditing office and keeps records concerning available funds, bills, expenditures, and balances. This office also keeps records of meetings of the Board of Education and the Finance Committee in so far as matters are transacted which relate to this College. In the same office the work of the Junior Dean is cared for. This involves close scrutiny of class standings of all freshman and sophomore students and personal conferences with such students as need individual attention on account of the character of their records. The Junior Dean also classifies or assigns to classes all freshman and sophomore students. This has become an intricate and difficult task because of the necessity of keeping classes filled to the proper number and yet not overcrowded and because of the many conflicts that occur in the schedules of students.

The Treasurer's Office cares for all funds and is comparable with a bank. Funds are received and paid out as directed by the Finance Committee, the Board of Education, or, in certain routine and emergency matters, as directed by the Secretary's Office. The Treasurer's Office serves also as the registration office for the College. All students are listed here. The Purchasing Committee for the College is associated with the Treasurer's Office. This committee is charged with the responsibility of issuing orders for supplies and securing bids when the order is of sufficient importance.

The deans of the various divisions and the dean and vice-dean of the Junior College with the President constitute the Board of Deans, which meets weekly. This body does not legislate but takes under consideration the uniform administration of policies and rules throughout the entire institution. As stated elsewhere, the Faculty is the legislative body for the College.

One of the pleasant functions of the President's Office is to receive visitors. It is worthy of note that in June, 1913, Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by military and naval aides representing the Brazilian and the United States governments, spent a day at the College with a view to getting suggestions for the development of educational work in Brazil. And in June, 1914, about sixty prominent eastern advertising men started a tour of Iowa by visiting this College. On account of the difficulty in securing special railroad rates, the College does not have as many excursions as in former years, yet very many visitors come to the campus throughout the year. In April, 1914, 318 Clay County farmers and their families visited the College.

The clerical work in the administrative offices is increasing rapidly, as would be expected on account of the increasing enrollment and campus developments. The College has been very economical in respect to this kind of service but some increases should be made in the near future. It is likely also that ways will have to be devised to relieve some of the administrative officers from the details which they are now forced to carry, to the detriment of more important duties which they should perform.

The supervision of the campus and the College buildings is in charge of the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, who reports directly to the President. The superintendent also has supervision of the College heating plant and the workmen employed on the campus for general purposes, including janitor work in the buildings.

The College Hospital is supported by a reservation of two dollars from the incidental fee of each student. A physician and trained nurse are in constant attendance. In February and March, 1914, there were several mild cases of small pox which led to the required vaccination of all persons in the College who had not been thus protected. The hospital is rendering a most important service as indicated by its report for the last two years on the number of cases handled, which is as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
Total number of bed cases	264	367
Total number of dispensary cases	16,401	21,311
Total	16,665	21,678

In 1912-13 there was one fatal case (typhoid), and in 1913-14 one fatal case (pneumonia).

A new hospital is urgently needed. Last year there were times when more than a score of students were obliged to remain in their boarding houses when they should have been cared for at the hospital.

The official publications of the College include the following:

Catalogue, college directory, and publications giving information in regard to the College and its courses of instruction.

Bulletins of the experiment stations.

Bulletins of the extension departments.

FINANCES.

The financial operations of the College are given in detail in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. The State appropriations which will be available in 1913-14 for regular teaching work at the College and for equipment, maintenance of equipment, improvements and contingent requirements are as follows:

Acts and Purposes	Educational work at Ames	Equipment, repairs, improvements, etc.
212—1—32—1907—Support	$ 135,000	
215—1—32—1907—Additional support	20,000	
212—1—32—1907—Book and periodicals		$ 2,400
212—1—32—1907—Contingent and repair		23,000
244—2—33—1909—Additional support	15,000	
244—2—33—1909—Repair, minor improvement and contingent		13,000
244—2—33—1909—Library book fund		2,500
200—3—34—1911—Additional support	25,000	
200—3—34—1911—Additional support	50,000	
200—3—34—1911—Two year Agricultural course	25,000	
228—2—35—1913—Millage tax including—		
Additional support of collegiate departments	125,000	
Repair and contingent		10,000
Maintenance and improvement of grounds		10,000
Enlargement of buildings and small additional buildings		10,000
Equipment of departments and buildings		40,000
Two and four year home economics	20,000	
Veterinary practitioners' short course	5,000	
One and two year non-collegiate courses	12,500	
Totals	$ 432,500	$ 110,900

National funds, including endowment funds, available for educational work amount to practically $85,000.00.

A one-fifth mill state tax provides a fund which is used for the construction and equipment of buildings.

It is desirable to emphasize that a large part of the appropriations made to the College are for the support of other lines of work than teaching at the College. These are referred to elsewhere. The error is frequently made of assuming that Experiment Station funds and all other money appropriated for the College are used for regular instruction work.

The administrative officers of the College and the Finance Committee of the Board have found it difficult during the past year to care for needed expenditures, and the pressure became so heavy that a few weeks before the end of the fiscal year it became necessary to revoke all Educational Support Funds which had been allotted to the different departments, but not already expended, in order that this money might be used as was most urgently demanded on account of caring for the increased enrollment of students. Similar action was taken in reference to Equipment Funds.

The financial needs are stated elsewhere. It is obvious that the College should have as much support as it is now receiving and an additional amount because of its growth. The increase of educational funds being recommended is with a view to making the teaching staff, equipment and other facilities suitable for the present demands. If this is done it is believed that the faculty will gladly take care of the additional students who come during the next biennium as has been done during the last biennium. The developments taking place in other states, including liberal funds raised by special millage taxes, offer additional reason for liberality to these educational needs in Iowa, whose young men and young women should have the best possible opportunities.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. Pearson,
President.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE, INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL AND EXTENSION WORK; RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS.

To the Iowa State Board of Education:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit to you herewith recommendations for appropriations for industrial service, including experimental and extension work, at and from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in the biennium July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917. Also, I hand you herewith my report on such work in the biennium July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Very respectfully,

Ames, Iowa,
September 23, 1914.

R. A. PEARSON,
President.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR INDUSTRIAL SERVICE, INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL AND EXTENSION WORK IN THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1917

A. Present Appropriations to Be Continued Annually.

Note—These items are referred to in connection with list of askings for educational items provided by millage tax. Their renewal does not represent an increase, but will provide for continuation of work on the present basis.

B. Additional Maintenance for Industrial Service, Including Experimental and Extension Work Annually, Beginning July 1, 1915.

Appropriations for experiment station work, investigations, and extension work are in the interest of protection of property, discoveries and the development of the natural resources of the State. Such expenditures are returned many fold to the wealth of the State. Large sums can be used to advantage. The following items indicate some of the more pressing needs along these lines:

1. Agricultural Experiment Station.

New problems continually arise on the farms and affect the welfare of the entire State. Perhaps the greatest of these for a number of years is a new disease of the corn plant. The value of the annual corn crop of Iowa is over two hundred million dollars. Experts estimate that the value was reduced by at least ten million dollars by the mysterious corn disease or diseases which were found scattered over a considerable area of the state in the season of 1914. Another great economic problem is furnished by the ravages of the Hessian fly. Other serious problems are awaiting satisfactory solution, and vast amounts of money and values in property are at stake. Studies of such problems cannot be properly undertaken with the current funds of the experiment station and an additional appropriation of at least $50,000 could be used profitably. With this addition, the funds for agricultural experimental work in Iowa will still be less than the funds in several other states, including Illinois, Minnesota, California, Ohio, and Kentucky.

2. Engineering Experiment Station.

The efficient combustion of Iowa coal, the study of water supply and sewage disposal, the investigation of drainage, and road problems are questions needing attention, and their solution means hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state in the saving of waste and protection of health. An appropriation of at least $16,000 would permit work to be started and enlarged along the lines indicated.

3. Veterinary Investigations.

New animal diseases frequently appear. These sometimes cause enormous losses. Complications have now appeared in connection with hog cholera. Two other new and threatening animal diseases have appeared in the state, not including foot and mouth disease. Live stock worth four hundred million dollars is concerned. Fifteen thousand dollars would provide for additional experts and the investigation of live stock maladies on a more satisfactory scale.

4. Agricultural and Home Economics Extension.

During the biennum, $53,250 will become available from the United States government for extension work in agriculture and home economics, provided the state equals these appropriations, under provisions of the Smith-Lever law. The amount required, therefore, would be $26,625 each year of the biennium. The funds appropriated by the State, as well as those from the federal government, are to be administered by the State College in accordance with plans approved by both the United States government and the College. It will be necessary, however, for the State legislature to formally accept the appropriations from the United States government and the general terms of the law directing their expenditure for agriculture and home economics. Such acceptance has been given already by the Governor of the State pending action by the Legislature. Increased appropriations from nation and State also would permit increasing the valuable work being done by county experts stationed throughout the State. It would permit further extension of agricultural and home economics knowledge through the usual lines and by correspondence courses, and especially it would permit home economics work to be carried on in connection with engineering extension work already provided for.

5. Engineering Extension.

Large numbers of young men in cities and towns, as well as many young women, would be glad of an opportunity to improve themselves along engineering or trade school lines by aid of correspondence courses, similar to the work which has been carried on with great success in Wisconsin. Courses in the trades are being called for, and enough of this work has been given to prove its popularity and value. Such courses are offered at points throughout the State and are comparable with the agricultural short courses. Additional instruction is needed also in manual training for schools. An appropriation of $15,000 would make it possible to develop these useful lines of work.

6. Serum Production.

Attention is invited to the question as to whether the hog cholera serum plant should be enlarged. The law passed by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly to provide for the manufacture of hog cholera serum, also requires certain executive work in connection with serum made elsewhere; it would seem a special appropriation for this work should be made rather than to require it to be supported from income from the manufacture of serum.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL SERVICE WORK, INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL AND EXTENSION WORK, IN THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1912, TO JUNE 30, 1914.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The chief developments of the biennium in experimental work were the establishment of the new experimental farm, and the beginning of veterinary investigations, especially in reference to hog cholera, as provided for by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

That the Agricultural Experiment Station is appreciated by the people of the State is shown by their requests for advice and their urgent appeals for help when a pest or other trouble which is new and not understood presents itself. The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association in December, 1913, passed a resolution commending the practical work done at the Experiment Station in reference to feeding and management of cattle, hogs, and sheep. And they expressed their particular interest in continuing this work to include the production cost of calves raised on Iowa's high priced land, with a view to demonstrating the possibilities of profitable beef production in this part of the corn belt and with the marked change of land values.

The newest and largest problem, apparently, that has come to the Experiment Station is a peculiar condition of corn, which indicates a disease of the corn stalk. With this affection, the corn stalks are easily broken at the joints and much of the corn is down. The disease has been found in central, western and southern Iowa. How much farther it has extended is not known. The trouble locally, generally, has been attributed to worms or windstorms, but expert investigation has convinced the farmers concerned that these causes were not responsible. It appears that the trouble may be a combination of fungous diseases. One fungus attacks the roots, causing them to become red and decomposed; another attacks the

joints, breaking down the pith and causing the plant to break off. The losses due to this disease in 1914 are estimated to considerably exceed ten millions of dollars. Much careful work will have to be done in the laboratory and in the field to determine the life history of the fungi and conditions affecting them.

The importance of further studying the soil fertility problem has been strongly emphasized. This subject becomes more important each year because of the heavy losses being incurred under our system of farming. In the Mississippi Valley farmers are doing what was done in New England, New York, and other Eastern states years ago. They are decreasing their wealth of plant food. They are not putting into the soil as much as is taken out. This subject should receive far more attention than it is now getting. Attention is invited to statements concerning the importance of agricultural experiment station work and recommendations as published in the last biennial report of the Board of Education.

The following is from the reports of Director Curtiss for the two years of the biennium:

Investigations were completed and publications issued, as follows:

Agronomy: Bulletins numbers—133, Growing Winter Wheat in Iowa; 135, The Germination Test of Seed Corn; 137, Alfalfa Management in Iowa; 138, Silver King, A Corn for Northern Iowa; 150, The Fertility of Iowa Soils; 150 (popular edition.) The Fertility of Iowa Soils. Research Bulletins numbers—8, Bacteria at Different Depths in Some Typical Iowa Soils; 9, Amino Acids and Acid Amides as Sources of Ammonia in Soils; 11, Methods for Bacteriological Examination of Soils; 13, Bacteriological Studies of Field Soils III, the Effects of Barn-Yard Manure.

Dairy: Bulletins numbers—134, Bacteria and Ice Cream; 139, Creamery Organization and Construction; 140, Lacto, A Frozen Dairy Product. Research bulletins numbers—14, The specific Heat of Milk and Milk Derivatives; 15, A Bacteriological Study of Blue Milk.

Chemistry: Research Bulletins numbers—7, The Volatile Aliphatic Acids of Corn Silage; 12, Chemical Studies of Lime-Sulphur, Lead Arsenate Spray Mixture; 10, Lactic Acid in Corn Silage.

Horticulture and Forestry: Bulletins numbers—127, Spraying Practice for Orchard and Garden; 142, The Wood-Using Industries of Iowa; 144, Cold Storage for Iowa Grown Apples; 148, Effect of Potato Scab Treatment on Seed Vitality; 149, Better Methods of Potato Production for Iowa.

Agricultural Engineering: Bulletins numbers—139, Creamery Organization and Construction (in cooperation with Dairy Section); 141, Modern Silo Construction.

Animal Husbandry: Bulletins numbers—136, Forage Crops for Swine; 143, Hogging-Down Corn.

Botany: Bulletins numbers—145, The Effect of City Smoke on Vegetation; 146, Iowa Seed Analyses, 1910-1913.

Entomology: Bulletins numbers—147, the Codling Moth in Iowa.

Circulars were issued as follows:

No. 2, Liming Iowa Soils (Reprint).
No. 3, Growing Alfalfa in Iowa.
No. 4, Good Seed Corn for 1913.

No. 5, Unlawful Iowa Weeds and Their Extermination.
No. 6, Feeding Corn Silage to Farm Animals.
No. 7, Bacteria and Soil Fertility.
No. 8, Inoculation of Legumes.
No. 9, Farm Manures.
No. 10, Green Manuring and Soil Fertility.
No. 11, Smut in Small Grains.
No. 12, Soiling Crops to Supplement Iowa Pastures.
No. 13, Potatoes.
No. 14, Some Common Internal Parasites (Worms) of Hogs and Their Treatment.
No. 15, Testing Soils in Laboratory and Field.
No. 16, Care, Feed and Management of the Dairy Herd.
No. 17, Rearing Chicks Successfully.
No. 18, Iowa 403, A. New Seedling Apple.

Press Bulletins were issued as follows:

No. 33, The Variegated Cutworm.
No. 34, Soil Experiment Fields for Iowa.
No. 35, Tuberculosis in Farm Poultry.

The above publications include 1,366 pages and the total number of copies in all editions exceeded 800,000, representing about ten million printed pages for each year of the biennium.

A large amount of material, showing results of investigations completed during the biennium awaits publication, and many other investigations are in progress. A valuable line of experiments is being conducted with the United States Department of Agriculture in reference to improvments of cereal and forage crops, farm tenantry, and soil survey work. Co-operative experiments are being conducted also with many individual farmers throughout the State.

On March 1, 1914, the station came into possession of a 160-acre farm, situated about one mile south of the Dairy Farm. This tract of land will be used for field experimental work of the Farm Crops and Soils Sections. The greater portion of the farm has already been laid out in experimental plots. Forty acres will be devoted to Soils investigations and the remainder of the area will be used for various Farm Crops investigations, with special reference to cereal breeding, alfalfa growing, variety and cultural tests, etc.

The removal of the greater part of the Soils and Farm Crops field experiments from the College Farm to the new Agronomy Experiment Farm has made it possible to transfer fifteen acres of land to the Truck Crops Section. This tract will enable this section to carry on some important investigations which have been handicapped, to some extent, heretofore, by a lack of land.

During the summer of 1914, two barns on the Agronomy Experiment Farm were completely rebuilt and enlarged. An appropriation was also made for the erection of a small office and laboratory building on this farm. This structure will be used until more adequate buildings can be provided.

A thorough drainage system has been planned for the farm referred to above, and an appropriation made to install a portion of the system.

During the year extensive improvements were made on the Dairy Building. These will prove distinctly helpful from the standpoint of the work of the Dairy Section.

The new plant laboratory and greenhouses which are under construction are notable additions to the building equipment of the experiment station. The plant laboratory has a cellar, basement, ground floor, and first floor. Opening from this laboratory on the south is a range of greenhouses of modern construction, covering an area of about one-half acre. It is expected that the greenhouses will be ready for occupancy early in the fall of 1914.

In the cellar is to be installed a cold storage room for cut flowers, and six refrigeration rooms for the use of the college and experiment station work in truck crops and pomology. The basement floor includes three plant propagation laboratories. The ground floor and first floor will be used in part for laboratories for the college work and in part for experiment station laboratories and offices.

The Chemical Section has been provided with commodious quarters in the new Chemistry Building. This change in location will give this section more adequate office and laboratory facilities.

Changes in the Staff.

Comparatively few changes in the staff are to be noted for the biennium. The following resignations were accepted:

1912-13—M. L. King, Assistant Chief in Agricultural Engineering; S. L. Jodidi, Assistant Chief in Soil Chemistry; H. C. Cosgriff, Field Superintendent; H. B. Kinney, Assistant in Soils; F. N. Marcellus, Assistant Chief in Poultry Husbandry; E. J. Strausbaugh, Herdsman.

1913-14—Arthur W Griffin, Assistant Chief in Agricultural Engineering; Charles R. Forest, Field Superintendent; E. H. Kellogg, Assistant in Soil Chemistry; George S. Tilley, Assistant Chief in Dairy; W. E. Ruth, Assistant in Chemistry.

The following appointments were made:

1912-13—Arthur W. Griffin, Assistant Chief in Agricultural Engineering; Charles R. Forest, Field Superintendent; Geo. M. Turpin, Assistant Chief in Poultry Husbandry; D. B. Adams, Herdsman; W. E. Ruth, Assistant in Chemistry

1913-14—C. W. Porter, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering; R. S. Potter, Assistant in Soil Chemistry; F. B. Howe, Assistant in Soil Survey; M. E. Sar, Assistant in Soil Survey; M. E. Olson, Field Superintendent; P. L. Blumenthal, Assistant in Chemistry; George S. Tilley, Assistant Chief in Dairy.

The station staff did not lose even one chief of a division during the year. The total list of resignations from the staff is small. On the other hand, the organization has been strengthened by the addition of a Chief in Farm Management and a number of well trained assistants.

The station is in closer touch with the agricultural problems of the State than ever before. The different sections are carrying on a very large number of cooperative experiments with farmers, county agents, and other parties. This work has the endorsement of those in touch with it and it gives promise of rendering a distinct and valuable service to the crop, live stock and horticultural interests of Iowa.

During the last year of the biennium, a larger sum was expended for station bulletins and other publications than in any previous year. This increased expenditure was due to the large number of projects that were completed, and also to the exceedingly heavy demand for certain publications, which has called for reprints of several bulletins and circulars and large editions of new publications.

The station maintains high standards for its work of a strictly scientific character. But it does not overlook the fact that there are statewide problems of the utmost importance to the agriculture of the State. Therefore, the staff endeavors at all times to work with enthusiasm in each of its fields, to the end that the station may be really useful and helpful and a leader in agricultural progress.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Engineering Experiment Station has made good progress during the biennium. The work has been completely reorganized so as to secure the maximum efficiency, approaching in this respect that of a commercial organization. A new system of conducting the work and keeping the records has been inaugurated and is showing excellent results. The staff has been improved both in numbers and in quality. The output of the Station in the way of bulletins has also been improving both in quality and quantity. The service of the Station to the State has been widely extended and is receiving better recognition than ever before. Beginning with 1913, it became possible to use the appropriation for Good Roads Experimentation for work of a laboratory and scientific character exclusively. This came about by the creation of a new State Highway Commission by the legislature, as a separate State department. In the continuation of the Good Roads Experimentation work, however, we have acted throughout in cooperation with the State Highway Commission.

The following is taken from the report of Director A. Marston for the biennium:

The Engineering Experiment Station staff consists of the following men:

One director, six professors and two associate professors, who devote only a limited portion of their time to the work, and whose duties are, to an important degree, of an administrative character, although they are expected to do as much investigational work and writing of bulletins as practicable.

The following constitute the staff for conducting most of the regular investigational and testing work of the station:

One assistant to the director, eleven-twentieths time.
One associate professor, two-fifths time.
One industrial engineer, one-half time.
Five assistant engineers, full time,
Two laboratory assistants, full time.
One laboratory instructor, one-eighth time.

Of the total salary roll, only $1,500 per year is paid to the eight men, other than the director, whose duties are largely of an administrative nature. Every effort is being made to secure the utmost amount of actual results in the way of tests and scientific investigations possible for the money available.

Engineering Experiment Station Bulletins and Investigations.

During the biennial period of 1912-1914 nine experiment station bulletins were published and widely distributed, and the manuscripts for three more were practically completed for publication. The experiment station bulletins seem to be receiving more favorable attention from residents of the State and from engineers and others outside the State than ever before. We receive calls from foreign countries for our bulletins. The Executive Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials passed a resolution thanking the station for its cooperation in connection with the publication of bulletin No. 36 on Tests of Drain Tile. Some 36 special technical investigations are at present in progress in all stages of completion.

Engineering Experiment Station Services to Iowa—1912-1914.

In addition to the completion of the technical investigations and bulletins above mentioned, a large amount of additional service was rendered to the public.

A summary of the number of commercial tests made for cities, counties, state departments, manufacturing establishments and individuals, on special request, shows 485 for 1912-13, and 717 for 1913-14. Many thousands of other tests were made in connection with the technical investigations.

The station made special tests for 15 state departments or institutions, 1912-13, and 16, 1913-14.

Seven counties were served in a similar way 1912-13, and 29, 1913-14.

Tests or analyses were made or other special services rendered for 18 cities of the State 1912-13, and 54, 1913-14.

During the two years of the biennial period the experiment station rendered special technical service on request to 112 different industrial companies of Iowa.

The increased demands for service to the public cannot be met without a corresponding increase of resources.

VETERINARY INVESTIGATIONS.

This work was organized under provisions made by the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. Dr. Kurt Schern, who has had thorough training and extensive experience in connection with the investigation of animal diseases in Germany, was appointed to take charge of this work. Unfortunately, he is now obliged to be absent on account of the European war. Considerable information concerning hemorrhagic septicemia in cattle has been secured, and other

diseases have been studied. Much time has been given to hog cholera and complications of this disease.

Dean Stange emphasizes the importance of having veterinary investigations well supported and conducted by men highly trained in the science. Persons not familiar with this work seldom appreciate the difficulties surrounding it. An appropriation sufficient to provide for additional help and equipment is recommended. Especially is it pointed out that for research work some land should be available for the care of experimental animals.

EXTENSION WORK.

By action of the Board of Education, the extension work of the College, which now relates to all of the Divisions of the College, was placed under the immediate supervision of the President. As far as possible it is carried on in coöperation with the deans and staffs of the different divisions.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.

(Including Home Economics, Science and Veterinary Medicine.)

During this biennium, agricultural extension work was conducted along the usual lines with important expansion which was made possible by increased appropriations. Colt shows have been organized and are proving helpful to Iowa farmers. The department cooperated in the operation of special trains in the interest of beef cattle, dairy cattle, fruit growing, and alfalfa growing. Much attention was given to hog cholera. On account of the great prevalence of the disease these years, there was an unusually large demand for information. The county adviser work has been strengthened and additional counties have organized and others are seriously considering this movement.

Near the close of the biennium, Temporary Director W. J. Kennedy resigned, and Paul C. Taff was appointed Acting Director. The following is taken from Professor Taff's report covering the two years:

The work of the Department of Agricultural Extension is firmly established in Iowa. Since the Thirty-first General Assembly of Iowa made the initial appropriation of $15,000, the demand for extension work has grown faster than funds and instructional force could supply. There is no doubt but that this demand will continue. As counties are now organizing and employing county advisers, it will mean that the method of conducting extension work will change form somewhat. This does not mean that there will be less to do on account of the county agricultural experts. On the other hand it has been found that these men

need our specialists and call for them very frequently. A strong effort is being made to assist in every way possible to further county work by supporting it in the college and experiment station.

Every line of work inaugurated has grown rapidly the past few years. The following lines of work were begun before the period covered by this report: Animal Husbandry, Farm Crops, Soils, Home Economics, Horticulture, Dairy and Schools. Since then, six new lines of work have been added: Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural Engineering, Dairy Manufactures, Truck Crops, Agricultural Economics, and Agricultural Education.

Agricultural Extension work will be assisted greatly through the help of the funds made available under the Smith-Lever act of the National Congress. It will be necessary for the State to appropriate an equal amount to any above the $10,000 which is given unconditionally.

In the short courses held during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914, there were enrolled 48,360 persons. The department assisted in Farmers' Institutes attended by 52,291 persons, and speakers addressed picnics and other meetings attended by more than half a million people. The data for the two years are given as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
Attendance at short courses	21,885	26,475
Attendance at institutes	22,600	29,691
Attendance at other meetings (estimated)	300,000	400,000
Number of short courses held	99	140

The additional means the department has of reaching and instructing the people other than in meetings are numerous. Publications are becoming a large factor in disseminating information. The farming class as a rule is reading much more than formerly. A large number of bulletins, circulars and pamphlets has been published. Correspondence also has carried out an immense amount of information.

The dairy interests of Iowa are receiving much help from the ten cow test associations now in operation, and the data being collected will prove most valuable not only to those in the immediate vicinity where the work is being done, but to all dairymen. The questions of feeds and care will be much better understood after this material is finally assembled.

Home Economics courses are proving especially popular. The staff of extension workers in this line should be given great credit for the careful and systematic manner in which they have organized their work. A plan in use in this division probably could be well adopted in other lines of work, namely, using leaflets and pamphlets as a means of follow-up work. About twelve circulars for each year's course have been prepared, covering all subjects taught. These are distributed as the subjects are taken up in the class room. This leaves information with the people in written form instead of asking audiences to depend entirely upon their memory. Other departments are being urged to adopt this method. The work of the Home Economics Division is undoubtedly destined to continue to grow rapidly in this State.

The figures given above do not show the full number of people reached, as those visiting our traveling educational exhibits are not shown. Three different sets of exhibits have been made up and sent to county and district fairs. Each exhibit reaches about six fairs each season. An exhibit is also made at the State Fair each year. Short course exhibit cars are also sent along with the corps of workers. In each case a man who is capable of answering questions and explaining the material has charge of the exhibits. It is estimated that 100,000 people have profited from these exhibits.

There is a growing tendency in favor of teaching by demonstration instead of the purely lecture method. This is evidenced in the growth of the county agent movement. The agent is largely a demonstrator, and the chief demand is for demonstration fields, spraying and pruning demonstrations, cow test associations, etc. There is no question but that this is a development in the right direction. It is urged that work be developed in this direction as much as possible.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been liberal with support, both financial and otherwise. Cooperation has been established in the county agent work, boys' and girls' club demonstrations, and the eradication of hog cholera under their Project A. National assistance for the coming year has been promised, with additional help. With the Smith-Lever act in full operation, and the above work continued, the federal government will be a large factor in extension work.

The success of extension work depends largely upon the working staff. It would be only proper to say that members of our staff have been loyal and active in their respective lines and that they should have the credit for any success achieved. That they are loyal is proven by the fact that though the department has experienced a most important change, not a member of the staff of over thirty workers has resigned in the past nine months, though several have received attractive inducements.

Some of the new lines of work which are under consideration and which should be developed as rapidly as possible, are: Correspondence courses, entomology, rural architecture and landscape gardening, rural social welfare, farm management, and botany.

Special attention is called to the provisions of the Federal Act known as the Smith-Lever Law, which provides for payments from the national treasury to the various states for extension work in agriculture and home economics. Under this law, Iowa is now receiving $10,000 per year. By action of the Governor, the funds are paid to the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This action holds until the Legislature has opportunity to act. The bill provides for further payments to the different states, provided such payments are duplicated by the states for the same purpose.

The amount available for this State will be $18,794 in the year 1915-16, and $34,456 in the year 1916-17. It is recommended that funds amounting to this total, or $26,625 for each year in the bien-

nium, be provided so that the federal funds will become available, and that the entire amount be administered at the State College in furtherance of extension work in agriculture and home economics already under way.

ENGINEERING EXTENSION.

This useful line of work is being developed with the aid of successful experience in other States. It promises to be of great value to a large number of people. Dean Marston is temporarily assisting the President in organizing and supervising this work. He reports as follows:

In accordance with an act of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, the Engineering Extension Department was organized in the summer of 1913. Professor K. G. Smith, formerly of Wisconsin, was placed in charge. His experience and other qualifications have enabled him to organize and develop this work with great success.

A strong staff of six men gives full time to the work, besides an Industrial Engineer who divides his time between station and extension work in connection with the Technical Service Bureau. Eight instructors devote part time to the work at the College. Another eight men have been employed on part time as local instructors of evening classes in various cities of the State.

During the winter of 1913-14 we inaugurated a new development in extension work by conducting Automobile Institutes in 27 cities of the State for the instruction of owners and users of cars. Local organizations bore part of the cost. About 3,000 persons received the instruction. Large as this number seems, especially for the first attempt ever made at such work, it constitutes only 3% of the automobile owners of Iowa. Probably $100,000,000 is invested in automobiles in this State. Our work in this line should be continued and extended.

Probably the most important part of the engineering extension work consists in the development of correspondence study, in cooperation with personal supervision from traveling instructors and local evening and day classes, under part time resident instructors. By this work every mechanic in the State is being afforded an opportunity to secure technical education training at home and at nominal expense, while continuing to earn his living at his trade.

We have conducted classes in six different cities the first year under eight different local instructors. The work is done in cooperation with the public schools, the Y. M. C. A.'s, the Commercial Clubs, the factory owners and other employers, and the labor organizations. The difficulty and cost of organizing, maintaining and conducting this work are great, but not too great in view of its importance. Two hundred and fifty students were enrolled for correspondence and class study courses the first year.

Manual training is another subject in which the engineering extension department has rendered an important service to the rural teachers and

to the boys of the State. The work is in close cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Department, and has occupied much of the time of one man.

Technical lectures have been given in a number of different cities. The new Technical Service Bureau will undoubtedly render great service this coming year to the cities, counties and factories of Iowa.

It is estimated that the Engineering Extension Department has rendered direct service of the various classes described to nearly 19,000 persons in Iowa in the first year of its work, without counting those reached in the manual training work.

Attention is called to the fact that the appropriation expires with 1915. It will not be repeated for next year unless the legislature takes action.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

The last General Assembly made an appropriation of $35,000 to provide for the production of biological products, especially hog cholera serum, and the distribution of this product and virus. The same law and appropriation cover the careful supervision of plants within the State which are making and distributing these latter products. Records are available to show that the serum and virus distributed from the new plant at Iowa State College during the past season have effected a saving of not less than $3,000,000 to the State. There was already a heavy demand for reliable serum and virus when the law became effective, and temporary quarters were provided so that the work might start as promptly as possible. Permanent buildings are now in use, representing an expenditure of about $20,000, and stock and cash on hand represent a value in excess of the balance of the original appropriation. Thus, on short notice, the plant could be closed and the entire value of the plant could be recovered by the State.

Permits to use virus have been issued to more than 1,200 veterinarians and farmers. These permits, under the law, are given only to farmers who wish to use the virus in their own herds or to practicing veterinarians who are deemed competent. Most of the persons holding permits visited the laboratory and received instruction before being authorized to use virus.

Fifty-nine permits have been issued to commercial concerns selling serum and virus within the State. Four of these permits have been revoked on account of serum not meeting the required standard. Seven applications for permits to sell serum and virus have been refused. Very great care has been taken in connection with authorizing distribution and use of virus.

With the aid of the Agricultural Extension Department much educational work has been done in all parts of the State. Four veterinarians are engaged constantly in this work and their efforts have been liberally supplemented from time to time.

It is worthy of note that, owing to the limitation of the State funds and the need of getting the work started rapidly, over $12,000 was advanced by private individuals and concerns, including several banks, so that a larger quantity of serum could be manufactured and placed in storage last winter awaiting a heavy demand which was expected to come, and did come, early in the summer season.

Director Stange reports that altogether practically 10,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum have been produced, and that 4,714 herds have been treated, with the showing that in healthy herds only 2.8% of the hogs died after treatment with serum alone, which is considered a remarkably good showing. With the simultaneous treatment, the loss was only 2.2%. Elsewhere the corresponding loss has been reported as high as 8%. Often the treatment is not applied until a considerable portion of the hogs are sick, but even in such cases the records show favorable results. Where serum alone was used the loss after treatment was 29%, and where the simultaneous treatment was used the loss in diseased herds was 11%. In both cases the percentage of sick hogs in the herds was higher than the percentage of deaths after treatment. The simultaneous treatment is used in the majority of cases, and reports show that in 76% of the herds having this treatment there was not a single loss.

Great care has been exercised by Director Stange in organizing this work. Dr. C. G. Cole, who had been engaged in the manufacture of serum for the United States Government, was placed in direct charge.

FINANCES

The finances of the industrial service work performed at and from the College are reported by the Secretary and Treasurer. The amounts available from State appropriations for industrial service work, including experiment and extension work, during the year 1914-15 are as follows:

Acts and Purposes	Amount
212-1-32-1907—Experiment Station Support	$ 25,000
216-2-32-1907—Agricultural Extension	27,000
212-1-32-1907—Engineering Experiment Station	3,500
212-1-32-1907—Good Roads Experimentation	5,000
244-2-33-1909—Engineering Experiment Station	1,500
200-3-34-1911—Agricultural Experiment Station	15,000
200-3-34-1911—Agricultural Experiment Station	15,000
200-3-34-1911—Agricultural Extension	5,000
200-3-34-1911—Agricultural Extension	10,000
200-3-34-1911—Engineering Experiment Station	5,000
200-3-34-1911—Good Roads Experimentation	5,000
228-2-35-1913—Engineering Experiment Station	5,000
228-2-35-1913—Engineering Extension	25,000
228-2-35-1913—Veterinary Investigations	10,000
228-2-35-1913—Agricultural Extension	48,000
228-2-35-1913—Agricultural Experiment Station	57,000
	$262,000

These appropriations support the different branches of work as follows:

Agricultural Experiment Station	$112,000
Engineering	25,000
Veterinary Investigations	10,000
Agricultural Extension	90,000
Engineering Extension	25,000
	$262,000

The appropriation to establish a hog cholera serum plant was $35,000.

The federal government appropriates $30,000 for agricultural experiment station work and $10,000 for agricultural extension.

The need of funds for the continuance and development of industrial service work is referred to on previous pages.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. PEARSON,

President.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1912-1914

As the College has grown into new lines of work, its financial operations have widened and its accounting system has become more and more complex. It is aimed, however, in this report to take account of this added work, and, at the same time, so connect this report with previous ones as to make them, taken together, constitute a continuous and logical history of college finances. The report will deal with the following funds:

Collegiate Support fund.
Non-Collegiate Support funds.
Student Fees.
Extension Work.
Experiment funds.
Building and Improvement funds.
Hog Cholera Serum fund.

It will give in condensed form the receipts and expenditures of each fund, the balances at the beginning and close of the biennial period, the funds available for the present year and the purposes to which they have been appropriated by the Board of Education and the finance committee.

As preliminary to such exhibit a summary of the inventory of College property is given.

COLLEGE PROPERTY.

An inventory clerk is employed who takes account of the inventoried property at the beginning of each year, the purchases and sales made during the year, and the property on hand at the close of the year. The following is a summary of the inventory at the end of the biennial period, June 30, 1914.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

REAL ESTATE:		
Farm proper, 660.38 acres at $150	$ 99,057.00	
Dairy Farm, 200 acres at $150	30,000.00	
Experiment Station Grounds, 60 acres at $150	9,000.00	
Plot for Horticultural Experiments, 13 acres at $150	1,950.00	
Orchard and Arboretum, 25 acres at $150	3,750.00	
Horticulture and Forestry, 55.50 acres at $125	6,937.50	
College Campus, 125 acres at $175	21,875.00	
College Park, 37 acres at $125	4,625.00	
Experimental Farm 163 acres at $195	31,785.00	
Total for 1,338.88 acres		$ 208,979.50
BUILDINGS:		
Agricultural Hall	$ 340,000.00	
Agricultural Engineering	105,000.00	
Barn, Cattle	10,000.00	
Barn, Experiment Station	17,100.00	
Barn, Horse	8,000.00	
Barn, Horticultural	5,500.00	
Barn, Sheep	1,000.00	
Book Store	2,250.00	
Carpenter Shop and Store Room	2,500.00	
Central	381,425.00	
Central Heating Plant	57,202.98	
Ceramics	15,000.00	
Chemistry (uncompleted)	116,073.38	
Chemistry, Emergency	4,040.42	
Dairy	60,000.00	
Dairy Farm Barns	15,750.00	
Dairy Farm House	2,250.00	
Engineering Hall	195,000.00	
Engineering Annex	35,750.00	
Fire Department	150.00	
Forge Shop	4,500.00	
Foundry	4,500.00	
Greenhouse	18,000.00	
Gymnasium	150,000.00	
Hog House	1,500.00	
Hog Houses, movable	500.00	
Home Economics	75,000.00	
Horticultural Laboratory	8,000.00	
Hospital	7,500.00	
Hospital Annex	1,000.00	
Machine Shop	18,000.00	
Margaret Hall	50,000.00	
Margaret Hall Annex	5,600.00	
Mechanical Laboratory	50,000.00	
Morrill Hall	35,000.00	
Music Hall	5,000.00	
Office Building	6,000.00	
Pattern Shop	6,000.00	
Pavilion No. 1 (old wooden)	4,000.00	
Pavilion No. 2	12,000.00	
Pavilion No. 3	13,500.00	
Poultry Farm Buildings	5,250.00	
Serum Plant	11,821.02	
Serum Plant Sheds	1,781.05	
Shed, Farm Crops Tool	450.00	
Sheds, Feeding	2,250.00	
Shed in Field	250.00	
Structural and Hydraulic Laboratory	25,000.00	
Tower for Chimes	6,650.00	
Transportation Building	50,000.00	
Veterinary Hospital	150,000.00	
RESIDENCES OCCUPIED BY:		
President Pearson	$ 12,000.00	
Professor Beach	5,250.00	
Professor Curtiss	5,000.00	
Professor Marston	5,250.00	
Professor Meeker	2,000.00	
Professor Mortensen	2,250.00	
Professor Noble	2,750.00	
Professor Stanton	6,000.00	
Professor Summers	2,000.00	
Superintendent Sloss	6,500.00	

Boarding Club	500.00	
Experiment Station Foreman	1,200.00	
Farm Foreman	1,800.00	
Farm Laborer	700.00	
Herdsman	1,200.00	
Public Grounds Residence	1,800.00	
Total buildings		$ 2,159,243.85

GENERAL EQUIPMENT:

Waterworks, including water tower, deep well, pumping machinery, reservoir, fire pump and piping system	$ 52,393.61	
Old Power Plant, including pump and two boilers	2,500.00	
Heating station, including two 250 H. P. boilers and four 500 H. P. boilers, with mechanical stokers and induced draft apparatus, one 250 H. P. Corliss engine, directly connected with generator, three boiler feed pumps, feed water heater and piping system, coal and ash handling machinery, air compressor and other power plant apparatus	68,258.98	
Electric light, including switchboard appliances, pole line and transformers	14,190.19	
Heating tunnel, complete with steam and return main	69,878.01	
Sewage system	13,500.00	
Sewage disposal system	3,700.00	
Fire department	1,000.00	
Gas mains	1,750.00	
Total general equipment		$ 227,170.82

EQUIPMENT OF COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.

Agricultural dean's office	$ 362.75
Agricultural dean's office (trophies)	3,575.00
Agricultural education	59.00
Agricultural engineering	8,236.11
Agricultural extension	5,078.56
Agricultural journalism	336.00
Animal husbandry	925.00
Bacteriology	4,591.89
Botany	30,174.47
Carpenter shop	350.00
Chemistry	8,302.73
Chimes and clock	9,000.00
Civil engineering	14,321.83
Dairy	7,110.97
Dairy farm, livestock	22,486.00
Dairy farm, other equipment	821.75
Economics	100.00
Electrical engineering	17,716.56
Engineering dean	1,065.10
Engineering extension	390.24
English	75.00
Farm, livestock	30,584.00
Farm, other equipment	2,038.70
Farm crops	1,250.00
Good roads	5,273.19
History	547.74
Home Economics	4,099.34
Horticulture and forestry	4,300.21
Hospital	1,093.32
Library, books and pamphlets	143,110.00
Library	173.00
Mathematics	126.00
Mechanical engineering	43,314.73
Military	455.64
Music	2,128.45
Mining engineering	14,090.94
Photography	40.70
Physical culture	894.10
Physical training	6,261.15
Physics	18,514.91
Pipe organ	2,000.00
Poultry, livestock	625.35
Poultry, other equipment	1,579.60
President's office	693.65
Public grounds	1,800.00
Public speaking	42.58
Purchasing	121.00
Secretary's office and Junior Dean	486.07
Serum	3,734.89

Soils	4,500.01	
Superintendent's office	163.25	
Superintendent (electrican)	125.00	
Superintendent (plumber)	300.00	
Superintendent (tools in store room)	225.00	
Superintendent (tools at heating plant)	225.00	
Treasurer and registrar	1,296.23	
Veterinary anatomy, specimens	7,178.80	
Veterinary anatomy	4,602.84	
Veterinary dean	3,384.50	
Veterinary investigation	1,947.14	
Veterinary pathology	4,946.69	
Veterinary physiology	1,720.91	
Veterinary surgery	5,848.98	
Zoology	22,825.40	
Total department equipment		$ 483,747.97

EQUIPMENT OF EXPERIMENT STATION:

Agricultural engineering	$ 1,044.09	
Animal husbandry, livestock	5,313.00	
Animal husbandry, other equipment	2,800.25	
Botany	1,075.83	
Bulletin	280.60	
Chemistry	5,195.52	
Dairy	969.60	
Dairy farm, livestock	901.00	
Dairy farm, other equipment	104.20	
Engineering experiment station	4,384.60	
Entomology	1,328.16	
Farm crops	2,416.65	
Horticulture and forestry	1,901.41	
Photo	1,929.40	
Poultry, livestock	226.45	
Poultry, other equipment	1,044.88	
Soils	4,833.23	
Veterinary	133.00	
Total station equipment		$ 35,881.27

EQUIPMENT OF TWO-YEAR COURSES:

Agricultural engineering	$ 1,010.59	
Agronomy	342.99	
Animal husbandry	233.48	
Dairy	354.30	
English	60.00	
Horticulture, bacteriology and botany	1,972.36	
Home economics	343.80	
Total for two-year equipment		$ 4,317.52

FURNITURE—COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS:

Agricultural assembly and general furniture	$ 3,316.87
Agricultural dean's office	1,294.50
Agricultural education	703.68
Agricultural engineering	3,786.53
Agricultural extension	2,062.49
Agricultural journalism	1,139.91
Agricultural library	989.37
Animal husbandry	4,945.06
Bacteriology	3,555.32
Botany	6,066.29
Chapel	75.00
Chemistry	729.51
Civil engineering	7,989.02
Dairy	4,899.14
Dairy farm	69.75
Economics	1,114.17
Electrical engineering	1,713.06
Engineering extension	378.63
Engineering hall general furniture	4,402.56
English	3,835.39
Farm	78.50
Farm crops, including furniture in pavilion	12,205.24
Good roads	381.00
History and psychology	1,349.64
Home economics	6,106.07
Horticulture and forestry	6,346.28
Hospital	722.75

Inventory	35.00	
Library	1,423.00	
Margaret hall	3,706.20	
Margaret hall annex	1,047.53	
Mathematics	2,552.68	
Mechanical engineering	5,983.55	
Military	20.00	
Mining engineering	7,985.12	
Modern language	1,177.81	
Music	316.14	
Photography	32.99	
Physical culture	157.70	
Physical training	2,353.54	
Physics	5,311.40	
Poultry	67.50	
President's office	1,567.15	
President's residence	1,100.43	
Public speaking	936.63	
Secretary and junior dean's office	2,432.64	
Serum	484.80	
Soils	6,816.63	
Superintendent's office	350.00	
Superintendent (heating plant)	10.00	
Superintendent (carpenter shop)	12.00	
Treasurer's office	5,324.53	
Veterinary anatomy	2,439.45	
Veterinary dean	3,063.80	
Veterinary investigation	99.30	
Veterinary pathology	2,323.13	
Veterinary physiology	1,504.67	
Veterinary surgery	546.75	
Zoology	2,389.15	
Total department furniture		$ 143,826.95

FURNITURE—EXPERIMENT STATION:

Agricultural engineering	$ 66.35	
Chemistry	2,393.55	
Entomology	631.29	
Engineering experiment station	287.25	
Farm crops	814.50	
Horticulture and forestry	143.31	
Photo	372.75	
Poultry	70.42	
Soils	109.24	
Total station furniture		$ 4,888.66

FURNITURE—TWO-YEAR COURSES:

Agricultural engineering	$ 402.58	
Agronomy	502.46	
Animal husbandry	265.47	
Dairy	73.38	
English	427.27	
Horticulture, bacteriology and botany	1,268.73	
Home economics	224.28	
Total two-year furniture		$ 3,164.17

SUPPLIES—COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS:

Agricultural dean	$ 114.10	
Agricultural engineering	573.13	
Agricultural extension	3,658.66	
Animal husbandry	1,592.06	
Bacteriology	1,496.52	
Botany	1,266.82	
Chemistry	8,363.66	
Civil engineering	153.45	
Dairy	842.91	
Dairy farm	712.99	
Electrical engineering	853.03	
Engineering dean	55.85	
Engineering extension	213.70	
Farm	4,615.45	
Farm crops	313.20	
Home economics	1,128.69	
Horticulture and forestry	491.15	
Hospital	409.30	
Inventory	41.20	

Junior dean	182.18	
Mathematics	56.42	
Mechanical engineering	5,859.80	
Mining engineering	572.10	
Physical culture	100.00	
Physics	5,277.02	
Poultry	282.90	
President's office	129.11	
Secretary's office	112.47	
Serum, including serum on hand July 1	27,925.83	
Soils	4,481.94	
Veterinary anatomy	168.13	
Veterinary pathology	907.20	
Veterinary physiology	833.64	
Veterinary surgery	266.59	
Zoology	2,095.31	
Total department supplies		$ 76,161.51
SUPPLIES—EXPERIMENT STATION:		
Agricultural engineering	$ 171.77	
Animal husbandry	2,646.04	
Botany	125.65	
Chemistry	1,774.43	
Dairy	698.43	
Dairy farm	356.33	
Engineering experiment station	1,284.05	
Entomology	129.46	
Farm crops	151.35	
Horticulture and forestry	342.63	
Photo	955.60	
Poultry	74.17	
Soils	2,148.73	
Total station supplies		$ 10,858.64
SUPPLIES—TWO-YEAR COURSES:		
Agricultural engineering	$ 22.25	
Animal husbandry	307.23	
Agronomy	580.33	
Horticulture, bacteriology and botany	610.41	
Total two-year supplies		$ 1,520.22
Total college property		$ 3,359,761.08

RECEIPTS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The following are the receipts on account of the different funds during the past two years, and the sources from which they were derived:

I. COLLEGIATE SUPPORT FUNDS.

	1912-13	1913-14
From National Government:		
Interest on endowment fund	$ 35,486.20	$ 35,191.86
Morrill funds	50,000.00	50,000.00
From State:		
Annual appropriations, permanent	245,000.00	245,000.00
Two-year millage tax—		
⅜ of annual amount set aside for college departments		75,000.00
⅛ of amount set aside for college work in home economics		9,000.00
Special appropriation for college departments		20,000.00
Annual appropriation for library, permanent	4,900.00	4,900.00
From Miscellaneous Sources:		
Tuition charged students from outside the state	9,460.00	11,867.50
Scholarship funds	1,410.00	1,325.00
Clay fund for support of agricultural journalism	1,000.00	1,000.00
Interest on treasurer's balances	3,676.34	2,946.64
Cancelled checks	46.28	101.10
Totals	$ 350,978.82	$ 456,332.10

II. NON-COLLEGIATE SUPPORT FUNDS.

	1912-13	1913-14
Agriculture:		
Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00
⅛ of annual amount set aside from two-year millage tax		4,500.00
Portion of special appropriation set aside for this work		2,400.00
Home Economics:		
⅛ of annual amount set aside from two-year millage tax for this department		6,000.00
Amount of special appropriation devoted to this work		1,500.00
Engineering:		
Amount of legislative appropriation and two-year millage tax assigned to trade school work at the college		6,500.00
Veterinary Science:		
⅛ of annual amount set aside from two-year millage tax for practitioner's course		3,600.00
Totals	$ 25,000.00	$ 49,000.00

III. STUDENT FEES.

All Courses:		
Incidental fees	$ 32,309.95	$ 31,730.24
Students' repair fund		2,000.00
Hospital	5,071.50	8,176.00
Music (including rental of pianos)	194.50	239.55
Physical culture	352.60	612.50
Physical training	321.00	2,871.20
Reclassification (credited to F. L. & I.)	72.00	184.00
Organ practice (credited to F. L. & I.)	38.50	3.50
Four-Year Courses:		
Agricultural engineering	2,095.00	2,981.80
Animal husbandry	3,531.45	4,021.67
Bacteriology	841.50	1,048.05
Botany	1,837.50	2,804.55
Chemistry	11,511.09	15,321.93
Civil engineering	1,002.35	407.00
Dairy	2,054.50	2,657.40
Diploma (credited to registrar's office)	1,330.00	1,364.00
Electrical engineering	414.00	426.00
English	270.25	364.25
Farm crops	2,128.40	2,174.87
Home economics	2,572.25	3,827.68
Horticulture	424.22	456.50
Forestry	23.00	117.00
Mechanical engineering	2,547.23	2,733.98
Mining engineering	32.00	10.00
Physics	1,482.25	1,021.00
Special examinations (credited to library)	520.50	442.25
Special students	292.00	85.00
Soils	1,434.45	1,694.25
Summer school	769.85	1,213.25
Short course in engineering		247.50
Veterinary department	1,068.50	
Anatomy		442.00
Pathology		265.00
Physiology		46.00
Surgery and obstetrics		164.00
Zoology	1,023.35	1,062.40
Photography		72.00
Poultry		183.00
Two-Year Courses:		
Agriculture—		
Agronomy	477.50	659.14
Agricultural engineering	721.36	811.10
Animal husbandry	994.25	1,066.04
Botany and horticulture	518.65	665.54
Dairy	476.25	902.61
Home economics		178.00
Engineering—		
Trade school at college		190.27
Engineering correspondence fees		973.30
Totals	$ 80,753.70	$ 98,917.32

IV. EXTENSION WORK.

	1912-13	1913-14
Agriculture:		
Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 50,000.00	$ 42,000.00
Special appropriation		7,000.00
⅘ of annual amount set aside from two-year millage tax for this purpose		28,800.00
Totals agricultural extension	$ 50,000.00	$ 77,800.00
Engineering:		
Special appropriation		10,000.00
Millage tax ($15,000 less $6,500 set aside for two-year trade school work)		8,500.00
Totals	$ 50,000.00	$ 96,300.00

V. EXPERIMENT FUNDS.

Agricultural Experiment Station:		
From National Government—		
Hatch act	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
Adams act	15,000.00	15,000.00
From State—		
Annual appropriation, permanent	55,000.00	55,000.00
⅘ of annual apportionment from two-year millage tax		34,200.00
Special appropriation		10,000.00
Totals agricultural experiment station	$ 85,000.00	$ 129,200.00
Engineering Experiment Station:		
From State—		
Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
⅘ of annual apportionment from two-year millage tax		3,000.00
Good Roads Experimentation:		
From State—		
Annual appropriation, permanent	10,000.00	10,000.00
Veterinary Investigations:		
From State—		
⅘ of annual apportionment from two-year millage tax		6,000.00
Special appropriation		3,000.00
Horse Breeding Experiment	360.00	1,564.19
Totals	$ 105,360.00	$ 162,764.19

VI. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUNDS.

From State—Drawn from State Treasury—		
Repair and Contingent—		
Annual appropriation	$ 36,000.00	$ 36,000.00
Special appropriation		8,000.00
Millage tax apportionment		6,000.00
Special Building Tax	101,433.44	206,453.27
Chemistry building and equipment	10,272.24	56,208.90
Additional department equipment	30,230.64	12,269.36
Public grounds improvement	1,893.85	4,878.15
Heating plant	38,200.00	16,994.28
Equipment of buildings and departments		3,465.31
Totals from state	$ 218,030.17	$ 350,269.27
From Student and Others (credited to Room Rent account)—		
Rental of rooms	$ 2,865.91	$ 4,497.14
Sale of wreckage	153.27	43.36
Rental of residence lot	1.00	1.00

	1912-13	1913-14
Net receipts of superintendent's store-room	$14.64	
Sale of old furniture		83.22
Totals	$ 221,864.99	$ 354,893.99

VII. HOG CHOLERA SERUM FUND.

From State—		
Special appropriation	$ 2,520.39	$ 32,479.61

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

		1912-13	1913-14
I.	Collegiate support funds	$ 350,978.82	$ 456,332.10
II.	Non-collegiate support funds	25,000.00	49,000.00
III.	Student fees	80,753.70	98,917.32
IV.	Extension work funds	50,000.00	96,300.00
V.	Experiment funds	105,300.00	162,764.19
VI.	Building and improvement funds	221,864.99	354,893.99
VII.	Hog cholera serum fund	2,520.39	32,479.61
	Totals	$ 836,477.90	$ 1,250,687.21

The foregoing exhibit does not include refunds, nor department sales. These are omitted for they constitute no part of the real income of the college. Tuition and fees returned to the student are not available to meet department expenses; and receipts from products sold are, in general, fully offset by their cost of production. These refunds and sales are, therefore, stricken out of both sides of the account. They total as follows for the biennial period:

	1912-13	1913-14
Refunds	$ 5,412.32	$ 6,656.61
Sales	90,918.56	234,582.34
	$ 96,330.88	$ 241,238.95

These amounts will need to be added to the receipts and expenditures as shown by this report, in order to make the totals agree with those of the treasurer.

The following are the sales by departments:

SALES.

	1912-13	1913-14
Agricultural engineering	$ 1,461.09	$ 861.68
Animal husbandry	72.50	317.15
Bacteriology	97.94	12.91
Botany	2.75	
Chemistry	619.58	997.05
Civil engineering	141.30	
Dairy	34,060.08	28,995.23
Dairy farm	4,834.92	5,198.45
Farm	10,489.52	13,214.62
Farm crops	81.67	86.64
Fires, lights and incidentals	6,143.18	5,909.54
Home economics	4.38	25.52
Horticulture	1,854.44	2,735.09
Hospital	668.64	1,279.46
Janitor fund		16.02
Library	53.60	64.07
Mechanical engineering	693.66	696.08
Military		54.00
Mining engineering	48.60	7.99
Pathology		23.05
Physical culture		12.00
Physical training		21.85
Physics		2.50
Poultry	552.59	825.26
Printing		521.79
Public grounds	38.50	92.82
Publicity		20.10
Surgery		2,281.39
Veterinary	2,368.43	5.76
Zoology		57.85
Total sales for departments	$ 64,287.37	$ 64,335.87
Agricultural experiment station	16,077.86	15,028.01
Engineering experiment station	943.25	1,582.64
Agricultural extension	579.98	761.43
Serum fund	2,779.66	142,267.01
Store room	6,250.44	10,603.89
Two-year agriculture		3.49
Total sales	$ 90,918.56	$ 234,582.34

It will be noticed that these sales are made up, in large part, of the products of the farm, creamery and serum plant, together with transfers from the store room.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

The expenditures during the biennial period, omitting the refunds, transfers, and that portion of the cost of department products covered by sales, as already explained, total as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
College educational work	$ 429,811.07	$ 550,206.61
Non-collegiate educational work	27,849.08	46,540.32
Extension work	50,424.68	87,844.40
Experimentation	112,785.47	166,667.42
Buildings, improvements and equipment	229,239.68	359,486.68
Hog cholera serum department	2,520.39	10,699.87
Totals	$ 852,630.37	$ 1,221,445.30

These expenditures represent the cost of running the institution in the various divisions of its work, and repairing, enlarging and improving its plant. The permanent additions to its assets, made during the last two years, as shown by the increase in the college inventory, aggregate $587,270.86. All these expenditures are made in accordance with carefully prepared annual budgets. The heads of the different departments present their department needs in detail to the President of the College. These are considered by the Deans, the President, the committees of the Board of Education and finally by the Board itself. The askings which are the most necessary and urgent are allowed in so far as the funds available will permit. A reasonable amount is reserved in each fund as a working balance, and to meet emergencies. This balance varies during the year, but is kept large enough at all times to fully protect the institution against financial embarrassment.

In the exhibits of expenditures, the amount paid from fees, and the amount charged to the Support Fund are put in separate columns in order that the cost of the different lines of work to the state and nation may be readily seen. The fees are paid by students. They cover expenditures for laboratory material used by them, and in part the cost of supplying heat, light and janitor service for the laboratories and recitation rooms.

The following exhibit shows somewhat in detail the expenditures on account of the regular educational work of the College:

I. COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

EXPENDITURES.

For What Purpose	1912-1913		1913-1914	
	From Fees	From Support Fund	From Fees	From Support Fund
I. Salaries:				
Professors, associate professors and assistant professors, and administrative officers		$163,130.71		$ 212,491.98
Instructors and assistants		63,359.56		82,109.90
II. Department expenses and equipment:				
Agricultural education		853.50		1,164.19
Agricultural engineering	$ 2,095.00	1,456.53	$ 2,981.80	2,077.19
Agricultural journalism		1,437.82		1,770.14
Animal husbandry	3,531.45	1,816.36	4,021.67	5,045.04
Bacteriology	841.50	758.54	1,117.35	2,007.61
Botany	1,837.50	1,229.02	2,804.55	1,178.57
Chemistry	11,304.35		15,321.93	5,275.08
Civil engineering	1,002.35	2,085.28	407.00	2,001.56
Dairy	2,054.50	960.54	2,657.40	1,891.24
Dairy farm		1,659.70		1,526.05
Economic science		483.78		765.77
Electrical engineering	414.00	1,347.25	426.00	1,517.89
Engineering short course			247.50	299.65
English	270.25	312.47	364.25	602.02
Farm		3,526.80		2,528.91
Farm crops	2,128.40	1,329.22	2,174.87	1,120.32
Forestry	23.00	1,057.46	117.00	1,214.21
History		170.62		464.63
Home economics	2,572.25	1,314.50	3,827.68	3,681.16
Horticulture	424.22	2,878.35	456.50	2,766.86
Hospital	3,762.48		8,607.14	
Library (general)	520.50	930.55	442.25	1,306.94
Library (books and periodicals)		5,028.98		5,209.77
Mathematics		151.85		171.61
Mechanical engineering	2,547.23	3,479.10	2,733.98	2,132.42
Military		534.39		705.72
Mining engineering	32.00	2,096.05	10.00	1,500.19
Modern languages		62.38		69.92
Music (including piano rentals)	194.50	39.79	239.55	127.68
Photography			72.00	115.97
Physical culture	352.60	35.51	445.68	
Physical training	321.00	772.17	2,871.20	1,714.37
Physics	1,482.25	1,131.61	1,021.00	1,751.48
Poultry		1,264.29	183.00	1,399.89
Public speaking		109.68		109.95
Soils	1,434.45	1,703.48	1,694.25	2,210.99
Structure design				183.69
Summer school	769.85	4,760.79	1,213.25	7,765.23
Veterinary department	1,068.50	2,813.98		
Anatomy			442.00	440.11
Pathology			265.00	333.64
Physiology			46.00	97.22
Surgery			164.00	1,250.55
Zoology	1,023.35	972.10	1,062.40	1,246.87
III. Scholarship funds:				
Clay-Robinson fellowship		350.00		375.00
Fruit-judging scholarship				225.00
International Harvester Co.		400.00		250.00
Meinrad Rumley scholarship		250.00		
State Fair scholarship		931.24		512.50
IV. Administrative and general expenses, including office help and expenses of the executive and administrative offices; printing, advertising, commencement, Sabbath services, ringing chimes, etc.	1,330.00	25,617.58	1,364.00	35,362.57
V. Maintenance of buildings and grounds:				
Buildings: heat, light and janitor service	32,420.45	26,322.86	31,917.74	44,394.83
Student repair fund			238.63	
Grounds: labor, equipment and supplies		28,126.75		13,783.96
Totals	$ 75,757.93	$354,053.14	$ 91,958.57	$ 458,248.04

SUMMARY.

	1912-13	1913-14
Salaries	$ 226,490.27	$ 294,601.88
Department expenses and equipment	98,129.41	127,419.13
Scholarship funds	1,931.24	1,362.50
Administrative and general expenses	26,947.58	36,726.57
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	76,312.57	90,096.53
Totals	$ 429,811.07	$ 550,206.61

It has been the policy of the authorities hitherto to charge the administrative expenses and the cost of maintaining the plant almost entirely to the Collegiate Support fund. Beginning with the new fiscal year, these expenses are to be divided more evenly among the different divisions.

II. NON-COLLEGIATE WORK.

The Legislature of 1911 appropriated $25,000 annually for the support of a two year non-collegiate course in Agriculture. The course met with such decided success that the last legislature increased the appropriation and extended the non-collegiate work to Home Economics, Engineering and Veterinary Science. This work is distinctly separated from that of the regular four-year college courses. It has its own corps of teachers, and its own support funds. Reporting upon the income and expenditures of each of these courses for the biennial period, we have:

(a) NON-COLLEGIATE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

This includes a two-year course in Agriculture and a one-year course in Dairying. At the time the Board asked the last legislature to grant this work an additional annual support fund of $12,500, Home Economics was included in the Agricultural division. Special accent was placed on the desirability of establishing and maintaining this feature of the non-collegiate work. The appropriation was granted with this understanding. In the year following the meeting of the legislature, Home Economics, because of its rapid development, was made a division by itself. In dividing the new tax fund, $5,000 was set aside for Home Economics and $7,500 was reserved for Agriculture. The receipts and expenditures for Home Economics are shown further on in this report; the expenditures for the Agricultural work proper are set forth in the exhibit which follows, and the receipts will be found in the summary attached thereto.

EXPENDITURES.

For What Purpose	1912-13		1913-14	
	From Fees	From Support Fund	From Fees	From Support Fund
I. Salaries:				
Professors, and assistant professors		$ 8,849.98		$ 12,902.55
Instructors and assistants		9,468.49		10,517.51
II. Current expenses and equipment:				
Agronomy	$ 477.50	444.68	$ 659.14	820.22
Agr.cultural engineering	721.36	482.94	811.10	1,488.33
Animal husbandry	994.25	493.88	1,066.04	928.09
Botany	363.30	1,862.98		
Chemistry				.83
Dairy	476.25	19.68	902.61	682.97
English		634.27		347.53
History		24.36		38.66
Horticulture	155.05	687.59	665.54	1,615.80
Mathematics				5.88
Public speaking		10.00		9.50
III. Administrative Expenses:				
Agricultural dean		182.22		174.98
IV. Heat and Light		1,500.00		1,100.00
Totals	$ 3,188.01	$ 24,661.07	$ 4,104.43	$ 30,632.85

The following is a summary of the financial operations of this part of the non-collegiate work for the two years:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance July 1, 1912		$ 10,508.50
Income for 1912-13:		
Annual appropriation	$ 25,000.00	
Student fees as shown above	3,188.01	28,188.01
Income for 1913-14:		
Annual appropriation	$ 25,000.00	
Millage tax, $\frac{2}{3}$ of annual apportionment	4,500.00	
Special appropriation; amount allotted to this department	2,400.00	
Student fees as shown above	4,104.43	36,004.43
Total		$ 74,700.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

For 1912-13 as shown in expenditure exhibit	$ 27,849.08	
For 1913-14 as shown in expenditure exhibit	34,737.28	$ 62,586.36
Cash balance on hand July 1, 1914		12,114.58
Total		$ 74,700.94

Of this amount, $2,000 will need to be reserved as a working balance; the remainder is available for the purchase of equipment and furniture. The following sums have been set aside for these purposes:

	Equipment	Furniture
Animal husbandry	$ 4,090.00	$ 262.00
Agricultural engineering	1,062.75	
Agronomy	222.80	129.50
Dairy	105.00	26.45
Horticulture	103.75	300.00
Botany and bacteriology	730.50	310.10
Chemistry	1,080.50	79.50
English	145.00	81.00
Totals	$ 7,540.30	$ 1,188.55

SUMMARY.

Equipment	$ 7,540.30
Furniture	1,188.55
Total	$ 8,728.85

This leaves about $1,400 for the further purchase of equipment.

TWO-YEAR HOME ECONOMICS.

In addition to the sums allotted to this work from the appropriations for Agriculture and Home Economics, as already explained, the annual sum of $20,000 was set aside by the legislature from the two-year millage tax for four-year and two-year Home Economics work. Of this amount, the non-collegiate course was allowed $5,000 annually. No portion of these amounts was available during the first year of the biennium, and in the second year only one of the semi-annual tax payments, amounting to about three-fifths of the annual tax collected had been paid in. These items, together with the student fees, aggregate as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Millage tax for agriculture and home economics; ⅗ of annual allotment	$ 3,000.00
Millage tax for four-year and two-year home economics; ⅗ of annual allotment	3,000.00
Special appropriation for agriculture and home economics, amount allowed home economics	1,600.00
Student fees	178.00
Total	$ 7,778.00

EXPENDITURES.

The following are the expenditures for the year:

Salaries	$ 5,598.29
Current expenses	943 54
Equipment	496.13
Heat and light	560.00
Total expenditures	$ 7,537.96
Balance	240.04
	$ 7,778.00

The above balance has been already appropriated for equipment and furniture.

ENGINEERING TRADE SCHOOL.

The last legislature made the following appropriations for Engineering Extension and Trade School work:

Special appropriation	$ 10,000.00
Two year millage tax, $25,000.00; ⅗ of annual apportionment available during the year	15,000.00
Total	$ 25,000.00

Of this amount the College authorities set aside $6,500 for the local Trade School. The student fees amounted to $190.27, making a total of $6,690.27 available for this work which was inaugurated at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1913-14. The expenses for the year are shown below:

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of professors and instructors	$ 2,629.60
Current expenses	600.18
Equipment and furniture	46.74
Heat and light	400.00
Total	$ 3,676.52

This leaves a balance on hand for local trade school purposes of $3,013.75 which is treated, however, as a reserve or working balance needed to carry the work through the first nine months of the next year when the receipts from tax collections are low as compared with the other three months.

PRACTITIONERS' COURSE.

In apportioning the two year millage tax the last general assembly set aside $5,000 annually for the support of this course. Of this sum only one tax payment or about three-fifths of the annual fund allotted was available in the last biennium. The first course was given in August, 1914, after the expiration of the biennial period. The advertising, material purchased, and other expenses incurred in preparation, during the biennial period, amounted to $588.86.

This course, though not a college course, is quite different from the other non-collegiate courses. It is, as its name implies, a practitioners' course, and is attended by many graduates of veterinary schools.

The following is a summary of the expenditures on account of the non-collegiate courses, and shows the cost of this non-collegiate work to the institution.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES—Non-collegiate courses.

	1912-13	1913-14
Two-year Agricultural course	$ 27,849.08	$ 34,737.28
Two-year Home Economics	----------	7,537.96
Two-year Local Trade School	----------	3,676.52
Practitioners' course	----------	588.56
Totals	$ 27,849.08	$ 46,540.32

In comparing with the treasurer's books, there should be added to this summary the following:

	1912-13	1913-14
Refunds	$ 233.29	$ 537.94
Sales		3.49
Total	$ 233.29	$ 541.43

BUDGETS OF NON-COLLEGIATE COURSES.

(1914-1915.)

Each of these courses has a support fund of its own, and therefore a separate budget. In the industrial divisions of the work each instructor teaches in a particular course. In the Science divisions, the instructors teach in one or more of the courses. The Science part of the budget is therefore given first, and its totals used in the different course budgets following. Each of these latter budgets is preceded by a statement showing the income of the course.

SCIENCE BUDGET.

(Non-collegiate—1914-15.)

	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade School	Total
Bacteriology and Botany:				
*J. C. Cunningham, professor, three-fifths time	$ 1,320.00			$ 1,320.00
Anna Wolfe, instructor	500.00	600.00		1,100.00
**Edward Isaac, one-half time, instructor	600.00			600.00
Current expenses		100.00		100.00
Chemistry:				
***Jean MacKinnon, instructor		1,000.00		1,000.00
W. H. Lancelot, instructor	750.00	150.00		
Student assistant		150.00		150.00
Current expenses	100.00	40.00		140.00
Economic Science:				
****Charlotte Dryden, instructor, part time		100.00		100.00
J. H. Peters, instructor, part time	200.00			200.00
English:				
E. Maclean, professor	1,050.00	400.00	350.00	1,800.00
Esther L. Cooper, assistant professor	900.00	200.00	100.00	1,200.00
Mabel Fleming, instructor	650.00	325.00	75.00	1,050.00
Mrs. E. S. Youtz, instructor	650.00	200.00	150.00	1,000.00
Current expenses	100.00	50.00		150.00

*Professor Cunningham receives $880 from Horticulture for the other two-fifths of his time.

**Mr. Isaac receives $600 from Horticulture for the other one-half of his time.

***Miss MacKinnon receives also $300 from the Chemistry department.

****Miss Dryden's total salary is $800, charged as follows:

Economic Science	$ 100.00
Public Speaking	600.00
Zoology	100.00

SCIENCE BUDGET—Continued

	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade School	Total
History:				
T. G. Watson, instructor, part time	200.00	100.00		300.00
Current expenses	20.00			20.00
Mathematics:				
Gertrude Herr, instructor	450.00	200.00	450.00	1,100.00
Mary Miller, half time, instructor	170.00	60.00	170.00	400.00
Student assistant	85.00	30.00	85.00	200.00
Current expenses	15.00			15.00
Modern Languages:				
Mildred Semmons, half time, instructor	300.00	200.00	100.00	600.00
Public Speaking:				
Charlotte Dryden, part time, instructor	300.00	150.00		450.00
Current expenses	10.00			10.00
Zoology:				
Charlotte Dryden, part time, instructor	100.00			100.00
	$ 8,470.00	$ 3,905.00	$ 1,630.00	$ 14,155.00

The course budgets which follow, and in which the totals of the Science budget are used, give a full showing of the income and proposed expenditures on account of the non-collegiate work for 1914-15.

AGRICULTURE—INCOME AND BUDGET.

(Non-collegiate, 1914-15)

INCOME.

Annual appropriation		$ 25,000.00
Annual allotment from two year millage tax		7,500.00
Total		$ 32,500.00

BUDGET.

Administrative expenses	$ 175.00	
Fires, lights and janitor service	1,400.00	$ 1,575.00
Department Salaries and Expenses—		
Agriculture Engineering:		
C. K. Shedd, associate professor	$ 2,100.00	
Charles Miller, instructor	1,100.00	
H. C. Cameron, instructor, two-thirds time	667.00	
Current expenses	675.00	$ 4,542.00
Agronomy:		
H. L. Eichling, associate professor	$ 2,100.00	
D. Zentmire, instructor	1,400.00	
Peter Hanson, instructor	1,000.00	
Current expenses	350.00	$ 4,850.00
Animal Husbandry:		
M. G. Thornburg, professor	$ 2,200.00	
P. L. Lisher, associate professor	1,600.00	
R. C. McChord, assistant professor	1,300.00	
Assistant in Poultry	250.00	
Current expenses	400.00	$ 5,750.00

Dairying:		
M. R. Tolstrup, assistant professor	$ 1,700.00	
N. S. Golding, instructor	1,200.00	
Current expenses	300.00	$ 3,200.00
Horticulture:		
J. C. Cunningham, professor, two-fifths time	$ 880.00	
E. L. Overly, assistant professor	1,600.00	
Edward Isaac, one-half time	600.00	
Current expenses (including Field Superintendent)	375.00	$ 3,455.00
Science departments:		
Total of Agricultural column in Science budget		$ 8,470.00
Total		$ 31,842.00

SUMMARY.

Income	$ 32,500.00
Proposed expenditures	31,842.00
Balance unappropriated	$ 658.00

This balance is needed to meet emergencies.

An analysis of the budget shows the following as the expenses along the different lines:

Administration	$ 175.00
Salaries	27,922.00
Department current expenses	2,345.00
Heating, lighting and janitor service	1,400.00
Total	$ 31,842.00

HOME ECONOMICS—INCOME AND BUDGETS.

(Non-collegiate, 1914-15.)

INCOME.

Share of annual allotment from millage tax for Agriculture and Home Economics	$ 5,000.00
Share of annual allotment from millage tax for two and four year courses in Home Economics	5,000.00
Total	$ 10,000.00

BUDGET.

Department Salaries and Expenses—		
Home Economics proper:		
Joan Hamilton, supervisor	$ 1,500.00	
Annie H. Hawkes, instructor	1,200.00	
Current expenses	1,625.00	$ 4,325.00
Fires, lights and janitor service		700.00
Science Department:		
Total of Home Economics column in Science budget		3,905.00
Equipment for Chemistry Department:		
($154.50 less $20.01 from last year's balance)		134.46
Total		$ 9,064.46

SUMMARY.

Income	$ 10,000.00
Proposed expenditures	9,064.46
Balance unappropriated	$ 935.54

Askings for additional instruction and equipment sufficient to use up this entire balance are in the hands of the president.

The account analyzed shows expenditures along the following lines:

Salaries	$ 6,415.00
Current expenses	1,815.00
Equipment	134.46
Heating, lighting and janitor service	700.00
Total	$ 9,064.46

ENGINEERING—INCOME AND BUDGET.

(Non-collegiate, 1914-15.)

BUDGET.

Amount set aside for local Trade School from annual appropriation of $25,000.00	$ 6,545.00

INCOME.

Salaries:		
*K. G. Smith, professor, part time	$ 800.00	
*R. B. Dale, assistant professor, part time	900.00	
H. E. Freund, instructor	1,000.00	
Current expenses	1,365.00	
		$ 4,065.00
Heating, lighting and janitor service		500.00
Contingencies		350.00
Science Departments:		
Total of Trade School in Science budget		1,630.00
Total		$ 6,545.00

SUMMARY.

Amount allotted to Trade School	$ 6,545.00
Proposed expenditures, including balance for contingencies	6,545.00

The working balance for this fund is provided for by reserving for that purpose last year's balance, as already explained.

The analysis of expenditures shows the following:

Salaries	$ 4,330.00
Current expenses	1,365.00
Heating, lighting and janitor service	500.00
Contingencies	350.00
Total	$ 6,545.00

The budget for the Extension part of this joint appropriation of $25,000 is taken care of with the other Extension work under the heading "Extension Work."

*Professors Smith and Dale appear also in the Extension budget, receiving there additional salaries of $2,400.00 and $900.00 respectively.

PRACTITIONERS' COURSE—INCOME AND BUDGET.

(Non-collegiate, 1914-15.)

As the fund which maintains this course is derived from the millage tax, and as one of the two courses given is always held in the first or second month of each fiscal year, it is necessary to bring over a considerable balance from the previous year in order to meet expenses. The balance from last year is $2,411.44. An equal balance should be carried over to next year's account. This would leave the annual appropriation of $5,000 from the two year millage tax as the sum available for this year's budget. This amount will be sufficient to employ lecturers, provide material and meet all incidental expenses.

III. EXTENSION WORK.

The College carries on the following lines of extension work:

1. Agricultural Extension.
2. Engineering Extension.

Considering these in their order, we have:

1. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

This work was begun in 1906. Its first annual appropriation was $15,000. This was gradually increased until last year it reached $77,800. This year, when it will receive its full annual allowance from the two-year millage tax, its income from the state will be $90,000. It will also receive $10,000 from the National Government under the Lever bill.

The following shows the receipts and expenditures of the department during the biennial period together with the balances at the beginning and close of such period:

RECEIPTS.

For 1912-13:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1912		$ 11,012.33
Annual appropriation		50,000.00
For 1913-14:		
Annual appropriation	$ 42,000.00	
Special appropriation	7,000.00	
Millage tax, three-fifths of annual allotment	28,000.00	77,800.00
Total		$ 138,812.33

EXPENDITURES.

	1912-13	1913-14
Salaries of staff	$ 29,123.13	$ 43,673.51
Office help	5,706.88	5,452.51
Outside help	3,626.52	4,537.99
Stationery and postage	1,699.81	1,886.25
Printing, bulletins, etc	3,132.16	6,054.29
Charts, maps and photos	221.69	272.93
General supplies	2,477.15	2,300.55
Freight, express and drayage	511.61	593.73
Telegrams and telephone	324.49	278.72
Furniture and equipment	495.31	946.67

EXPENDITURES—Continued

	1912-13	1912-14
State Fair expenses	198.71	200.00
Traveling expenses	3,487.20	5,363.53
Hog cholera expense	----------	2,644.33
Totals	$ 51,004.66	$ 74,205.06
Less receipts for testing, etc.	579.98	761.43
Net expenditures	$ 50,424.68	$ 73,443.63

SUMMARY.

Available funds	----------	$ 138,812.33
Expended in 1912-13	$ 50,424.68	----------
Expended in 1913-14	73,443.63	123,868.31
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	----------	$ 14,944.02

In drawing from the State Treasury the portion of this fund which comes from the two year millage tax, the amount drawn in the fall is about $10,000 less than that drawn in the spring. The fund on hand is, therefore, about the amount needed for a working balance. The budget for 1913-14 is consequently limited to the income for the year without taking this balance into account.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION—INCOME AND BUDGET.

1914-15.

INCOME.

From State:		
Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 42,000.00	
Annual appropriation from two year millage tax	48,000.00	$ 90,000.00
From National Government:		
Lever bill	----------	10,000.00
Total	----------	$ 100,000.00

BUDGET.

Salaries:

R. K. Bliss	Director	$ 3,000.00
Paul C. Taff	Extension assistant professor of Soils and Farm Crops	2,200.00
E. C. Bishop	*State leader of Junior work	900.00
R. K. Farrar	Extension professor of Agricultural Education	2,200.00
M. A. Hauser	Extension professor of Soils and Farm Crops	2,400.00
K. W. Stouder	Extension professor of Veterinary Medicine	2,800.00
Neal S. Knowles	Extension professor of Home Economics	1,900.00
Louise H. Campbell	Extension professor of Home Economics	1,800.00
J. W. Coverdale	**Supervisor of County work	1,050.00
R. S. Herrick	Extension associate professor of Pomology	2,200.00
C. L. Fitch	Extension associate professor of Truck Gardening	2,200.00
R. F. O'Donnell	Extension associate professor of Animal Hubandry	2,200.00

*The United States Department of Agriculture pays Professor Bishop $1,800.00 additional, with the understanding that the college will pay his expenses not to exceed $900.00, including trip to annual conference, to be charged against the Traveling Expense account.

**United States Department of Agriculture pays $1,650.00 additional, with same understanding as above.

BUDGET—Continued

Kate R. Logan	*Assistant state leader of Junior work	(00.00	
H. A. Bittenbender	Extension associate professor of Poultry Husbandry	2,000.00	
M. H. Hoffman	Extension associate professor of Agricultural Engineering	2,000.00	
Idaho Sutherland	Extension assistant professor of Home Economics	1,500.00	
Mabel Bently	Extension assistant professor of Home Economics	1,500.00	
T. R. Douglass	Extension associate professor of Soils and Farm Crops	2,000.00	
Haden Hart	Extension assistant professor of Animal Husbandry	1,600.00	
C. B. Williams	**Assistant professor of Rural Sociology	900.00	
	Extension assistant professor of Social Welfare	1,600.00	
Fred C. Fenton	Extension assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering	1,200.00	
George Dunlop	Extension assistant professor of Soils and Farm Crops	1,700.00	
W. A. Buchanan	Extension assistant professor of Animal Husbandry	1,600.00	
C. D. Rice	Extension assistant professor of Veterinary Medicine	1,800.00	
W. E. Simonson	Extension assistant professor of Veterinary Medicine	1,800.00	
L. E. Willey	Extension assistant professor of Veterinary Medicine (July 1, 1914)	1,800.00	
Mary B Richardson	Extension assistant in Home Economics, Junior work (July 1, 1914)	1,200.00	
James Watson	Extension assistant in Dairy Manufactures	1,400.00	
H. C. Barker	Extension assistant in Dairy Production	1,400.00	
Charles Dorchester	Extension assistant in Soils and Farm Crops	1,300.00	
Donald Hunt	Extension assistant in Soils and Farm Crops	1,200.00	
Jessie Campbell	Extension assistant professor in Home Economics	1,000.00	
A. A. Smith	Secretary	1,400.00	
Six county advisers at $50.00 a month		3,600.00	$ 60,950.00

Current Expenses:

Office help	$ 7,500.00	
Printing	7,500.00	
General supplies	5,500.00	
Traveling expenses	6,000.00	
Outside help (Dairy test work, short course, and institute help, by day, week or month)	4,000.00	
Stationery and postage	2,500.00	
State Fair fund	200.00	
Janitor ($100.00), heat and light ($700.00)	800.00	
Reserve fund	3,150.00	$ 37,150.00
Balance unappropriated		1,900.00
Total		$ 100,000.00

(2) ENGINEERING EXTENSION.

This work began with the last fiscal year, the fund for its support being included in the joint appropriation of $25,000 for Trade School and Engineering Extension. The amount set aside from the appropriation for the extension work was $18,500.00. The sum of $973.30 was received as correspondence fees, making a total available of $19,473.30.

*Miss Logan receives in addition $1,000.00 from the United States Agricultural Department.

**Also receives $900.00 from Economics department of college.

The following shows the expenditures for the year:

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of staff	$ 8,435.86
Traveling expenses	1,761.76
Office help	799.07
Exhibit material for automobile exhibit	120.65
Other equipment and furniture	689.12
Current expenses	2,594.31
Total	$ 14,400.77

This leaves a balance on hand of $5,072.53 which is needed as a working balance to carry the work through until the millage tax, by which the extension department is maintained, is collected.

The following shows the amount set aside for the work of the present year and the budget voted by the Board:

INCOME AND BUDGET.

1914-15.

INCOME.

Amount of joint appropriation for Trade School and Extension set aside for Extension	$ 18,455.00

BUDGET.

Salaries:		
K. G. Smith, professor	$2,400.00*	
J. W. Parry, secretary and associate professor of engineering extension	2,000.00	
R. B. Dale, assistant professor	900.00**	
O. H. Johnson, field instructor	1,500.00	
E. S. Shortess, state organizer	1,800.00	
D. C. Faber, industrial engineer	1,000.00***	
R. E. Davis, part time automobile instructor	500.00	$ 10,100.00
Current expenses		8,205.00
Fires, lights and janitor service		150.00
Total		$ 18,455.00

The following is a summary of Extension fund expenditures for the biennium:

Agricultural Extension:		
For 1912-1913	$ 50,424.68	
For 1913-1914	73,443.63	$ 123,868.31
Engineering Extension:		
For 1913-1914		14,400.77
Total		$ 138,269.08

*Receives $800 additional from trade school.
**Receives $900 additional from trade school.
***Receives $1,000 additional from engineering experiment station.

IV. EXPERIMENT FUNDS.

These include the following:

1. Agricultural Experiment Station.
2. Horse Breeding Experimentation.
3. Engineering Experiment Station.
4. Good Roads Experimentation.
5. Veterinary Investigations.

They are taken up in order.

1. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Station is supported jointly by the state and nation. It was established in 1887 by the congressional act which appropriated $15,000 annually for its maintenance. This was increased in 1905 by the Adams Act which provided an additional annnual fund of $15.000, making $30,000 which the national government now contributes toward the support of the Station. The state appropriated $10,000 in 1902. Successive legislatures have added to this amount until the present income from the state totals $112,000.00.

The following shows the receipts and expenditures of the Station for the biennial period:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand July 1, 1912		$ 23,027.70
Receipts 1912-13:		
From National Government, Hatch Act	$ 15,000.00	
From National Government, Adams Act	15,000.00	
From State, annual appropriation, permanent	55,000.00	85,000.00
Receipts 1913-14:		
From National Government, Hatch Act	$ 15,000.00	
From National Government, Adams Act	15,000.00	
From State, annual appropriation, permanent	55,000.00	
From State, special appropriation	10,000.00	
From two-year millage tax	34,200.00	129,200.00
Total		$ 237,227.70

EXPENDITURES.

	1912-13	1913-14
Salaries of station staff	$ 25,418.69	$ 49,738.46
Salaries of station assistants	1,627.70	1,435.00
Agricultural engineerinng section	2,574.92	2,823.42
Animal husbandry section	15,954.28	16,666.88
Bacteriology section	284.52	549.61
Botany section	1,187.78	1,272.68
Bulletin section	7,839.61	8,675.27
Chemical section	3,663.05	3,886.43
Dairy section	2,018.74	2,237.61
Dairy farm section	2,404.50	3,182.91
Director's section	1,791.90	1,462.45
Entomology section	1,105.35	962.63
Farm crops section	5,829.66	10,051.52
Forestry section	1,327.87	1,372.59
General expenses	211.82	200.00
Horticulture section	7,553.31	8,030.89
Photo section	1,679.33	1,906.82
Poultry section	1,590.82	1,743.95
Soils section	7,180.80	11,346.17
Veterinary section	403.26	27.50
Totals	$106,247.31	$ 127,542.79

Less sales	16,077.86	15,028.01
	$ 90,169.45	$ 112,514.78
Part payment on purchase of additional farm		21,123.33
Total expenditures of national and state funds	$ 90,169.45	$ 133,638.11

SUMMARY.

Total receipts		$ 237,227.70
Expenditures, 1912-13	$ 90,169.45	
Expenditures, 1913-14	133,638.11	223,807.56
Balance on hand June 30, 1914		$ 13,420.14

In addition to the auditing of these accounts by the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, they have been examined and approved by a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Among the expenditures for 1913-14 appears an item of $21,123.33, part payment on the purchase price of additional farm to be used for experimental purposes. The last legislature authorized the use of $35,000 of the Station appropriation for this purpose. A tract of 163 acres located about two miles south of the college grounds was contracted for. The price agreed upon, including interest on deferred payments, was $31,508.33. The final payment of $10,375.000, due Nov. 1, 1914, will be paid from the balance of $13,420.14, brought over from last year. This will leave $3,045.14 to apply on further land purchases contemplated by the Board. If the entire $35,000 is used in buying land, it will be necessary to appropriate to this purpose the sum of $446.53 from the reserve fund in the budget of 1914-15. The following exhibit shows the income for that year, and the purposes to which it is devoted in the budget:

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION INCOME AND BUDGET FOR 1914-1915.

INCOME.

From National Government:		
Hatch Act	$ 15,000.00	
Adams Act	15,000.00	$ 30,000.00
From State:		
Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 55,000.00	
Millage tax running two years	57,000.00	112,000.00
Total		$ 142,000.00

BUDGET.

Salaries of station staff as shown in general salary budget given later in this report		$ 64,613.00
Expenses of Sections:		
Bulletin section	$ 9,000.00	
Agricultural engineering	3,200.00	
Animal husbandry	7,700.00	
Dairy husbandry	3,150.00	
Poultry	1,700.00	
Soils section	12,400.00	
Farm crops section	7,325.00	
Pomology	4,800.00	
Truck crops	1,200.00	
Forestry	1,300.00	
Farm management	2,500.00	
Dairy	2,400.00	
Chemistry	3,700.00	
Botany	1,450.00	
Bacteriology	550.00	
Photography	800.00	

Director's office	2,100.00	
State fair	200.00	
Entomology	1,300.00	$ 66,775.00
Fires, lights and janitor service		3,000.00
Special items:		
Improvements including land, tiling, fencing and corn crib	$ 4,000.00	
Reserve	2,500.00	6,500.00
Balance unappropriated		212.00
Total		$ 142,000.00

This leaves a balance unappropriated of $212.00, as shown above. In order that bills against the Station may be promptly paid it will be necessary that some of the heavier expenditures be postponed until the latter part of the year. The demands upon the Station funds have increased to such an extent that the Board of Education is asking of the Legislature an additional annual appropriation of $25,000.00.

2. HORSE BREEDING EXPERIMENTATION.

The General Assembly of 1907 passed an act appropriating for experiments in breeding and developing a hardier type of horses an annual sum equal to that which might be alloted to the College, for such purpose, by the United States Department of Agriculture. The appropriation from the state was limited, however, to $7,500 annually. Under this law the following sums were drawn from the State Treasury and expended prior to the last biennial period:

Fiscal Year:	Amount
1907-8	$ 1,125.00
1908-9	5,000.00
1910-11	1,400.00
1911-12	450.00
Total prior to last biennium	$ 7,975.00

The following shows the amounts drawn and expended during the last biennium:

DRAWN FROM STATE TREASURY.

During fiscal year 1912-13	$ 360.00
During fiscal year 1913-14	1,564.19
Total	$ 1,924.19

EXPENDITURES.

During fiscal year 1912-13:		
Salary of horseman	$ 260.00	
Cablegrams	8.50	$ 268.50
During fiscal year 1913-14:		
Salary of horseman	$ 65.00	
Feeding and care of horses	1,584.00	1,649.00
Total expenditures		$ 1,917.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1914		6.69
Total		$ 1,924.19

The amount of state funds devoted to this work during the coming year will depend upon the allotment made by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

3. ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION.

The appropriation for this work has been gradually increased from the $3,000 granted it in 1904, when it was established, up to the present annual appropriation of $15,000. The following shows the receipts and expenditures for the last biennium:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand July 1, 1912		$ 2,367.31
From state, annual appropriation, 1912-13		10,000.00
From state, annual appropriation, 1913-14	$ 10,000.00	
From state, millage tax, 1913-14	3,000.00	13,000.00
Total		$ 25,367.31

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:	1912–1913	1913–1914
A. Marston	$ 500.00	$ 333.30
G. A. Gabriel	100.00	16.66
M. F. Beecher	620.83	729.16
A. O. Anderson	1,500.00	
C. S. Nichols	791.67	633.33
O. M. Smith	1,200.00	533.36
H. W. Wagner	1,345.84	1,500.00
W. H. Meeker		166.66
L. B. Spinney		166.67
F. A. Fish		166.66
S. W. Beyer		83.26
R. W. Crum		83.26
M. I. Evinger		83.33
W. J. Schlick		900.00
J. S. Coye		350.06
G. W. Armstrong		450.00
Total salaries	$ 6,058.34	$ 6,195.71
Office help	478.61	702.85
General and experimental labor	487.61	1,230.49
Water tax	8.76	7.24
Gas	44.40	213.30
Cuts and printing	2,728.33	684.83
Office supplies	293.76	327.99
Freight, express and drayage	103.72	113.34
Miscellaneous supplies	764.37	1,458.27
Gasoline and oil	28.23	6.41
Traveling expenses	913.81	1,724.96
Photos	15.36	
Electricity	38.76	28.04
Postage	140.29	175.00
Lumber	25.79	49.16
Furniture	34.43	35.60
Telegrams and telephones	41.84	60.04
Repairs	15.85	22.10
Ice	.60	.80
Coal	64.52	
Equipment	217.25	1,609.15
Chemical analysis		200.05
Total	$ 12,504.63	$ 14,845.42
Less sales, etc.	943.25	1,582.64
Total expenditures	$ 11,561.38	$ 13,262.78

SUMMARY.

Total receipts		$ 25,367.31
Expenditures, 1912-1913	$ 11,561.38	
Expenditures, 1913-1914	13,262.31	24,823.69
Balance on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 533.62

The cash on hand is treated as a working balance and not available for budget purposes. The following shows the income for 1914-15, and the expenditures decided upon by the Board:

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION—INCOME AND BUDGET. 1914-15.

INCOME.

Annual appropriation, permanent	$ 10,000.00	
Annual allottment from two year millage tax	5,000.00	
Total		$ 15,000.00

BUDGET.

*Salaries:		
A. Marston, director	$ 300.00	
C. S. Nichols, assistant to director	600.00	
S. W. Beyer, mining engineer	100.00	
W. H. Meeker, mechanical engineer	200.00	
F. A. Fish, electrical engineer	200.00	
L. B. Spinney, illuminating engineer	200.00	
J. E. Brindley, engineering economist	100.00	
M. I. Evinger, hydraulic engineer	100.00	
R. W. Crum, structural engineer	200.00	
J. S. Coye, chemist	400.00	
H. W. Wagner, assistant engineer in mechanical and electrical engineering	1,600.00	
M. F. Beecher, assistant engineer in ceramics	1,000.00	
W. J. Schlick, drainage engineer	1,200.00	
C. G. Armstrong, assistant chemist	600.00	
————, analyst	900.00	
H. F. Clemmer, testing engineer	800.00	
Max Levine, bacteriologist	200.00	
D. C. Faber, industrial engineer	600.00	
————, junior research fellow	300.00	$ 9,600.00
Current expenses:		
Stationery, printing and office help		$ 2,100.00
Fires, lights and janitor service		900.00
Investigational and traveling expenses		2,000.00
Total		$ 14,600.00
Balance unappropriated		400.00
Total		$ 15,000.00

The work of the Station having developed much beyond the means available for its maintenance, the Board of Education asks the Legislature that its annual support fund be increased from $15,000 to $20,000.

4. GOOD ROADS EXPERIMENTATION.

The State provides an annual appropriation of $10,000 for this purpose. The work naturally connects itself closely with that of the Engineering Experiment Station; it is, in fact, in its object, a part of that Station. Since it has, however, a special support fund of its own, its financial operations are given separate presentation in this report.

The following shows its receipts and expenditures for the biennium, together with the cash balances on hand at the beginning and end of the period.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1912		$ 3,137.52
Annual appropriation, 1912-1913	$ 10,000.00	
Annual appropriation, 1913-1914	10,000.00	20,000.00
Total		$ 23,137.52

*A number of the station staff devote only a portion of their time to the station work. Their total salaries and the division of the same will be found in the general salary budget given later in this report..

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:	1912-1913	1913-1914
T. H. MacDonald	$ 1,983.32	
J. H. Ames	870.00	
J. E. Kirkham	250.00	
C. B. McCullough	1,225.00	
F. R. White	1,200.00	
A. Marston		166.70
S. W. Beyer		83.40
R. W. Crum		83.40
T. R. Agg		416.70
J. S. Coye		1,224.94
O. M. Smith		66.64
M. F. Beecher		625.00
O. F. Nichols		416.70
H. F. Wright		750.00
A. W. Hess		333.00
Total	$ 5,528.32	$ 4,166.48
Office help, general labor and traveling expenses	2,779.20	1,884.75
Investigation of bridge patents	250.00	
Office supplies, postage, freight, express, drayage, telegrams and telephones, furniture, equipment, photos, lantern slides, printing and repairs	2,228.62	3,077.61
Total	$ 10,786.14	$ 9,128.84

SUMMARY.

Total receipts		$ 23,137.52
Expenditures, 1912-1913	$ 10,786.14	
Expenditures, 1913-1914	9,128.84	19,914.98
Balance on hand, June 30, 1914		$ 3,222.54

The balance on hand is treated as a working and emergency balance, and is not considered as available for the budget purposes of the present year.

The following shows the available income and the budget for 1914-1915:

INCOME.

State, annual appropriation, permanent	$ 10,000.00

BUDGET.

*Salaries:		
A. Marston, director	$ 200.00	
C. S. Nichols, assistant to director	500.00	
S. W. Beyer, mining engineer	100.00	
R. W. Crum, structural engineer	100.00	
T. R. Agg, road engineer	1,000.00	
J. S. Coye, chemist	1,400.00	
M. F. Beecher, assistant engineer in road materials	600.00	
W. J. Schlick, drainage engineer	600.00	
C. G. Armstrong, assistant chemist	400.00	
H. F. Clemmer, testing engineer	400.00	
D. C. Faber, industrial engineer	400.00	
————, senior research fellow	500.00	$ 6,200.00
Current expenses:		
Stationery, printing and office help		$ 900.00
Fires, lights and janitor service		600.00
Investigational and traveling expenses		2,300.00
Total		$ 10,000.00

5. VETERINARY INVESTIGATIONS.

In answer to the demands of the live stock interests of the state that investigation be made of animal diseases, an annual fund of $10,000 was provided by the last legislature for this purpose. No part of it, however, was available until the second year of the biennial period and

*Salaries listed here are the partial salaries charged to this fund. For the full salaries, see the general salary budget given later in this report.

then not the full annual appropriation. The receipts for the year, together with the expenditures, are shown in the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Special state appropriation		$ 3,000.00
Millage tax; ⅔ of annual allotment		6,000.00
Total		$ 9,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:		
Dr. Kurt Schern	$ 2,103.43	
Dr. C. H. Stange	225.00	
Paul Parwin, laboratory assistant	371.20	
General and expert work	402.80	
Care of animals	129.65	
Traveling expenses	201.43	
Office supplies	46.78	
Postage	10.00	
General supplies	2,475.60	
Dissectors	769.35	
Equipment	2,044.94	
Lumber	133.84	
Telephones and telegrams	4.57	
Freight, express and drayage	28.02	
Gas	29.93	
Ice	12.15	
Total expenditures		$ 8,988.69
Unexpended balance, June 30, 1914		11.31
Total		$ 9,000.00

Leaving the balance to cover small emergency items, the fund available for the present year, and the use to which it is to be put are shown in the following:

VETERINARY INVESTIGATIONS—INCOME AND BUDGET 1914-15.

INCOME.

Appropriation from two year millage tax	$ 10,000.00

BUDGET.

Kurt Schern, professor	$ 2,400.00
Dr. C. H. Stange	300.00
Heating, lighting and janitor service	350.00
Current Expenses:	
Assistants, care of animals, traveling expenses, supplies, equipment and working balance	6,950.00
	$ 10,000.00

As the work is in the formative stage of development, it is not feasible to make, in advance, any very accurate estimate of the different items of expenditure for the present year. Since, however, considerable equipment was purchased with last year's fund, it is hoped that a larger proportion of the appropriation can be used directly for investigation purposes. The work already done has emphasized the need of such investigations, and has led the Board of Education to ask the legislature for an additional annual fund of $5,000.

The following is a summary of the expenditures for experiment work during the biennium:

SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENT FUND EXPENDITURES.

	1912-13	1913-14
Agricultural experiment station	$ 90,169.45	$ 133,638.11
Horse breeding experimentation	268.50	1,649.00
Engineering experiment station	11,561.38	13,262.78
Good roads experimentation	10,786.14	9,128.84
Veterinary investigations		8,988.69
Totals	$112,785.47	$ 166,667.42

V. BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.

A sharp line of distinction is drawn between the department Support funds and funds which add to the plant and its equipment, and keep them in condition for efficient use. These latter funds include:

(a) The Special Building Tax.

(b) The special appropriations for Chemistry building, equipment and supplies; and for the central heating plant.

(c) The appropriations from the two year millage tax for improvements, equipment and small buildings, and the direct appropriations for the same purposes.

(d) The annual repair and contingent fund, and the rental of rooms, used for repairs and improvements.

(a) SPECIAL BUILDING TAX.

The expenditures under the Special Building Tax during the biennium have to do with the small balances brought over from the previous biennium as well as the larger sums used in the new building enterprises of the two years. Some of these larger buildings are not yet completed, and therefore only a part of the funds set aside for their erection has been expended.

The following are the smaller balances coming forward into the period to be accounted for.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Expended	Balance July 1, 1914
Central building	$ 1,304.22		
Used for repairing walls, floors, etc., in dairy building from fund reserved on Schleuter contract as explained on page 396 of last biennial report		$ 606.48	$ 697.74
Agricultural hall	21.96		
Fixtures for photographic room		17.26	4.70
Engineering hall annex	642.48		
Lighting fixtures	$226.83		
Plumbing	303.43		
Painting	16.79		
Radiation	95.43		
	$642.48	642.48	

SPECIAL BUILDING TAX—Continued

Ceramics building		397.74		397.74
Domestic technology building		1,579.21		
Screens	$317.24			
New door and frame, painting floors, removing partitions, floors in elevator shaft, cupboards, glass doors and shelving	379.12			
General	32.40			
	$758.76		758.76	820.48
Judging pavilion		966.26		
Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson	$ 7.00			
Grading	51.44			
Shades	23.20			
	$455.86		455.86	510.40
Totals		$ 4,911.90	$ 2,480.84	$ 2,431.06

The following are the larger items of the Building Tax expenditures, and are, therefore, given fuller statement:

VETERINARY BUILDING.

The amount set aside for this building was $150,000. The unexpended balance at the beginning of the biennium was $9,570,70.

The following are the expenditures during the two years:

Balance on Benson and Marxer's contract			$ 4,876.71
Balance reserved at beginning of period as shown on page 399 of last biennial report		$ 5,252.60	
Deductions made including charge of $750 for 15 days delay in completing contract	$ 801.30		
Extras allowed	425.41		
Net deduction		375.89	
Balance paid		$ 4,876.71	
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson			1,038.05
Grahl & Herman, balance on sheet metal contract			175.00
Elevator			250.00
Screens			190.76
Fitting up research laboratory			441.05
Fitting up room for Vice Dean Dimock			145.20
Heating, lighting and plumbing			108.86
Six single horse stalls, three box stalls, cement floor for basements of buildings 1, 2 and 6; doors for all box stalls in building No. 4, together with minor expense items			2,344.09
Total expended			$ 9,569.72
Balance unexpended			.98
Total			$ 9,570.70

GYMNASIUM.

The amount of Special Building Tax set aside for the erection of the Gymnasium was $150,000. Work was begun on the building in the spring of 1911. The expenditures from that time to the beginning of the last biennial period amounted to $69,321.10. These are summarized on page 400 of the last biennial report. The balance unexpended July 1, 1912, was therefore $80,678.90

The following are the expenditures during the biennium:

Balance on C. E. Heaps' contract on brick work			$ 17,315.31
Balance of contract unpaid July 1, 1912, as shown on page 400 of last biennial report		$ 16,366.91	
Extras allowed		948.40	
Balance paid		$ 17,315.31	
C. G. Hipwell, on contract for sheet metal work and roof			$ 5,858.81
Amount of contract		5,847.00	
Extras allowed	$ 140.25		
Deductions for material returned	128.44		
Net extras		11.81	
Amount paid		$ 5,858.81	
Crown Iron Works, contract for ornamental iron			4,123.00
Fraley & Young, contract for plastering			2,788.00
McClelland & Co., balance of contract of $6,124.00 for mill work			4,976.50
Art Mosaic Tile Co., terrazzo and cement work			3,824.54
Amount of contract	$ 4,200.00		
Deductions for work done by college and $200 for 20 days delay in completing contract	375.46		
Amount paid	$ 3,824.54		
Andreas Stone and Marble Co.			4,329.00
Amount of contract		4,829.00	
Deduction because of delay in completing contract		500.00	
Amount paid		$ 4,329.00	
Des Moines Sheet and Metal Co., contract for metal lath work			1,750.00
National Regulator Co., contract			1,269.00
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, balance of architects' fees on basis of 2½% of cost of building			1,864.64
Grahl-Herman Co., contract on metal work			1,382.00
Garver Hardware Co.			1,517.05
Amount of contract		1,650.00	
Deductions	221.20		
Extras allowed	88.25		
Net deductions		132.95	
Amount paid		$ 1,517.05	
A. E. Shorthill Co., balance of $15,000 contract for structural steel and iron			1,184.54
Balance unpaid July 1, 1912		1,579.54	
Deduction for delay in work	400.00		
Extras allowed	5.00		
Net deduction		395.00	
Amount paid		$ 1,184.54	
Central Chandelier Co., lighting fixtures			450.45
Painting			1,304.28
Plumbing			3,702.65
Lighting			871.51
Heating			8,230.74
General labor and material:			
Running track		1,413.00	
Floor construction main exercise room		2,534.00	
Handball court special exercise room		807.35	
Main roof monitor		3,120.00	
Reinforced floors, balconies		2,875.00	
Swimming pool except lining		790.00	
Placing of all millwork		1,800.00	
Grounds for plaster		140.00	
False frames		150.00	
Anchors, nails and bolts		250.00	13,879.35
Total expended			$ 80,621.37
Unexpended balance June 30, 1914			57.53
			$ 80,678.90

This balance of $57.53 will be used to cover minor items in finishing the building.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY.

The sum of $50,000.00 was set aside by the legislature for the erection and equipment of this building. The building was erected, under contract, by C. E. Heaps. The heating, lighting and plumbing work was done by the College under the direction of Mr. Sloss, Superintendent of Buildings; the purchase and installation of equipment was under the direct charge of Professor Mecker, head of the Mechanical Engineering department who also acted as superintendent, having general oversight of all expenditures under the appropriation.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the expenditures during the biennium:

C. E. Heaps, on contract			$ 38,910.65
Original contract		$ 39,400.00	
Extras allowed	$ 549.65		
Deductions agreed upon	39.00		
Net above original contract		510.65	
Total		$ 39,910.65	
Reserved until roof is put in satisfactory shape		1,000.00	
Amount paid		$ 38,910.65	
Cost of wrecking old building			489.37
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, architects' fee 2½% on cost of building			1,033.36
Plumbing			1,027.40
Lighting			389.35
Heating			1,481.50
Heating tunnel			82.64
Material and labor, setting boiler			476.10
Concrete floor and foundations for machinery			485.98
Installing apparatus			742.41
Piping, valves, and labor connecting machinery with boiler			2,469.60
General items; freight, express, telegrams, traveling expenses, etc.			139.36
Total			$ 47,727.72
Balance unexpended			2,272.28
			$ 50,000.00

The balance of $2,272.28 will be needed to cover the following:

Payment of amount reserved on contract for completion of building	$ 1,000.00
Completing concrete floors	450.00
Material and labor installing steam turbine, and coal and ash handling machinery, and making proper connections	822.28
Total	$ 2,272.28

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The appropriation for this purpose from the Special Building Tax was $65,000. The contract for the erection of the building was let to A. H. Neumann & Co.; the heating, lighting, plumbing, painting, sewers and other construction work were assigned to Superintendent Sloss while Professor King had charge of the purchase and installing of the equipment. The expenditures along these lines during the biennium were as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

A. H. Neumann & Co., contract		$ 43,502.85
Original contract	$ 42,830.00	
Extras allowed	972.85	
Total	$ 43,802.85	
Reserved until completion of contract	300.00	
Amount paid	$ 43,502.85	
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, architects' fee (2½% on cost)		1,188.72
Plumbing		1,129.38
Lighting		705.47
Heating		2,289.05
Painting		103.87
Sewers		584.66
Tunnel and water main		234.01
General expenses		78.54
Total expended		$ 49,816.55
Balance unexpended		15,183.45
		$ 65,000.00

This balance has been set aside for the following:

Payment of amount reserved on Neumann & Co.'s contract		$ 300.00
Plumbing		19.67
Equipment:		
4 Alden brakes	$ 2,800.00	
1 crane	1,343.09	
4 bearings for locomotive support wheels	1,524.00	
8 short supports for track	225.00	
6 bedplates for locomotive support wheels	2,914.00	
Gate valves for feed water tanks	44.16	
Rails for track	129.56	
Turnbuckles for track	75.00	
Lumber	45.78	
Piping for water supply	1,100.00	
Drawbar for dynamometer	155.00	
Temporary dynamometer	500.00	
Stack for locomotive	500.00	
Shades for building	100.00	
Safety links for dynamometer	328.00	
Labor installing above equipment	2,200.00	
Freight	300.00	
Incidentals	180.19	14,863.78
Total		$ 15,183.45

CHEMISTRY BUILDING.

The authority for the erection of this building is found in Joint Resolution No. 14 of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, and Chapter 329 of the Laws of said Assembly. The joint resolution approves "plans and specifications for the erection of a Chemistry building at a cost not to exceed $250,000, to be built and erected under the provisions of Chapter 201 of the Acts of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly," which chapter

provides for the levying of a special building tax for the state educational institutions. Chapter 329, referred to above, appropriates $125,000 "as an emergency fund to be used as an additional fund for the construction of a chemistry building and the equipment of the same, and the purchase of laboratory supplies." Since this chapter authorizes the use of $25,000 for equipment and supplies, and the joint resolution provides that $250,000 may be used in the erection of the building, the College authorities have construed the two as placing a limit of $275,000 on *building and supplies* to be divided between the special building tax and the special appropriation as follows:

Special building tax	$ 150,000.00
Special appropriation	125,000.00
Total	$ 275,000.00

The contract for the erection of the building proper was let to the McCarthy Improvement Company for $200,000. It was directed that the heating, lighting and plumbing, and all other work necessary to complete the building should be done directly by the College under the supervision of Superintendent Sloss. The following are the expenditures from the building tax fund during the last biennial period:

EXPENDITURES.

McCarthy Improvement Co., on contract	$ 111,013.38
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, on architects' fee	4,560.00
Electric light wiring	422.28
Power	77.72
Total	$ 116,073.38

This leaves an unexpended balance of $33,926.62 of the $150,000 of Special Building Tax set aside for this building. This balance has been reserved to cover the following:

McCarthy Improvement Co., on contract	$ 32,486.62
Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, on architects' fees	1,440.00
Total	$ 33,926.62

The expenditures charged the Special Appropriation of $125,000 and the further items to be paid from any unexpended balance to its credit will be found later in this report under "Special Appropriations."

WOMEN'S DORMITORY.

The Thirty-fourth General Assembly set aside $55,000 from the Special Building Tax for the erection of an addition to Margaret Hall. This addition is in the shape of a Woman's dormitory. The contract for its erection was let to W. F. Kucharo and Company for $55,000. The remainder of the work is to be done under the direct charge of Superintendent Sloss. The expenditures in the last biennium were as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, architects' fees	$ 927.50
Excavating	480.91
Sewers	109.83
Miscellaneous expenses	12.94
Total	$ 1,531.18

The following is Superintendent Sloss's itemized estimate of the cost of the building when completed:

W. F. Kucharo's contract	$ 40,457.50
Extras on building	1,900.00
Excavating	490.00
Heating and plumbing	8,000.00
Electric wiring	1,000.00
Electric fixtures	300.00
Cistern	200.00
Sewers	400.00
Kitchen equipment	400.00
Architects' fee	1,325.00
Lift	250.00
General expenses including inspector's salary	277.50
Total	$ 55,000.00

HORTICULTURAL LABORATORY AND GREENHOUSES.

The last legislature set aside $95,000 from the Special Building Tax for the erection of Agricultural laboratories. Of this amount, the Board of Education appropriated $60,000 toward the erection of a Horticultural laboratory and greenhouses. These are now under construction. The expenditures, prior to July 1, 1914, amounted to only $107.19, covering bills for clearing the site, excavating, and a few minor items of general expense.

The following summary shows the entire expenditures of the Special Building Tax fund during the biennial period, together with the balance in the hands of the College Treasurer at the beginning of the period and the annual amounts drawn by him from the State Treasury during the biennium:

SPECIAL BUILDING TAX SUMMARY.

COLLEGE TREASURER'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
1912-14.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of college treasurer July 1, 1912	$ 41.24
Drawn from state treasury:	
During fiscal year 1912-1913	101,433.44
During fiscal year 1913-1914	206,453.27
Total	$ 307,927.95

EXPENDITURES.

Central building	$ 606.48
Hall of agriculture	17.26
Engineering hall annex	642.48
Domestic technology building	758.76
Judging pavilion	455.80
Veterinary building	9,569.72
Gymnasium	80,621.37
Mechanical engineering laboratory	47,727.72
Transportation building	49,816.55
Chemistry building	116,073.38
Women's dormitory	1,531.18
Horticultural laboratory—greenhouses	107.19
Total	$ 307,927.95

The combined accounts of the College and the State Treasurer, which give the condition of this fund as a whole, show the following:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hands of state treasurer July 1, 1912	$ 91,274.67	
Cash in hands of college treasurer July 1, 1912	41.24	$ 91,315.91
Collected during fiscal year 1912-13	$149,068.60	
Collected during fiscal year 1913-14	169,528.97	318,597.57
Total		$ 409,913.48

EXPENDITURES.

Expended in the erection of buildings, as shown by college treasurer's books	$ 307,927.95
Balance in hands of state treasurer at close of biennial period after deducting all drafts of college treasurer included by him in accounts of the last fiscal year	101,985.53
Total	$ 409,913.48

In looking to the future of this fund, it is more convenient to deal with calendar than fiscal years. Transferring to this basis, we have as the amount available during the remained of the present calendar year the following:

Cash on hand July 1, 1914	$ 101,985.53
Estimated income July 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915	72,000.00
Total	$ 173,985.53
Against this amount stand the following claims:	
Central building	$ 697.74
Agricultural hall	4.70
Ceramics	397.74
Domestic Technology building	820.48
Judging pavilion	510.40
Veterinary building	.98
Gymnasium	57.53
Mechanical Engineering laboratory	2,272.28
Transportation building	15,183.45
Chemistry building	33,926.62
Women's dormitory	53,468.82
Horticultural laboratory	59,892.81
	$ 167,233.55

This will leave an estimated balance, after completing the foregoing buildings, of nearly $7,000. The tax collections for 1915 on account of the Special Building Tax will amount to about $180,000, making the sum of $187,000 available for building purposes during the calendar year 1915. It is recommended by the Building Committee of the Board of Education that plans be submitted to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly for the erection of the following buildings:

Animal Husbandry building	$ 80,000.00
Bacteriological and Zoological building	65,000.00
College hospital	30,000.00
	$ 175,000.00

The last levy under the present tax law will be made in 1916, to be collected in 1917.

(b) SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR CHEMISTRY.

As already stated, the last legislature appropriated to the College the sum of $125,000 "as an additional fund for the construction of a chemistry building and the equipment of the same, and the purchase of laboratory supplies."

The following shows the expenditures, on account of this appropriation, during the biennial period:

EXPENDITURES.

McCarthy Improvement Co., on contract	$ 22,355.83
Excavations and foundations	10,089.18
Sewers and water mains	1,808.02
Sash and sills in basement	827.00
Ducts in basement	1,248.61
Wiring for electric lighting	2,742.87
Heating and plumbing, including plumbing to and in laboratory tables	11,036.37
Laboratory tables and sinks used at first in the Emergency building and then transferred to Chemistry building	2,062.43
Grading in basement	79.35
Apparatus and supplies	10,591.70
Wiring for power and direct current	1,682.78
High pressure steam	140.73
General expenses, including traveling expenses, salary of foreman, telegrams, telephone, drafting, tools and other minor items	1,816.27
Total expended	$ 66,481.14
Unexpended balance	58,518.86
	$ 125,000.00

The following is Superintendent Sloss's estimate of the way in which the unexpended balance will need to be used:

Balance of McCarthy Improvement Co.'s contract	$ 34,144.17
Extras on building after deducting stone furnished contractor	2,515.00
Sewers	39.35
Ducts in basement	653.33
Wiring for electric lighting	618.56
Heating and plumbing	10,762.94
Grading in basement	515.43

Basement fans for general ventilation	1,527.24
Partitions in wings	7,292.84
General, including salary of foreman	450.00
Total	$ 58,518.86

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

At the beginning of the biennial period there remained of the $43,000 appropriated by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly for the extension of the Central Heating system, an unexpended balance of $39,217.35. The last legislature added to this, for the further equipment of the central station and extensions of the tunnel, the sum of $30,000. The College had asked for $50,000. The reduction compelled Superintendent Sloss to postpone some greatly needed improvements in the plant, and use the new fund available almost entirely in tunnel extensions to the new buildings. The following shows the funds available during the two years, and the purposes for which they were used:

RECEIPTS.

Unexpended balance July 1, 1912	$ 38,217.35
Appropriation by Thirty-fifth general assembly	30,000.00
Total amount available	$ 68,217.35

EXPENDITURES.

For 1912-1913:		
Coal and ash handling machinery	$ 15,749.93	
Water heater	1,517.10	
Two 469 horse power boilers, chain grates, foundations and installation	13,982.21	
High pressure mains in tunnel	3,276.58	
Tunnel in gymnasium	3,692.23	$ 38,217.35
For 1913-1914:		
Tunnel extensions	$ 1,106.91	
Chimney	3,750.50	
Piping in tunnels	602.15	
Tunnel in Chemistry building	7,203.85	
Tunnel to Transportation building	1,636.12	
High pressure steam main	384.52	
High tension line in tunnel	2,310.23	16,994.28
Total expenditures		$ 55,211.63
Unexpended balance June 30, 1914		13,005.72
Total		$ 68,217.35

It is proposed to use the unexpended balance of $13,005.72 for the following purposes:

High pressure steam mains	$ 4,875.89
Chimney	3,746.21
Roof of central station	4,068.14
High tension electric light wires	307.17
Chemistry building tunnel	8.31
Total	$ 13,005.72

The tunnel extensions to the new buildings to be erected in the next two years, and the added equipment in the central plant and existing tunnels made necessary thereby, will require an appropriation from the

next legislature of at least $39,600. The following are the items making up such necessary askings:

Equipment:		
Two 500 H. P. boilers	$ 7,000.00	
Two sets chain grate stokers	3,425.00	
Piping for boilers	1,200.00	
Foundations and settings	2,500.00	
Coal hoppers	1,500.00	
Ash conveyors	2,500.00	
Turrell regulator	675.00	
Railroad scales	1,500.00	
Car moving apparatus	425.00	
Feed water pump to boilers	750.00	
Breeching to boilers	450.00	
Exciter for alternating current machine (old one worn out)	1,475.00	$ 23,400.00
Repairs and Improvements:		
600 ft. tunnel postoffice to Chemistry building	$ 7,200.00	
300 ft. tunnel old Agricultural building to Science buildings	3,600.00	
400 ft. tunnel to Animal Husbandry buildings	4,800.00	
500 ft. tunnel water pipe to new building	600.00	16,200.00
Total		$ 39,600.00

(c) PUBLIC GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS.

The Thirty-fourth General Assembly appropriated $13,500 for the improvement of the College campus; of this amount there was on hand at the beginning of the biennium an unexpended balance of $6,771.32. The Thirty-fifth General Assembly set aside from the two year millage tax an annual fund of $10,000 for the maintenance and improvement of public grounds. Collections under this tax began with the calendar year 1914, and three-fifths of the fund for that year became available before the close of the biennial period ending June 30, 1914. This amount, however, was not drawn from the State Treasury until after the beginning of the new biennium. The balance of the earlier appropriation was drawn, and the following is the account with this portion of the campus improvement fund:

RECEIPTS.

Balance of appropriation of Thirty-fourth general assembly		$ 6,771.32

EXPENDITURES.

On wagon bridge across College creek	$ 28.51	
On new concrete roads	44,028.52	
Cement for future roads and bridge	2,016.00	$ 6,073.03
Unexpended balance June 30, 1914		$ 698.29
Total		$ 6,771.32

The amount available for the fiscal year 1914-15, and the proposed expenditures are as follows:

(c)[1] FUND AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC GROUND MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT, 1914-15.

Balance from last year	$ 698.29
Three-fifths of annual tax fund available in last biennial period, but not used	6,000.00
Annual tax fund for 1914-15	10,000.00
Total	$ 16,698.29

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance of public grounds	$ 4,700.00	
Road past Professor Coover's residence, Dairy building and farm house and north to railroad track and thence west to Veterinary building, parallel to track and east to farm road, including bridge across south campus creek	5,395.00	
Outlet for storm sewer	1,985.00	
Road from Quarantine hospital to the Chemistry building	4,000.33	
Sidewalk to Ridge avenue	12.50	
Grading around Chemistry building	600.00	
Grading around Women's dormitory	300.00	
Sidewalk from pavement north of Morrill hall to trolley track and grading road	823.81	
Drive from Farm house to old Agricultural hall	155.17	
Grading around Plant Propagation building	300.00	$ 18,361.81
Less amount of cement purchased last year, and to be used in above improvements		1,663.52
Total		$ 16,698.29

(d) SPECIAL DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT APPROPRIATION.

The amount appropriated for this purpose by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly was $75,000. This was divided equally between the fiscal years ending June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1913. Only the latter year is included in the biennial period covered by this report. The unexpended balance from the previous year is, however, taken into account. The showing for the biennium is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Unexpended balance on hand July 1, 1912	$ 5,120.46
Apportionment for year ending June 30, 1913	37,500.00
Total available fund	$ 42,620.46

EXPENDITURES.

Agricultural Education	$ 274.38	
Agricultural Engineering	1,178.00	
Animal Husbandry	2,369.60	
Bacteriology	1,359.25	
Botany	585.00	
Chemistry	1,102.25	
Civil Engineering	2,162.39	
Dairy	1,139.06	
Dairy Farm	1,676.36	
Electrical Engineering	1,284.45	
Engineering dean	153.39	
English	124.50	
Farm	301.30	
Farm Crops	153.44	
History	91.57	
Home Economics	738.70	
Horticulture	606.81	
Forestry	751.54	
Library	1,198.99	
Mechanical Engineering	4,197.68	
Military	50.00	
Mining Engineering	1,417.15	
Modern Languages	24.83	
Physics	1,358.85	
Physical Culture	96.70	
Physical Training	7,350.95	
Poultry	522.41	
President's office	100.00	
Public Speaking	62.38	
Soils	1,037.25	
Transportation	305.95	
Veterinary	7,393.74	
Water line to Anamosa camp	120.00	
Zoology	1,331.59	
Total		$ 42,620.46

(e) EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The law creating the two year millage tax sets aside an annual fund of $40,000 for the "equipment of buildings and departments." Three-fifths of the first annual amount ($24,000), was available in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1914. The expenditures for the different departments were as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Animal Husbandry	$ 526.19
Botany	351.19
Chemistry	408.35
Dairy	232.05
Electrical Engineering	188.53
Farm	189.70
Dairy Farm	400.00
Home Economics	104.57
Physics	346.36
Physical Culture	520.87
Physical Training	17.00
Zoology	180.50
Total	$ 3,465.31

This leaves an unexpended balance of 20,534.69. It will be noted that the fund is designed to equip buildings as well as departments. In equipping buildings, it has been used to provide the special equipment necessary to fit buildings for their particular use. In the matter of the Chemistry building, for instance, there has been charged to this fund the expense of laboratory tables, special plumbing and special laboratory ventilation and power.

The following exhibit shows the amount available for the present year and the purposes for which it is proposed to use it.

EQUIPMENT FUND.

AVAILABLE 1914-15.

Balance from last year	$ 20,534.69
Annual fund for 1914-15	40,000.00

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES.

Chemistry Building Equipment—		
Chemistry proper:		
Electric wiring for power	$ 1,850.00	
Basement fan for special laboratory ventilating system	5,462.76	
Attic fans for ventilating system	2,675.00	
Sheet metal work connected with special ventilating system	8,500.00	
Hoods for professors' laboratories	300.00	
Temporary and permanent laboratory tables with plumbing to and in the tables; also shelving	10,637.24	
Auditorium laboratory tables	450.00	$ 29,875.00
Other departments having rooms in Chemistry building—		
Chemistry Section of Agricultural Experiment Station:		
Hoods with lockers and drawers, shelving, laboratory tables, fans, sinks, piping and casings	$ 2,140.00	
Chemical Section of Engineering Experiment Station, equipment and installation	750.00	
Chemical Engineering, installing in new quarters	500.00	
Photography:		
Sinks, shelves, benches, lockers, cases, blands for dark rooms, electrical apparatus and necessary wiring	1,000.00	
Plant Physiology and Entomology:		

Desks and platforms for two rooms	450.00	
Entomology equipment	50.00	4,890.00
Plant propagation equipment, as per list in secretary's office		4,000.00
Steam and Gas Laboratory:		
Engine	$ 4,280.00	
Condensers	926.15	
Steam turbine	2,500.00	
Steam superheater	1,000.00	
Feed water heater	200.00	
Gas calorimeter	300.00	
Freight, drayage and setting machinery	387.48	9,593.63
Transportation Building:		
Furniture for Transportation building	$ 787.14	
3 Alden brakes for Locomotive laboratory	2,100.00	
4 bearings for locomotive wheel supports	824.00	
2 weighing and 1 feed water tank for Locomotive laboratory	400.00	
2 scales for weighing water, and 1 for weighing coal in Locomotive laboratory	190.00	
1 charging barrow for handling coal	37.35	
10 hydraulic gages for water system in Locomotive laboratory	32.50	
Indicators for testing locomotives	377.25	
Recording apparatus for determining speed and R. P. M. in Automobile and Locomotive laboratory	414.70	
36″ fan and motor for Automobile laboratory	323.00	
1—5 1/16″ shaft for Automobile Testing plant	36.66	
2 roller bearings for Automobile laboratory	150.00	
2 floor stands for Automobile laboratory	56.00	
2 housings for bearings, Automobile laboratory	75.00	
1 Alden dynamometer, Automobile laboratory	250.00	
Tools (large) for shop and laboratories	115.50	
1 motor for shop	49.50	
2 wood pulleys for Automobile laboratory	94.50	
Lockers	69.00	
Drafting for equipment	79.25	
Freight on equipment	55.50	
Miscellaneous items	251.20	6,768.05
Electrical Engineering:		
Oscillagraph		451.55
Junior Dean's Office:		
Filing cases		225.00
Agricultural Engineering:		
Freight truck wheels and tires		175.00
Total		$ 55,978.23
Balance unappropriated		4,556.46
		$ 60,534.69

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR ENGINEERING ANNEX FURNITURE.

Of the $5,000 appropriated by the Thirty-fourth General Assembly for this purpose there was remaining at the beginning of the biennial period a small balance of $186.63 which was expended for electric light fixtures.

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

Prior to the meeting of the last legislature, the amount of this annual fund was $36,000. The legislature of that year added $10,000 to this amount from the two year millage tax; three-fifths of the first annual payment of which became available in the last year of the biennial period. The legislature also made a special repair appropriation of $8,000 for this year. Summarizing these amounts and the balance on hand at the beginning of the biennial period, and grouping the expenditures under the different buildings and the general expense account, we have the following showing of receipts and expenditures for the two years:

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand July 1, 1912		$ 21,127.39
Annual appropriation, 1912-1913		36,000.00
Annual appropriation, 1913-14	$ 36,000.00	
Three-fifths of annual millage tax appropriation	6,000.00	
Special appropriation, 1913-1914	8,000.00	50,000.00
Total available for the biennial period		$ 107,127.39

EXPENDITURES.

Agricultural Engineering Building:		
Rewiring	$ 1,087.89	
High pressure steam	210.40	
Roofing and repairing	4,994.32	
Enclosing repair room	56.26	
Office repairing, plastering and tinting	919.16	
Laboratory tables	132.00	
Extension of smoke pipes	128.31	
Fitting up three class rooms	452.10	
Gas piping in basement, and new floor in elevator	9.41	
General repairs	416.75	$ 8,559.12
Campus and Grounds:		
Veterinary building grading	$ 286.34	
One light wagon	94.89	
Sewer maintenance	486.58	
Sewage disposal	339.62	
Two new pumps for water supply	3,870.32	
Campus maps for building committee	48.37	
Sewage plant enlargement	4,072.74	
Water pipe to Anamosa camp	219.52	
Part purchase price of Holden house	1,617.00	
General repairs	286.87	11,322.25
Central Building:		
Shelving and other repairs in treasurer's office	$ 30.07	
Refinishing corridors	563.86	
Installing library	1,386.24	
Partitions in room 320 and blackboard in room 309	49.34	
Sinks, water and gas in Bacteriology department	72.11	
Corridor seats	47.40	
Storm doors	87.57	
General repairs	634.03	2,870.62
Chemistry Building:		
Repairing and replacing waste pipes	$ 20.53	
Refitting sinks and laboratory tables	201.40	
Shelving (150 ft.)	15.20	
Kalsomining and varnishing on three floors	247.03	
5 doz. Eagle keyless locks, and 2 doz. padlocks	67.48	
Laboratory shingling	43.84	
General repairs	73.49	
Emergency building for use of Chemistry department	4,040.42	
Apparatus for distilled water and installing two electric furnaces	346.10	
Expenses of Professor Coover and Architect Proudfoot, investigating other chemical buildings	164.83	
Wrecking old building	474.03	
Sanitary and storm sewer from new Chemistry building and gas and water connections	1,176.96	
Emergency repairs on old Chemistry building and on Chemistry emergency building	2,217.12	9,088.43
Dairy Building:		
Screen doors	$ 10.65	
Cement steps outside of ice cream room; high pressure steam for cheese room; gas connection for testing room; shelving in supply room; table for weighing room; blackboards	74.06	
Window shades	38.98	
Filter for Creamery	179.87	
Alterations for guinea pig room	49.71	
General repairs	290.11	643.38
Domestic Technology Building		83.49

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Engineering Buildings:		
Two sanitary drinking fountains	$ 115.19	
Moving and storing Mechanical Engineering equipment	222.63	
Establishing Civil Engineering surveying monuments	200.00	
Moving direct current equipment	91.68	
Painting Engineering annex	80.84	
Replacing and repairing dark curtains	64.46	
Dark curtains for Engineering assembly	25.64	
Illumination in lecture room, Physics department	41.99	
Extension of water main between Engineering building and annex	142.38	
Shafting and pulleys for testing machine, Civil Engineering department	111.35	
Sewer for Steam laboratory	328.19	
Electric wiring and lamps, Mechanical Engineering laboratory	55.00	
Repairing Engineering annex machine shop and slate roof	2,453.28	
Table lights, Electrical Engineering department	32.41	
Radiators, room 314, Engineering building	42.54	
Changing conduits, room 116	13.16	
Rebuilding assay furnaces	26.68	
Installing apparatus, Mechanical Engineering laboratory	1,792.32	
Radiation in Engineering annex	380.92	
Connecting pattern shop motor	71.97	
Chemistry shelving	224.24	
Painting walls and floors, old Engineering hall	72.14	
General repairs	1,064.80	7,653.81
Farm Buildings and Equipment:		
Substitution of cement and iron stalls in old cattle barn	$ 562.08	
Fencing between bull pasture and calf pasture	15.04	
Isolation building for Dairy farm	73.94	
Repairing farm buildings	157.38	
Repairing and rewiring Experiment barn, cow barn and horse barn	56.58	
Repairs in house at Dairy farm	65.43	
Painting buildings, Dairy farm	320.81	
Repairs on barn, Dairy farm	56.41	
Ten fire extinguishers, Dairy farm	58.03	
Painting poultry buildings and farm house	101.89	
Silo for farm department	354.78	
Poultry colony houses	90.72	
Bull shed	334.01	
Shingling sheep barns	233.21	
New driveway in hay barn; new plank entrance way	163.58	
Tile drain at Dairy farm	110.38	
New floor in pavilion No. 2	162.84	
Ten poultry colony houses	303.18	
Repairing and painting machinery shed	41.70	
Repairing cattle barn	103.03	
Repairing central hog house	324.68	
Movable hog houses	286.29	
Installing electric motor	146.11	
Repairs, herdsman's cottage	33.11	
Experimental feeding shed repairs	50.31	
Sanitary improvements, farm buildings	449.32	
General repairs	802.26	5,457.10
Farm Improvements		
Drainage, grading, fruit trees and shrubbery at Poultry farm	$ 372.86	
Water supply for forage crops and hog lots	99.28	
Cinder paths, Poultry farm	32.00	
Repairing farm fences and gates	489.48	
General repairs	11.46	1,005.08
Fires, Lights and Incidentals:		
General repairs		7,594.39
Gymnasium:		
Lighting fixtures	$ 1,323.85	
Filter system	1,039.88	
General repairs	164.81	2,528.54
General Buildings:		
Painting	$ 710.76	
Sewer from Central heating plant and Experiment barns to septic tanks	731.86	
Night watchman's clock	61.05	
Drain from Power Plant to Squaw creek	752.75	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Gun racks, Military department	116.98	
General repairs	496.20	2,869.60
Hall of Agriculture:		
Repairs in Soils laboratory and Agronomy department rooms	$ 237.73	
Furniture for Animal Husbandry department	105.61	
Fitting up room for Photo laboratory	47.97	
Lockers, Soils department	147.22	
Women's toilet and rest room	69.32	
General repairs	570.37	1,178.22
Horticultural Buildings:		
Sewage disposal plant, for house and barn	$ 305.65	
Repairing gardener's quarters	49.94	
Repairing Horticultural laboratory and entrance way	28.90	
Repairing and improving greenhouses	60.34	
Painting greenhouses, exterior and interior	329.84	
Double doors on implement and tool shed	21.54	
Compost yard	38.66	
Repainting barn and shed	52.95	
Repairing barn	10.88	
Vegetable forcing shed	1,726.39	
General repairs	394.72	3,019.81
Margaret Hall:		
Repairing and rewiring	$ 763.92	
Fire alarm	50.51	
Fitting up basement	5,563.97	
General repairs	33.34	$ 6,411.74
Morrill Hall:		
Repairing and rewiring	$ 122.29	
Wiring for chapel lantern and lamps for chapel ceiling	55.51	
Electric current for Zoology	124.38	
Repairs in chapel	206.44	
Repairing chapel organ	29.36	
American flag for chapel	6.00	
Remodeling basement for extension departments	4,391.30	
Ceiling in Entomological laboratory dark room and battery room partitions; sink in store room; plumbing in dark room and for physiological desks; shelving in storeroom and basement; sink in laboratory; dumb waiter	269.58	
General repairs	522.75	5,727.61
Music Hall:		
Painting exterior and interior	$ 152.26	
Repairing front porch and furnace	277.93	
General repairs	96.68	526.87
Professors' Houses:		
Rewiring for all houses	$ 247.77	
Making connections with Central heating plant	275.43	
Painting and repairing president's residence	432.38	
Porch and bay window at vice president's residence	952.01	
New roof and other repairs in residence occupied by dean of Agriculture	767.36	
New porch and repairs on residence occupied by dean of Engineering	622.77	
Repairs on residence of Vice Dean Beach	113.42	
Painting and repairing house occupied by Professor Mortenson	485.11	
Repairs on residence occupied by Professor Noble (including cement walk)	119.09	
General emergency repairs	1,063.85	5,079.19
Veterinary Buildings:		
Window shades	$ 195.00	
Water main to Serum plant	864.62	
Fitting up Research laboratory	34.30	
General repairs	340.73	1,434.65
Other Buildings:		
Electric light fixtures, superintendent's residence	$ 96.20	
Herdsman's house	1,215.85	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Repairing and rewiring Farm superintendent's residence	29.12	
Roof and gutters on Experiment station cottage	99.10	
Steam line to Farm superintendent's house	109.79	
General repairs	650.24	
Remodeling old Veterinary barn for use as superintendent's workshop and storeroom	986.22	$ 3,177.78
Office expenses in connection with accounting of Repair and Contingent fund		66.67
Salaries:		
Half salary superintendent Grounds and Buildings (for two years)	$ 2,583.33	
Part salary college treasurer two years	200.00	
Part salary first carpenter, 2 years	1,391.50	
Part salary second carpenter, two years	1,020.50	
Part salary third carpenter, 2 years	1,034.25	
Salary of teamster, 2 years	1,150.00	
Salary of painter, two years	1,910.00	
Part salary, finance committee clerk, two years	1,205.59	10,495.15
Total expended		$ 96,793.50
Balance on hand		10,333.89
		$ 107,127.39

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND BUDGET.
1914-15.

AVAILABLE FUNDS.

Cash balance from last year	$ 10,333.89
Annual appropriation, permanent	36,000.00
Allotment from two year millage tax	10,000.00
Total	$ 56,333.89

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES.

(1) Fixed Charges:		
Thomas Sloss, superintendent, part salary	$ 1,350.00	
Herman Knapp, treasurer, part salary	100.00	
Fred Stocker, head carpenter, salary	738.00	
B. F. Seymour, second carpenter, salary	546.00	
F. A. Fox, third carpenter, salary	561.00	
Tom Fultz, teamster	600.00	
J. P. Reid, painter	1,020.00	
Harriette Carmichael, clerk	660.00	
Office expenses connected with accounting of building and repair funds	100.00	
Sewer maintenance	150.00	
Sewage disposal	500.00	
Superintendent's emergency fund	1,500.00	
Fires, lights and incidentals	5,500.00	$ 13,825.00
(2) Reappropriated to complete repairs and improvements under way:		
Fitting up basement of Old Agricultural Hall	$ 1,200.00	
Gas connections in basement of Old Agricultural Hall	10.46	
Fireproof hoods in Ceramics laboratory	200.00	
Lantern screens, Physics department	30.00	
Installing apparatus, Mechanical Engineering laboratory	248.68	
Repairing central hog house	76.32	
Sanitary improvements on farm buildings	550.68	
Water supply to lower hog lots	7.00	
Fires, lights and incidentals department, repairs and improvements	4,521.57	
Repairing campanile and clock	31.00	
Soils lockers, Agricultural Hall	52.78	
Women's rest room, Agricultural Hall	135.68	
Electric lights in superintendent's residence	1.99	
Steam line to residence occupied by Vice-President Stanton	224.57	7,310.73
(3) New appropriations:		

SCIENCE DIVISION.

English Department:		
13 screens for offices	$ 20.00	
29 screens for class rooms	45.00	
Shelving for essay file room	25.00	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND BUDGET—Continued.

Partition in room 17		50.00	$ 140.00
History Department:			
Shelving			20.00
Library:			
Electric lift	$	100.00	
Buzzer from delivery desk to ground floor		2.00	
Buzzer from librarian's office to delivery desk		3.00	
20 new shelves for stacks in English room		12.00	
Spring for main door to library		6.00	123.00
Zoology:			
12 place physiological desks	$	240.00	
1 sink		12.00	
Plumbing in new physiological desks		60.00	312.00
Totals for Science division			$ 595.00

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Journalism:			
8 screens for rooms 15, 16, 17 and 18			$ 12.00
Animal Husbandry Department:			
Remodeling old pavilion and providing locker boxes	$	75.00	
Blackboard		15.00	90.00
Dairy Farm:			
Painting dairy room	$	10.00	
Repairing floors in horse stalls		75.00	
New grates for boiler		15.00	
Panels in shed adjoining the Dairy barn and also one to divide the quarantine building		20.00	
New wagon scales (if Supt. Sloss and Prof. Meeker find present scales useless)		140.00	
Extension of tile drain from Dairy buildings		50.00	
4 individual hog houses		120.00	
Repairing present fences		150.00	
Repainting fence posts about the barn lot and along the roadway out to the farm		50.00	
2 gates		20.00	
Improved ventilation		25.00	675.00
Poultry Farm:			
Completion of poultry tight fence around the farm	$	150.00	
Cherry trees and planting to complete orchard		150.00	300.00
Animal Husbandry Section:			
Concrete floors in the present long cattle feeding shed	$	300.00	
Repairing cistern		25.00	
Piggery		600.00	925.00
Dairy:			
50 steel lockers			200.00
Farm:			
Shelter for cattle and horses	$	500.00	
Cement water trough for cattle barn		30.00	530.00
Farm Crops:			
Oiling floors in Farm Crops offices	$	8.00	
Movable blackboard for pavilion		9.00	
Refinishing blackboards in room 307		1.00	18.00
Horticulture:			
Repainting side walls of greenhouse	$	50.00	
Repair of bench bottoms and supports in greenhouses		40.00	
Repainting old greenhouses		100.00	
Repair of down spouts		40.00	
Repair of greenhouse ventilators		25.00	
Catch basin for tile drain north of Horticultural barn		15.00	
Water plant for orchard north of C. & N. W. railway		125.00	
Storage room in basement of barn		150.00	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND BUDGET—Continued.

Ventilator flue for storage room	40.00	585.00	
Photographic Department:			
25 steel lockers at $2.25 each		56.25	
Soils Department:			
Repair on hood in room 4	$ 5.00		
2 shelves in room 6	5.00		
Plate glass for table tops	41.00		
Repairs on hoods in rooms 8, 11 and research laboratory	25.00	76.00	
Total for division of Agriculture			$ 3,467.25
Agricultural Engineering:			
Retinting walls in Annex	$ 50.00		
Repair blackboards in rooms 205, 208	10.00		
Wiring for lantern in room 205	25.00		
Black shades in room 205	25.00		
Lavatory in room 203	43.00		
Steam connections for the tunnel to new laboratory in basement of Old Agricultural Hall to run engines; also moving equipment and installing same	200.00		
Ventilator fan for repair shop	20.00		
100 lockers for freshmen and sophomore classes (to be made by students)	200.00		
Scales, etc.	50.00	$ 623.00	
Total for Agricultural Engineering			$ 623.00

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

Civil Engineering:			
Reservoir for pump section and storage	$ 475.00		
Installation of equipment on hand	400.00		
Piping in hydraulic laboratory for friction tests	200.00		
Drinking fountain	35.00		
New locks for building	50.00	1,160.00	
Electrical Engineering:			
Ventilating registers and fan in room 205	$ 100.00		
Partition in room 210, Engineering Hall	75.00	175.00	
Mechanical Engineering:			
Installing coal and ash handling machinery for gas and steam laboratory		2,000.00	
Mining Engineering:			
Installing apparatus		50.00	
Physics:			
2 oak cases for apparatus in Junior laboratory	$ 110.00		
Oak case for apparatus for room 209	30.00		
Extending compressed air connectionns to rooms 110 and 116	50.00		
Installing 680 square feet of blackboard in rooms 210, 214 and 216	70.00	260.00	
Transportation Building:			
Building shelving and cases	$ 200.00		
Coat hooks	10.00	210.00	
Total for division of Engineering			$ 3,855.00

DIVISION OF HOME ECONOMICS.

Domestic Science:			
Painting floors	$ 50.00		
Re-enameling desks in cooking laboratory	40.00		
Enameling bases of tables in cooking laboratory	35.00	$ 125.00	
Total for division of Home Economics			$ 125.00

DIVISION OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Dean's Office:			
Picture rail in library and museum	$ 10.00		
Lettering doors	50.00	$ 60.00	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND BUDGET—Continued.

Anatomy:			
Partition in dissecting room	$	75.00	
24 hooks for dissecting instruments		20.00	95.00
Pathology and Bacteriology:			
2 doors	$	25.00	
1 double door with felt between halves for incubator room		50.00	
Whitewash three rooms		15.00	
Repair still		6.25	
Heater and thermostat for incubator room		30.00	126.25
Physiology and Pharmacology:			
Screens for office and private laboratory	$	12.00	
Cement pedestal		10.00	
Wall table in Pharmacy laboratory		8.00	30.00
Practice and Diagnosis:			
Radiator installed in room 109	$	15.00	
Drawers in dispensary repaired and labeled		10.00	25.00
Surgery and Obstetrics:			
Stall for foot bath	$	10.00	
Change in feed bin and hay pulley		25.00	
Cabinet for operative surgery repaired		10.00	
Ceiling in corridor		260.00	
Ventilators on roof of corridor controlled by air system		196.00	501.00
Painting for all departments	$	500.00	
Of which $50 is to be charged to the Serum fund		—50.00	450.00
Total for division of Veterinary Medicine			$ 1,287.25

TWO-YEAR AGRICULTURE.

Agronomy:			
Partition wall		$	15.00
Horticulture, Botany and Bacteriology:			
45 feet of treated tables attached to walls			150.00
Total for Two-Year Agriculture			$ 165 00
General:			
Cistern for Home Economics		$	400.00
Furnishings and fixtures for Women's Dormitory, in addition to $4,000 appropriated for equipment			500.00
Partitions and alterations in Chemistry Emergency building, which is to be occupied by Zoology and Plant Physiology			300.00
Remodeling locker room in Margaret Hall for use as rooms for girls			460.00
Store room in Central building			300.00
Drinking fountains: 1 for Home Economics building; 1 for old Agricultural Hall; 1 for Veterinary building			125.00
Tile building for housing locomotive			400.00
Fencing, including all fences requested for Farm, Animal Husbandry department and section, except Dairy and Poultry farms			600.00
Professor Beach's Residence:			
Decoration of walls	$	50.00	
Refinishing floors and woodwork		15.00	65.00
Dean Curtiss's Residence:			
Hardwood floors	$	100.00	
Completion of painting and papering		20.00	
Plastering ceilings of 3 rooms in basement		50.00	170.00
Professor Summers's Residence:			
Repairing sunken wall of kitchen	$	50.00	
Hardwood floors		150.00	200.00
Chemistry Building:			
Shades	$	700.00	

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Library and other shelving	500.00	
Blackboards	550.00	
Transfer of temporary and permanent equipment	1,500.00	3,250.00
Heating tunnel to new Women's Dormitory		6,000.00
Swimming tank at Margaret Hall, to be constructed January 1st, if balance permits		3,000.00
Light and power for Dairy and Poultry farms, to be installed December 1st, if balance permits		1,000.00
Repairs and improvements on the Dairy building for the coming year		602.00
Reinforced concrete cattle pass over Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern Railway Co. tracks		583.00
General repairs on buildings		602.40
Painting outside of sixteen buildings, and such other painting as is necessary		1,500.00
Repairing old gymnasium in Margaret Hall, fitting it up for use of girls		400.00
Grading lane near barns leading to pasture		150.00
Shed for freight trucks and superintendent's automobile		1,000.00
Blackboards for Chemistry building		50.00
Expenses of moving Engineering Extension department from Morrill Hall to Chemistry building		10.00
Starter for automobile, used by Superintendent of grounds		25.00
Additional appropriation for coal conveying machinery for Mechanical Engineering department		500.00
Doorway in Electrical Engineerinng department		50.00
Repairs in Soil laboratories		185.00
Steam heat in office of Farm Superintendent at horse barn		85.00
Bill of Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson for plans and specifications for improvements made on the residence occupied by Vice-President		22.50
Total for general		$ 22,474.90
Grand total		$ 53,228.13

SUMMARY.

Amount available for 1914-15	$ 56,333.89
Total of appropriations	53,228.13
Balance unappropriated	$ 3,105.76

The two items of Swimming Pool for Women, $3,000, and Electric Light and Power for Dairy and Poultry Farms, $1,000, in the foregoing list, are provisional appropriations dependent upon funds being available. It looks as if they would have to be cancelled in order to have a sufficient emergency fund for the balance of the year.

ROOM RENT.

The income derived from rental of rooms in College dormitories and other buildings, sale of wreckage, and other small items of revenue from College buildings, is credited to this account. This income is used to meet expenses connected with the buildings furnishing such revenue.

The following shows the receipts and expenditures during the biennium:

RECEIPTS.

Unexpended balance July 1, 1912			$ 3,268.05
For 1912-13:			
Rental of rooms	$ 2,865.91		
Sale of wreckage	153.27		
Rental of donated land	1.00		
Net receipts—storeroom	814.64	$ 3,834.82	
For 1913-14:			
Rental of rooms	$ 4,497.14		
Sale of wreckage	43.36		
Rental of donated land	1.00		
Sale of old furniture, etc.	83.22	4,624.72	
Total receipts			8,459.54
Total funds available			$ 11,727.59

EXPENDITURES.

For 1912-13:			
Salaries	$ 1,200.00		
Furniture and repairs	464.95		
Wreckage	.43		
Superintendent's office expense	24.28	$ 1,689.66	
For 1913-14:			
Salaries	$ 1,351.75		
Office building repairs	77.87		
Margaret Hall repairs and supplies	432.75		
Margaret Hall, painting	585.90		
Superintendent's office expense	11.25		
Net expenditures, store room account	108.22		
Margaret Hall Annex:			
Part purchase of Holden house	$ 4,000.00		
Remodeling	389.24		
Furniture	1,109.58		
Matron's board	101.23		
General expense	109.26	5,709.31	8,277.05
Total expenditures			9,966.71
Unexpended balance June 30, 1914			$ 1,760.88
Total			$ 11,727.59

This balance is divisible as follows:

Room rent account proper	$ 1,055.56
Store room account	705.32
	$ 1,760.88

It will appear hereafter under these two separate headings.

The following shows the estimated income and expenditures on account of this fund for the coming year:

ROOM RENT.
1914-15.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Balance brought over from last year	$ 1,055.56
Rental of rooms	7,500.00
	$ 8,555.56

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Salaries:		
Part salary of first carpenter	$ 342.00	
Part salary of second carpenter	414.00	
Part salary of third carpenter	279.00	
Part salary of Mrs. Phillips, clerk	300.00	$ 1,335.00
Board of matron at Margaret Hall Annex (estimated)		140.00
Beardshear House:		
Furniture	$ 1,000.00	
Repairs	500.00	
Board of matron (estimated)	140.00	
Rental at $40 per month for 11 months	440.00	2,080.00
Repairs on old North Hall, addition to Margaret Hall		300.00
Repairs on buildings rented, and repairs and purchase of furniture for same		4,700.56
		$ 8,555.56

The following is a summary of the entire expenditures on account of buildings and improvements. For easy reference and comparison, these are given for each year:

SUMMARY.

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUND EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for buildings, repairs and equipment during the biennial period may be summarized as follows:

	1912-13	1913-14
Repairs and contingencies	$ 45,196.63	$ 51,596.87
Special building tax:		
Hall of Agriculture	17.26	
Engineering Hall Annex	533.86	108.62
Domestic Technology building	317.40	441.36
Dairy building		606.48
Veterinary building	8,596.73	972.99
Judging pavilion	353.84	102.02
Gymnasium	78,620.54	2,000.83
Chemistry building		116,073.38
Mechanical Engineering laboratory	12,978.95	34,748.77
Transportation building	14.86	49,801.69
Girl's dormitory		1,531.18
Horticultural laboratory		107.19
Central heating plant	38,217.35	16,994.28
Chemistry building	10,272.24	56,208.90
Public grounds improvement	1,893.17	4,179.86
Engineering Hall Annex furniture	186.63	
Additional department equipment	30,350.56	12,269.90
Equipment of departments and buildings		3,465.31
Room rent	1,679.66	8,277.05
Totals	$229,239.68	$ 359,486.68
Grand total for the two years		$ 588,726.36

VI. HOG CHOLERA SERUM PLANT.

The law of the last legislature, establishing at the College a Hog Cholera Serum laboratory, appropriated $35,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act.

The account with the fund shows the following:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation of Thirty-fifth General Assembly	$ 35,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Construction of building	$ 16,638.23
Temporary hog sheds	1,781.05
Refrigerator room	193.31
Virus plant	182.74
Lumber	264.39

Furniture and equipment	4,648.53		
Horse	184.94	$ 23,893.24	
Salaries	$ 6,463.60		
General labor	8,655.49		
Office help	2,608.81		
Traveling expense	376.02	18,103.92	
Serum purchased	$ 15,063.69		
Serum returned	1,220.96		
Hogs purchased	80,313.01		
Veterinary services	30.00		
Feed stuffs	9,057.77		
Miscellaneous supplies	7,450.66		
Coal	144.81		
Ice	390.17		
Laundry	226.98		
Electricity and gas	103.13		
Water	113.87		
Office supplies	681.34		
Photos	21.49		
Postage	549.50		
Freight, express and drayage	307.84		
Telephones and telegrams	174.62		
Printing	333.21		
Repairs	86.72	116,269.77	
Total expenditures			$ 158,266.93
Less sales			
For 1912-13		$ 2,779.66	
For 1913-14		142,267.01	145,046.67
Net expenditures			$ 13,220.26
Balance on hand June 30, 1914			21,779.74
Total			$ 35,000.00

It is proposed to use the balance of the Serum Fund appropriation to erect two small buildings, to cost about $12,000.00, one for a rendering plant, and the other a slaughter house. The remainder of the fund is to be used in the manufacture of a stock of serum which shall constitute a reserve, to be drawn upon in case of emergency.

A statement of the total expenditures for all purposes for the biennial period will be found at the beginning of that part of this report which discusses the expenditures for the different lines of work.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1914-15.

The amounts available for the coming year in the various funds have already been considered with the single exception of the Collegiate Support Fund. The balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the last fiscal year was $71,354.87. Of this sum, $25,000 is reserved as a working balance, leaving $46,354.87, available. From this amount, the following sums have been appropriated for equipment and furniture:

	Equipment	Furniture	Total for Department	Total for Division
Science Division:				
Dean's office		$ 33.25	$ 33.25	
Bacteriology	$ 260.00		260.00	
Botany	800.00	535.00	1,335.00	
Chemistry	3,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	
Economic Science		35.00	35.00	
English		201.00	201.00	
History and Psychology	100.00	33.25	133.25	
Library—general	1,000.00			
Books for special departments	512.50			
Books for Agricultural Education	100.00	90.00	1,702.50	
Mathematics		70.00	70.00	
Military	35.00		35.00	
Music	12.50	68.00	80.50	
Physical Training	248.00		248.00	
Zoology	800.00	804.00	1,604.00	
Totals for Science	$ 2,773.00	$ 1,032.00		$ 3,805.00
Division of Agriculture:				
Agricultural Education	$ 50.00	$ 176.90	$ 226.90	
Agricultural Journalism	25.00	158.00	183.00	
Animal Husbandry	4,400.00	183.00	4,583.00	
Dairy	1,181.02	50.00	1,231.02	
Farm Crops	148.00	403.39	551.39	
Forestry	292.00	130.00	422.00	
Horticulture	490.00	80.00	570.00	
Photography	400.00	68.00	468.00	
Soils	733.20	41.00	774.20	
Totals for Division of Agriculture	$ 7,719.22	$ 1,290.29		$ 9,009.51
Department of Agricultural Engineering	$ 501.00	$ 209.00		$ 710.00
Division of Engineering:				
Civil Engineering	$ 1,797.00		$ 1,797.00	
Electrical Engineering	1,332.00	$ 70.00	1,402.00	
Mechanical Engineering	200.00		200.00	
Mining Engineering	450.00	25.00	475.00	
Physics	1,480.60	266.00	1,746 60	
Structure Design	375.00	150.00	525 00	
Transportation building	1,185.00		1,185.00	
Totals	$ 6,819.60	$ 511.00		$ 7,330.50
Home Economics Division:				
Domestic Science	$ 930.00	$ 260.00	$ 1,190.00	
Domestic Art	1,159.00	237 00	1,396.00	
Dean's office		65.00	65.00	
Physical Culture		65.75		
Totals	$ 2,089.00	$ 627.75		$ 2,716.75

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1914-15—Continued

	Equipment	Furniture	Total for Department	Total for Division
Veterinary Division:				
Anatomy	$ 265.50	$ 125.00	$ 390.50	
Pathology and Bacteriology	180.00	43.00	223.00	
Physiology and Pharmacology	150.00	25.00	175.00	
Practice and Diagnosis	100.00	65.00	165.00	
Surgery and Obstetrics	90.00	70.00	160.00	
Totals	$ 785.50	$ 328.00		$ 1,113.50
General:				
Inventory Clerk's department—Balopticon	$ 263.80		$ 263.80	
	500.00		500.00	
Document room		$ 225.00	225.00	
Margaret Hall	500.00		500.00	
Women's playground	600.00		600.00	
Men's tennis courts	300.00		300.00	
Leveling and grading exercise grounds	4,000.00		4,000.00	
Women's dormitory furnishings	2,552.00			
Chemistry building, chairs				
Totals for General	$ 8,715.80	$ 225.00		$ 8,940.80

Total appropriated	$ 33,626.06
Total available for appropriation	12,728.81
	$ 46,354.87

The balance given above is available for the purchase of permanent equipment, but cannot be used for the regular annual budget without causing the regular annual expenditures to exceed the regular annual income. The amount available for the collegiate educational budget for 1914-15 is as follows:

From National sources	$ 85,000.00
From State:	
Permanent annual appropriations	249,900.00
From two year millage tax (including $15,000 apportioned to the four year Home Economics course from the $20,000.00 set aside for the four year and two year Home Economics courses)	140,000.00
From Miscellaneous sources:	
Tuition collected from students coming from outside the state	10,000.00
Interest on bank balances	2,000.00
	$ 486,900.00

The budget is as follows:

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FUND BUDGET 1914-15.

I. Salaries:		
Professors, assistant professors and administrative officers	$234,033.83	
Instructors and assistants	110,937.79	$ 344,971.62
II. Department expenses and ordinary additions to equipment:		
Agricultural Education	$ 1,200.00	
Agricultural Journalism	850.00	
Animal Husbandry	2,000.00	
Agricultural Engineering	2,446.56	
Bacteriology	1,300.00	
Botany	950.00	
Chemistry	1,625.00	
Civil Engineering	1,450.00	

Dairy	1,800.00	
Dairy Farm	1,800.00	
Economics	750.00	
Electrical Engineering	1,200.00	
English	700.00	
Farm	2,700.00	
Farm Crops	1,075.00	
Farm Management	525.00	
Forestry	1,110.00	
History and Psychology	400.00	
Home Economics	2,500.00	
Horticulture	3,417.00	
Library	900.00	
Library, books and periodicals	4,900.00	
Mathematics	225.00	
Mechanical Engineering	1,900.00	
Military	700.00	
Mining Engineering	1,250.00	
Modern Languages	50.00	
Music	225.00	
Physics	1,610.00	
Physical Culture	50.00	
Photography	134.91	
Poultry	1,500.00	
Public Speaking	85.00	
Structure Design	300.00	
Soils	1,795.00	
Transportation department	1,220.00	
Veterinary	3,375.00	
Zoology	650.00	
Summer School fees reappropriated	1,039.59	51,708.06
III. Maintenance of Buildings:		
Heating and lighting and incidentals	$ 27,600.00	
Janitor fund	17,400.00	45,000.00
IV. Administrative and General:		
Agricultural Dean (including $200 State Fair)	$ 1,400.00	
Engineering Dean (includinng $200 State Fair)	1,600.00	
Science Dean	300.00	
Assignment Committee	615.00	
Carrying Campus mail	300.00	
Catalogues and Bulletins	3,250.00	
Commencement week expense	450.00	
Inventory Clerk	770.00	
Junior College Dean	2,360.00	
Matron's Office	1,180.00	
Non-resident Lecture fund	600.00	
President's Contingent fund	900.00	
President's Office	2,800.00	
Publicity	2,604.67	
Purchasing department	3,340.00	
Ringing chimes, care of clock and tower	100.00	
Registrar's Office	2,565.00	
Sabbath Service	700.00	
Secretary's Office	2,425.00	
State Teachers' Assn., headquarters	50.00	
Telephone service	200.00	
Y. M. C. A. Information Bureau	400.00	
Printing Section	300.00	
Treasurer's Office	4,260.00	33,559.67
V. Summer Session		10,000.00
		$ 485,239.35

SUMMARY.

I. Salaries	$ 344,971.62
II. Department expenses and ordinary additions to equipment	51,708.06
III. Maintenance of buildings	45,000.00
IV. Administrative and general	33,559.67
V. Summer School	10,000.00
Total	$ 485,239.35

The total of the budget is $485,239.35, while the funds to meet it aggregate $485,900.00.

The salary list constitutes the largest item in the budget. It is as follows:

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS, ASSISTANT PROFESSORS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
Adminstrative—				
Raymond A. Pearson, president	$ 7,500.00			$ 7,500.00
E. W. Stanton, vice-president, secretary, dean of junior college and professor of mathematics	4,000.00			4,000.00
C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture and director of experiment station	2,500.00	$ 2,000.00		4,500.00
Anson Marston, dean of engineerinng, civil engineering	4,000.00		(c) $200.00 (d) 300.00	4,500.00
C. H. Stange, dean of veterinary medicine; veterinary	3,000.00	300.00	(h) 300.00 (g)1,200.00	4,800.00
R. E. Buchanan, dean of science; bacteriology	2,700.00	300.00		3,000.00
Catharine J. MacKay, dean of home economics; home economics	2,500.00			2,500.00
Maria M. Roberts, vice-dean of junior college mathematics	2,100.00			2,100.00
S. W. Beyer, vice-dean of engineering; mining engineering	3,300.00		(c)100.00 (d)100.00	3,500.00
S. A. Beach, vice-dean of agriculture; horticulture	2,000.00	1,300.00		3,300.00
W. W. Dimock, vice-dean of veterinary; pathology and bacteriology	2,600.00			2,600.00
Herman Knapp, treasurer and registrar; superintendent of college book store. (receives $500 from book store)	2,250.00	250.00	(e)100.00	2,600.00
Professors—				
C. N. Arnett, animal husbandry	2,600.00			2,600.00
F. W. Beekman, agriculture journalism	2,700.00	1,150.00	(a)1,000.00	2,850.00
Harold Edward Bemis, surgery and obstetrics	2,250.00			2,250.00
Fletcher Briggs, modern languages	2,250.00			2,250.00
J. E. Brindley, economic science	2,200.00		(d)100.00	2,300.00
P. E. Brown, soils	1,250.00	1,250.00		2,500.00
O. H. Cessna, history and psychology	3,000.00			3,000.00
F. E. Colburn, photography	750.00	1,500.00		2,250.00
W. F. Coover, chemistry	2,700.00			2,700.00
J. B. Davidson, agricultural engineering	1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
F. A. Fish, electrical engineering	2,700.00		(d)200.00	2,900.00
H. D. Hughes, farm crops	1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
R. K. Bliss, director agricultural extension department			(b)3,000.00	3,000.00
H. H. Kildee, dairy husbandry	1,250.00	1,375.00		2,625.00
E. E. King, railway engineering	2,400.00			2,400.00
J. E. Kirkham, structural engineering ($500 additional from highway commission)	2,200.00			2,200.00
J. R. Lincoln, military science	1,400.00			1,400.00
G. B. MacDonald, forestry	1,300.00	1,000.00		2,300.00
W. H. Meeker, mechanical engineering	2,700.00		(d)200.00	2,900.00
M. Mortensen, dairy	1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
H. B. Munger, farm management	1,200.00	1,200.00		2,400.00
H. S. Murphey, veterinary anatomy and histology	2,250.00			2,250.00
A. B. Noble, English	2,500.00			2,500.00
L. H. Pammel, botany	2,600.00	400.00		3,000.00
W. H. Pew, animal husbandry	1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00
K. G. Smith, engineering extension			(i)2,400.00 (j) 800.00	3,200.00

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS, ETC.—Continued.

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Total
L. B. Spinney, physics	2,800.00		(*d*) 200.00	3,000.00
W. H. Stevenson, agronomy	1,750.00	1,750.00		3,500.00
H. E. Summers, zoology	2,200.00	400.00		2,600.00
G. M. Turpin, poultry	1,250.00	1,375.00		2,625.00
Clyde Williams, physical training (also receives $1,500 from athletic council)	1,500.00			1,500.00
G. M. Wilson, agricultural education	2,700.00			2,700.00
Associate Professors—				
T. R. Agg, civil engineering	1,500.00		(*c*)1,000.00	2,500.00
C. E. Bartholomew, zoology	850.00	750.00		1,600.00
H. C. Bartholomew, electrical engineering	1,900.00			1,900.00
H. D. Bergman, physiology and pharmacology	2,000.00			2,000.00
J. C. Bowman, English	1,400.00			1,400.00
Iva L. Brandt, domestic art	1,200.00			1,200.00
G. A. Chaney, mathematics	1,600.00			1,600.00
Vina E. Clark, librarian	1,200.00	100.00		1,300.00
M. P. Cleghorn, mechanical engineering	2,200.00			2,200.00
Julia T. Colpitts, mathematics	1,600.00			1,600.00
M. F. P. Costelloe, agricultural engineering	2,250.00			2,250.00
M. I. Evinger, hydraulic engineering	1,700.00		(*d*)100.00	1,800.00
E. F. Ferrin, animal husbandry	1,700.00			1,700.00
H. C. Ford, civil engineering	2,000.00			2,000.00
G. A. Gabriel, mining engineering	2,000.00			2,000.00
Winifred S. Gettemy, domestic art	1,300.00			1,300.00
J. E. Guthrie, zoology	2,000.00			2,000.00
B. W. Hammer, dairy bacteriology	1,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
J. C. Harris, music (also receives $700 from music council fund)	800.00			800.00
W. R. Hechler, farm crops	2,100.00			2,100.00
L. C. Hodson, mining engineering	2,200.00			2,200.00
O. Lloyd Jones, animal husbandry	1,900.00			1,900.00
A. H. Kimball, structure design	2,500.00			2,500.00
C. C. Major, mechanical engineering	1,950.00			1,950.00
J. N. Martin, botany	2,000.00			2,000.00
Ruth E. Michaels, domestic science	1,500.00			1,500.00
G. C. Morbeck, forestry	1,800.00			1,800.00
Chas. Murray, veterinary bacteriology	1,900.00			1,900.00
R. A. Norman, mechanical engineering	1,900.00			1,900.00
E. A. Pattengill, mathematics	1,600.00			1,600.00
R. H. Porter, mechanical engineering	1,700.00			1,700.00
W. R. Raymond, English	1,700.00			1,700.00
R. R. Renshaw, chemistry	1,800.00			1,800.00
Grace E. Russell, domestic art	1,600.00			1,600.00
Frederika V. Shattuck, public speaking (acting head)	1,400.00			1,400.00
L. B. Schmidt, history	2,250.00			2,250.00
P. S. Shearer, animal husbandry	1,600.00			1,600.00
R. M. Sherwood, poultry	1,600.00			1,600.00
R. E. Smith, soils	2,100.00			2,100.00
H. F. Staley, mining engineering	1,600.00			1,600.00
L. A. Test, chemistry	1,800.00			1,800.00
H. W. Vaughn, animal husbandry	1,700.00			1,700.00
G. H. VonTungeln, economic science	1,500.00	500.00		2,000.00
J. A. Wilkinson, chemistry	1,800.00			1,800.00
G. W. Snedecor, mathematics	1,600.00			1,600.00
R. W. Crum, civil engineering	1,500.00		(*c*) 200.00 (*d*)100.00	1,800.00
Assistant Professors—				
J. H. Atkinson, English	1,400.00			1,400.00
A. L. Bakke, botany	1,350.00			1,350.00
J. T. Bates, mechanical engineering	1,500.00			1,500.00
R. R. Bolton, veterinary medicine	1,800.00			1,800.00
S. E. Conybeare, agricultural journalism	1,450.00			1,450.00

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS, ETC.—Continued.

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
F. H. Culley, horticulture	1,500.00			1,500.00
S. H. Dadisman, agricultural education	2,000.00			2,000.00
H. E. Ewing, zoology	1,600.00			1,600.00
Nellie Fitzgerald, domestic art	1,400.00			1,400.00
S. L. Galpin, geology	1,500.00			1,500.00
L. B. Greenfield, English	1,400.00			1,400.00
B. M. Harrison, zoology	1,500.00			1,500.00
O. T. Hokaasen, history	1,200.00			1,200.00
John Hug, mechanical engineering	1,300.00			1,300.00
J. G. Hummel, mechanical engineering	1,500.00			1,500.00
John Ise, economic science	1,500.00			1,500.00
H. B. Kinney, soils	1,600.00			1,600.00
W. Kunerth, physics	1,400.00			1,400.00
Max Levine, bacteriology	1,200.00		(*d*)200.00	1,400.00
Clyde McKee, farm crops	2,000.00			2,000.00
Ned A. Merriam, physical training (also receives $750 from athletic council)	750.00			750.00
E. M. Mervine, agricultural engineering	1,800.00			1,800.00
F. D. Paine, electrical engineering	1,400.00			1,400.00
H. J. Plagge, physics	1,300.00			1,300.00
F. A. Robbins, electrical engineering	1,500.00			1,500.00
A. W. Rudnick, dairying	1,900.00			1,900.00
Ruth B. Safford, English	1,000.00			1,000.00
Grace Schermerhorn, agricultural education	1,500.00			1,500.00
H. E. Scullen, zoology	1,300.00			1,300.00
H. G. Stiles, physics	1,500.00			1,500.00
G. E. Thompson, physics	1,500.00			1,500.00
Winifred R. Tilden, physical culture	1,300.00			1,300.00
Dora G. Tompkins, English	1,250.00			1,250.00
T. F. Vance, history	1,500.00			1,500.00
R. S. Wallis, civil engineering	1,400.00			1,400.00
C. B. Williams, economic science (also receives $900 from agricultural extension)	900.00		(*b*)900.00	1,800.00
Harriett Sessions, reference librarian	1,000.00			1,000.00
C. G. Lang, physical training	1,800.00			1,800.00
Mrs. Emily Cunningham, adviser to women	1,000.00			1,000.00
C. H. Schemann, assistant to the president	2,100.00			2,100.00
Thomas Sloss, superintendent of grounds and buildings	1,350.00		(*e*)1,350.00	2,700.00
C. G. Tilden, college physician			(*f*)2,200.00	2,200.00
C. S. Nichols, assistant to dean of engineering	900.00		(*d*)600.00 (*e*)500.00	2,000.00
J. Buchanan, superintendent of co-operative experiments		2,350.00		2,350.00
L. C. Burnett, assistant chief in cereal breeding (also receives $1,250 from U. S. Government)		1,250.00		1,250.00
A. W. Dox, chief in chemistry		2,500.00		2,500.00
A. T. Erwin, assistant chief in truck crops		2,500.00		2,500.00
J. M. Evvard, assistant chief in animal husbandry		2,600.00		2,600.00
L. Greene, assistant chief in pomology		2,500.00		2,500.00
O. G. Loyd, assistant chief in farm management		1,900.00		1,900.00
C. M. King, assistant chief in botany		1,300.00		1,300.00
R. L. Webster, assistant chief in entomology		1,900.00		1,900.00
Totals	$235,700.00	$ 42,700.00	$ 17,350.00	$ 295,750.00

(*b*)Agricultural Extension.
(*a*)John Clay Endowment.
(*c*)Good Roads.
(*d*)Engineering Experiment Station.
(*e*)Repair and Improvement.
(*f*)Hospital.
(*a*)Serum Fund.
(*h*)Veterinary Investigation.
(*i*)Engineering Extension.
(*j*)Trade School.

Houses on the college grounds are occupied by President Pearson; Deans Stanton, Curtiss and Marston; Professors Beach, Mortensen, Meeker, Summers, Noble and Superintendent Sloss.

In the cases of President Pearson and Superintendent Sloss the houses are heated and lighted.

The foregoing salaries are for the College year running from Sept. 1, 1914. In order to obtain the amount which will be expended for salaries during the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1914, the additions and deductions given below must be made. The salary total for the year will then stand as follows:

Salaries as given above in the Support fund column	$ 235,700.00
Add salaries for the last college year of those who have resigned or have been transferred to other work	3,116.33
	$ 238,816.33
Deduct saving in salaries due to the fact that new salaries and increases in salaries do not go into effect until September 1st, or two months after the beginning of the fiscal year	4,782.50
Total of salary roll of professors and administrative officers for fiscal year 1914-15	$ 234,033.83

The following is the list of instructors and assistants for the coming year with the salary of each and the fund to which it is chargeable:

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
Mabel Adams, Domestic Science	$ 1,200.00			$ 1,200.00
H. G. Anderson, Physics	1,000.00			1,000.00
D. E. Bailey, Chemistry	800.00			800.00
H. J. Burtis, Public Speaking	1,100.00			1,100.00
E. G. Bassett, Modern Languages	1,200.00			1,200.00
C. A. Baughman, Civil Engineering	800.00			800.00
Alma B. Booth, Domestic Art	1,000.00			1,000.00
J. W. Bowen, Chemistry	900.00			900.00
L. J. Bredvold, English	1,000.00			1,000.00
J. H. Buchanan, Chemistry	1,300.00			1,300.00
Helen A. Burling, Bacteriology	600.00			600.00
J. W. Cameron, Mechanical Engineering	1,050.00			1,050.00
Grace Campbell, Mathematics	500.00			500.00
R. R. Clem, Agricultural Engineering	1,100.00			1,100.00
A. F. Carlson, Dairy	1,200.00			1,200.00
E. C. Coad, Agricultural Education	1,000.00			1,000.00
Marian Daniells, Mathematics	1,200.00			1,200.00
J. R. Derby, English	1,100.00			1,100.00
L. DeVries, Modern Languages	1,200.00			1,200.00
H. S. Doty, Botany	800.00			800.00
J. F. H. Douglas, Physics	1,200.00			1,200.00
F. A. Dragoun	1,000.00			1,000.00
Anna M. Earhart, English	950.00			950.00
E. E. Eastman, Soils	600.00			600.00
F. Eberson, Bacteriology	500.00			500.00
Ruth Edgerton, Physical Culture	1,000.00			1,000.00
G. V. Emery, Physics and Mathematics	1,000.00			1,000.00
Mrs. Mary P. Fairfield, Modern Languages	1,200.00			1,200.00
Genevieve Fisher, Domestic Science	1,400.00			1,400.00
Elsie Franck, Domestic Art	1,000.00			1,000.00
J. H. Fraser, Zoology	600.00			600.00
L. S. Gillette, Dairy Husbandry	1,500.00			1,500.00
Helen R. Goodrich, Domestic Art	1,000.00			1,000.00
A. J. Hauser, Dairy	1,500.00			1,500.00
M. H. Havenhill, Agricultural Engineering	1,100.00			1,100.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS--Continued

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
Frank Harrington, Horticulture	1,300.00			1,300.00
Ada Hayden, Botany	900.00			900.00
H. C. Hetzel, Pomology	1,300.00			1,300.00
F. F. Householder, Physics	1,000.00			1,000.00
H. C. Hubbard, Physical Training (Also receives $1,300 from Athletic Council funds)	300.00			300.00
Margaret Irving, Public Speaking	800.00			800.00
Geo. Judisch, Physiology and Pharmacology	400.00			400.00
Rosemond Kedzie, Domestic Science	1,000.00			1,000.00
J. B. Kelley, Agricultural Engineering	1,300.00			1,300.00
J. A. Krall, Farm Crops	1,200.00			1,200.00
A. D. Latimer, Mathematics	1,200.00			1,200.00
H. J. Lechner, Farm Crops	1,300.00			1,300.00
E. W. Lehmann, Agricultural Engineering	1,300.00			1,300.00
B. S. Myers, Civil Engineering	1,200.00			1,200.00
G. E. Linden, Physical Training	900.00			900.00
John Lufthley, Dairy	1,200.00			1,200.00
Ingeborg Lommen, German	1,200.00			1,200.00
Jessie McArthur, English	900.00			900.00
Elizabeth McKim, Mathematics	850.00			850.00
Kjaerstine Mathiesen, English (Regular salary $950.00, extra work $29.46)	979.46			979.46
Agnes G. Mosher, Mathematics	1,300.00			1,300.00
Mrs. S. B. More, Chemistry	700.00			700.00
Nellie M. Naylor, Chemistry	1,000.00			1,000.00
Jean MacKinnon, Chemistry (Also receives $1,000 from Two Year Funds)	300.00			300.00
A. F. Nickels, Mechanical Engineering	1,050.00			1,050.00
Grace I. Norton, German	1,200.00			1,200.00
O. A. Olson, Mechanical Engineering	1,200.00			1,200.00
Mary Pettit, Domestic Science	1,200.00			1,200.00
J. C. Pomeroy, Physics	1,100.00			1,100.00
E. C. Potter, Mechanical Engineering	1,050.00			1,050.00
A. E. Potts, Dairy	1,200.00			1,200.00
R. C. Riedesel, Mechanical Engineering	900.00			900.00
Bertha M. Riley, Domestic Art	1,200.00			1,200.00
J. A. Sawin, Mechanical Engineering	1,050.00			1,050.00
F. H. Schoultz, Chemistry	800.00			800.00
J. L. Seal, Botany	600.00			600.00
W. J. Seur, Chemistry	800.00			800.00
Helen F. Smith, Mathematics	1,300.00			1,300.00
E. M. Spangler, Mechanical Engineering	1,000.00			1,000.00
A. Starbuck, English	1,150.00			1,150.00
Lola Stephens, Chemistry	1,200.00			1,200.00
Ingeborg Svendsen-Tune, Music (Also receives $1,100 from Music Council)	400.00			400.00
Laura M. Taggart, Chemistry	1,200.00			1,200.00
Avis Talcott, Chemistry	900.00			900.00
Helen Tappan, Mathematics	1,000.00			1,000.00
Lora Thompson, Domestic Art	900.00			900.00
T. R. Truax, Forestry	1,400.00			1,400.00
H. W. Richey, Horticulture ($100 per month beginning September 1, 1914)	1,000.00			1,000.00
E. C. Volz, Horticulture	1,200.00			1,200.00
R. B. Weirick, English	1,200.00			1,200.00
H. G. Werner, Zoology	1,000.00			1,000.00
M. H. Weseen, English	900.00			900.00
G. A. Williams, Zoology	600.00			600.00
Zelma Zentmire, Chemistry	400.00			400.00
Edna E. Walls, Domestic Science	1,200.00			1,200.00
R. M. Cole, Chemistry	900.00			900.00
J. D. Grossman, Anatomy and Histology	1,200.00			1,200.00
W. F. Guard, Surgery and Obstetrics	1,200.00			1,200.00
Harriett Kellogg, Curator of the Herbarium	500.00	$ 400.00		900.00
C. C. Kiplinger, Chemistry	950.00			950.00
Caroline E. Laird, Assistant Librarian	800.00			800.00
L. M. Larsen, Chemistry	850.00			850.00
———, Assistant, Pathology and Bacteriology	500.00			500.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS—Continued

	Support fund	Agricultural experiment station	Other college funds	Totals
A. E. Maddy, Zoology	300.00			300.00
J. G. Hanmer, Farm Superintendent	1,350.00			1,350.00
Amy W. Noll, Desk Librarian	900.00			900.00
L. Pletcher, Chemistry	900.00			900.00
Betty H. Pritchett, Cataloguer	900.00			900.00
Robina M. Rae, Assistant Librarian	600.00	300.00		900.00
John Reardon, Gardener (Also receives from the Current Expense fund of the Horticultural Department $700; and $24 from the Current Expense funds of Farm Crops and Soils Sections of the Experiment Station)		200.00		200.00
L. A. Ramsey, Chemistry	900.00			900.00
Mary G. Rush, Assistant Librarian	700.00			700.00
Elizabeth J. Sherwood, Head Cataloguer, Library (2 months @ $1,100 per year $183.33, 10 months @ $1,200 a year $1,000.00)	1,183.33			1,183.33
C. W. Beese, Mechanical Engineering	200.00			200.00
I. T. Bode, Forestry	200.00			200.00
Wm. Diehl, Botany	400.00			400.00
Lois Edwards, Botany	100.00			100.00
J. C. Eldredge, Farm Crops	300.00			300.00
———, Fellowship, Soils	500.00			500.00
G. W. Goodrich, Animal Husbandry	200.00			200.00
S. G. Lake, Horticulture	200.00			200.00
P. S. McNutt, Botany	200.00			200.00
R. A. Needham, Soils	400.00			400.00
M. E. Olson, Farm Crops		900.00		900.00
Winifred Perry, Botany	100.00			100.00
E. B. Reynolds, Soils	300.00			300.00
O. C. Schultz, Botany	200.00			200.00
E. G. Squires, Botany	200.00			200.00
W. W. Stanfield, Farm Crops	400.00			400.00
A. J. Swift, Animal Husbandry	200.00			200.00
C. W. Porter, Agricultural Engineering		1,500.00		1,500.00
P. L. Blumenthal, Assistant in Chemistry		1,500.00		1,500.00
C. E. Brashear, Assistant to Dean of Agriculture (Also receives $500 from Agricultural Dean's Current Expense)		500.00	(b)500.00	1,000.00
Russell Dunn, Animal Husbandry		1,500.00		1,500.00
L. W. Forman, Soils		1,850.00		1,850.00
W. G. Gaessler, Chemistry		1,700.00		1,700.00
L. V. Gowdy, Field Superintendent Horticulture (Also $416.17 from Current Expense Fund of Horticulture and Forestry and Two Year Horticulture)		583.33		583.33
S. C. Guernsey, Assistant in Chemistry		1,400.00		1,400.00
W. G. Kaiser, Assistant in Agricultural Engineering		1,200.00		1,200.00
S. B. Kuzerian, Assistant in Chemistry		1,200.00		1,200.00
A. R. Lamb, Assistant in Chemistry		1,400.00		1,400.00
C. W. Larson, Photography		980.00		980.00
T. J. Maney, Assistant in Horticulture		1,700.00		1,700.00
R. S. Potter, Assistant in Soil Chemistry		1,600.00		1,600.00
———, Assistant in Dairying		1,500.00		1,500.00
Student Assistant, Agricultural Journalism	200.00			200.00
Scholarship Agricultural Engineering	200.00			200.00
Student Assistants, Chemistry	1,075.00			1,075.00
Totals	$110,937.79	$ 21,913.33	$ 500.00	$ 133,351.12

PER CAPITA COST OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK AT THE COLLEGE.

The foregoing budget of the collegiate educational departments, and the budgets for the two year non-collegiate courses give a clear idea of the cost of maintaining the educational work at Ames. In determining this cost, it will be noticed that certain items of the total disbursements of the institution for the year are not taken into account. These are omitted for the reason that they do not legitimately constitute a part of the annual expense of maintaining the educational departments. The following are the items stricken out:

1. *Extension work.* This work is important. It is educational; it should not, however, be charged to the student body at Ames. If its cost is included in the dividend in this problem, the thousands attending short courses throughout the state should be counted in the divisor. Both are omitted.

2. *All lines of experimentation.* This work too, is of immense value. It is of state wide concern, and should be supported by legislative appropriation. It should, however, be charged to the state as a whole, and not appear as an item in the per capita cost of instructional work.

3. *Cost of buildings, permanent improvements and permanent equipment.* These have been excluded because it would be obviously unfair to charge the half million dollars of improvements made at Ames during the past two years to the students of that period. The cost of repairs and maintenance is counted in but not the cost of the original buildings and equipment.

The items included in the cost of educational work at Ames are the following:

1.	Salaries of professors, instructors and administrative officers	$ 344,971.62
2.	Administrative and general expenses over and above salaries of administrative officers	33,559.67
3.	Current expenses of educational departments, including the cost of departmental investigations, repair of apparatus and the purchase of equipment to replace that worn out	51,708.06
4.	Care of public grounds and the heating, lighting and janitor service in public buildings	45,000.00
5.	The cost of keeping the college plant in repair and making minor improvements	46,000.00
6.	Summer session	10,000.00
7.	Non-collegiate courses	49,045.00
		$ 580,284.35

The Registrar reports the attendance this year at 3,200. This does not include the students attending the winter short course at the College, though the expense of this course is charged to the educational departments.

Dividing the cost of the educational work by the number of students gives a per capita cost of $181.33. Reducing summer sessions to the yearly basis the college would still have an attendance of at least 2,800. Dividing this into the total cost would give a cost per capita of $207.24. These figures are certainly very reasonable as compared with the per capita cost at other institutions, when similar items are included in the aggregate amount.

* * * * * * * * * *

This report is prepared for those who desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the financial operations of the last biennium, and with the budgets for the present year. It is submitted to their considerate judgment.

Respectfully,

E. W. STANTON,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913, JULY 1, 1913.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT.

The following is a complete statement of the transactions of accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund	
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts
Balance support funds	$ 73,059.99				$73,059.99		$ 73,059.99
Endowment interest fund		$ 78.12	$ 35,564.32	$ 78.12	35,564.32		35,486.20
Interest on treasurer's balance			3,676.34		3,676.34		3,676.34
Morrill fund			50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00
State support funds			245,000.00		245,000.00		245,000.00
Unclaimed treasurer's checks			46.28		46.28		46.28
Special equipment and instructional fund		8.00	300.00	8.00	300.00		292.00
Tuition		290.00	9,750.00	290.00	9,750.00		9,460.00
Salaries		163,130.71		163,130.71		$163,130.71	
Salaries—assistants		63,359.56		63,359.56		63,359.56	
Agricultural dean's office		898.32		898.32		898.32	
Agricultural education		853.50		853.50		853.50	
Agricultural engineering		5,098.12	3,641.59	5,098.12	3,641.59	1,456.53	
Agricultural journalism		1,437.82	1,000.00	1,437.82	1,000.00	437.82	
Animal husbandry		5,491.24	3,674.88	5,491.24	3,674.88	1,816.36	
Bacteriology		1,702.48	943.94	1,702.48	943.94	758.54	
Botany		3,108.77	1,879.75	3,108.77	1,879.75	1,229.02	
Chemistry		14,424.84	14,631.58	14,424.84	14,631.58		206.74
Civil engineering		3,246.58	1,161.30	3,246.58	1,161.30	2,085.28	
Dairy		37,116.87	36,156.33	37,116.87	36,156.33	960.54	
Dairy farm		6,494.62	4,834.92	6,494.62	4,834.92	1,659.70	
Economics		483.78		483.78		483.78	
Electrical engineering		1,761.25	414.00	1,761.25	414.00	1,347.25	
Engineering dean's office		1,593.27		1,593.27		1,593.27	
English		582.72	270.25	582.72	270.25	312.47	

Farm		14,016.32	10,489.52	14,016.32	10,489.52	3,526.80	
Farm crops		3,618.04	2,288.82	3,618.04	2,288.82	1,329.22	
History		170.62		170.62		170.62	
Home economics		3,920.13	2,605.63	3,920.13	2,605.63	1,314.50	
Horticulture		6,253.87	2,318.06	6,253.87	2,318.06	3,935.81	
Junior college dean's office		1,711.29		1,711.29		1,711.29	
Library		1,510.65	580.10	1,510.65	580.10	930.55	
Mathematics		151.85		151.85		151.85	
Matron's fund		216.90		216.90		216.90	
Mechanical engineering		6,827.76	3,348.66	6,827.76	3,348.66	3,479.10	
Military		534.39		534.39		534.39	
Mining engineering		2,176.65	80.60	2,176.65	80.60	2,096.05	
Modern language		62.38		62.38		62.38	
Music		73.25		73.25		73.25	
Physical culture		400.51	365.00	400.51	365.00	35.51	
Physical training		1,093.17	321.00	1,093.17	321.00	772.17	
Physics		2,628.11	1,496.50	2,628.11	1,496.50	1,131.61	
Poultry		1,816.88	552.59	1,816.88	552.59	1,264.29	
Public speaking		109.68		109.68		109.68	
Soils		3,592.18	1,888.70	3,592.18	1,888.70	1,703.48	
Summer school		5,546.64	785.85	5,546.64	785.85	4,760.79	
Veterinary		6,254.41	3,440.43	6,254.41	3,440.43	2,813.98	
Zoology		2,598.10	1,626.00	2,598.10	1,626.00	972.10	
Advertising		1,931.74		1,931.74		1,931.74	
Catalogue and bulletins		2,297.76		2,297.76		2,297.76	
Contingent expense		2,869.50		2,869.50		2,869.50	
Fire, lights and incidentals		51,021.55	39,194.33	51,021.55	39,194.33	11,827.22	
Inventory clerk		1,279.51		1,279.51		1,279.51	
Janitor fund		14,495.64		14,495.64		14,495.64	
President's office		3,656.95		3,656.95		3,656.95	
Public grounds		23,165.25	38.50	23,165.25	38.50	23,126.75	
Purchasing department		2,010.00		2,010.00		2,010.00	
Registrar's office		3,542.78	1,330.00	3,542.78	1,330.00	2,212.78	
Sabbath services		550.10		550.10		550.10	
Secretary's office		1,742.53		1,742.53		1,742.53	
Treasurer's office		2,646.93		2,646.93		2,646.93	
Books and periodicals	438.75	438.75		438.75	438.75		
Books and periodicals		4,590.23	4,900.00	4,590.23	4,900.00		309.77
Total	$ 73,498.74	$492,683.57	$490,595.77	$492,683.57	$564,094.51	$346,126.38	$ 417,537.32
Balances			2,087.80	71,410.94		71,410.94	
	$ 73,498.74	$492,683.57	$492,683.57	$564,094.51	$564,094.51	$417,537.32	$ 417,537.32

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

MINOR INCOMES.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Balance June 30, 1913
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	
Agricultural fellowships	$ 531.71	$ 350.00	$ 385.00	$ 350.00	$ 916.71	$ 566.71
Hospital	2,835.08	4,432.62	5,741.64	4,432.62	8,576.72	4,144.10
International Harvester scholarship	150.00	400.00	250.00	400.00	400.00	
Piano rent	239.47	161.04	194.50	161.04	433.97	272.93
State fair scholarship	468.75	931.24	525.00	931.24	993.75	62.51
Meinrad Rumley scholarship		250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
Room rent	3,268.05	8,009.10	10,154.26	8,009.10	13,422.31	5,413.21
Total	$ 7,493.06	$ 14,534.00	$ 17,500.40	$ 14,534.00	$ 24,993.46	$ 10,459.46

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Balance June 30, 1913
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	
Additional department equipment	$ 120.46	$ 30,350.56	$ 30,230.64	$ 30,350.56	$ 30,351.10	$ .54
Chemistry building		10,272.24	10,272.24	10,272.24	10,272.24	
Engineering annex furniture	186.63	186.63		186.63	186.63	
Heating plant equipment	17.35	38,217.35	38,200.00	38,217.35	38,217.35	
Public ground improvement $68.00		1,893.17	1,893.85	1,893.85	1,893.85	
Repairs and contingent	21,127.39	21,127.39		21,127.39	21,127.39	
Repairs and contingent		24,069.24	36,000.00	24,069.24	36,000.00	11,930.76
Special building tax	41.24	101,433.44	101,433.44	101,433.44	101,474.68	41.24
Total *$68.00	$ 21,493.07	$ 227,550.02	$ 218,030.17	$ 227,550.70	$ 239,523.24	$ 11,972.54

*Overdraft.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Balance June 30, 1913
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	
Agricultural extension	$ 11,012.33	$ 11,012.33		$ 11,012.33	$ 11,012.33	
		39,992.33	$ 50,579.98	39,992.33	50,579.98	$ 10,587.65
Total	$ 11,012.33	$ 51,004.66	$ 50,579.98	$ 51,004.66	$ 61,592.31	$ 10,587.65

EXPERIMENTAL FUNDS OUTSIDE OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Engineering experiment station	$ 2,367.31	$ 2,367.31		$ 2,367.31	$ 2,367.31	
Engineering experiment station		10,137.32	$ 10,943.25	10,137.32	10,943.25	$ 805.93
Good roads experimentation	.20	.20		.20	.20	
Good roads experimentation	3,137.32	3,137.32		3,137.32	3,137.32	
Good roads experimentation		7,648.62	10,000.00	7,648.62	10,000.00	2,351.38
Horse breeding experiment		268.50	360.00	268.50	360.00	91.50
Total	$ 5,504.83	$ 23,559.27	$ 21,303.25	$ 23,559.27	$ 26,808.08	$ 3,248.81

SERUM FUND.

Serum fund		$ 5,300.05	$ 5,300.05	$ 5,300.05	$ 5,300.05	

TWO YEAR FUNDS.

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund	
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts
State support	$ 10,508.50		$ 25,000.00		$35,508.50		$ 35,508.50
Salaries		$ 8,849.98		$ 8,849.98		$ 8,849.98	
Salaries—assistants		9,468.49		9,468.49		9,468.49	
Agricultural dean's office		182.22		182.22		182.22	
Agricultural engineering		1,273.44	790.50	1,273.44	790.50	482.94	
Agronomy		939.18	494.50	939.18	494.50	444.68	
Animal husbandry		1,536.13	1,042.25	1,536.13	1,042.25	493.88	
Botany		2,242.98	380.00	2,242.98	380.00	1,862.98	
Dairy		570.18	550.50	570.18	550.50	19.68	
English		634.27		634.27		634.27	
Heating and lighting		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00	
History		24.36		24.36		24.36	
Horticulture		851.14	163.55	851.14	163.55	687.59	
Public speaking		10.00		10.00		10.00	
Total	$ 10,508.50	$ 28,082.37	$ 28,421.30	$28,082.37	$38,929.80	$24,661.07	$ 35,508.50
Balances		338.93		10,847.43		10,847.43	
Total	$ 10,508.50	$ 28,421.30	$ 28,421.30	$38,929.80	$38,929 80	$35,508.50	$ 35,508.50

	Balance July 1, 1912	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund	
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts
Adams fund			$ 15,000.00		$15,000.00		$ 15,000.00
Hatch fund			15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
State support	$ 23,027.70		55,000.00		78,027.70		78,027.70
Salaries		$ 39,418.69		$39,418.69		$39,418.69	
Salaries—assistants		1,627.70		1,627.70		1,627.70	
Agricultural engineering		2,574.92		2,574.92		2,574.92	
Animal husbandry		15,954.28	9,963.11	15,954.28	9,963.11	5,991.17	
Bacteriology		284.52		284.52		284.52	
Botany		1,187.78		1,187.78		1,187.78	
Bulletin		7,839.61	1.70	7,839.61	1.70	7,837.91	
Chemistry		3,663.05	40.15	3,663.05	40.15	3,622.90	
Dairy		2,618.74	747.15	2,618.74	747.15	1,871.59	
Dairy farm		2,404.50	204.96	2,404.50	204.96	2,199.54	
Director's		1,791.90		1,791.90		1,791.90	
Entomology		1,105.35		1,105.35		1,105.35	
Farm crops		5,829.06	1,173.52	5,829.06	1,173.52	4,655.54	
Forestry		1,327.87		1,327.87		1,327.87	
General expenses		211.82		211.82		211.82	
Horticulture		7,553.31	2,931.57	7,553.31	2,931.57	4,621.74	
Photo		1,679.33	681.99	1,679.33	681.99	997.34	
Poultry		1,590.82	34.23	1,590.82	34.23	1,556.59	
Soils		7,180.80	299.48	7,180.80	299.48	6,881.32	
Veterinary		403.26		403.26		403.26	
Total	$23,027.70	$106,247.31	$101,077.86	$106,247.31	$124,105.56	$ 90,169.45	$ 108,027.70
Balances			5,169.45	17,858.25		17,858.25	
Total	$23,027.70	$106,247.31	$106,247.31	$124,105.56	$124,105.56	$108,027.70	$ 108,027.70

Respectfully submitted,
HERMAN KNAPP,
Treasurer.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATIONS, 1912-1913.

For the year ending June 30, 1913.

Dr.		Hatch Fund	Adams Fund
To balance from appropriations for 1911-1912			
Receipts from the Treasurer of the United States, as per appropriations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1887 (Hatch Fund), and March 16, 1906 (Adams Fund)		$15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
Cr.	**Abstract**		
By Salaries	1	7,141.57	8,634.46
Labor	2	954.81	1,255.92
Publications	3	2,017.63	
Postage and stationery	4	221.73	80.62
Freight and express	5	132.48	14.27
Heat, light, water and power	6	18.07	67.03
Chemicals and laboratory supplies	7	65.64	1,228.54
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies	8	1,618.74	766.07
Fertilizers	9		1.15
Feeding stuffs	10	2,680.32	1,904.53
Library	11		
Tools, machinery and appliances	12	96.21	33.40
Furniture and fixtures		10.90	
Scientific apparatus and specimens	14	41.90	747.00
Live stock	15		
Traveling expenses	16		260.69
Contingent expenses	17		6.32
Buildings and land	18		
Balance			
Total		$15,000.00	$ 15,000.00

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Supplementary Statement for the year ending June 30, 1913.

(This supplementary statement, while not required by law, is desired as an aid in interpreting the account rendered for the United States appropriation.)

Dr.	State Appropriation	Farm Products	Miscellaneous	Total
To balance on hand				$ 23,027.70
Receipts from other sources than the United States for the year ended	$ 55,000.00	$ 16,043.92	$ 33.94	71,077.86
Total				$ 94,105.56

Cr.	
By salaries	$ 37,310.42
Labor	11,746.49
Publications	4,378.00
Postage and stationery	954.32
Freight and express	1,120.07
Heat, light, water and power	445.22
Chemicals and laboratory supplies	1,396.67
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies	7,433.86
Fertilizers	330.04
Feeding stuffs	4,198.27
Library	2.00
Tools, machinery, and appliances	118.61
Furniture and fixtures	183.48
Scientific apparatus and specimens	1,230.00
Live stock	1,738.49
Traveling expenses	3,103.23
Contingent expenses	25.00
Buildings and land	533.14
Balance	17,858.25
Total	$ 94,105.56

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN KNAPP,

Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914, JULY 1, 1914.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT.

The following is a complete statement of the transaction of accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	Balance July 1, 1913	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund	
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts
Balance support funds	$71,101.17	----------	$ 101.10	----------	$ 71,202.27	----------	$ 71,202.27
Endowment interest fund	----------	----------	35,191.86	----------	35,191.86	----------	35,191.86
Interest treasurer's balance	----------	----------	2,946.64	----------	2,946.64	----------	2,946.64
Morrill support fund	----------	----------	50,000.00	----------	50,000.00	----------	50,000.00
State education support	----------	----------	349,000.00	----------	349,000.00	----------	349,000.00
Special instruction and equipment	----------	----------	85.00	----------	85.00	----------	85.00
Tuition	----------	$ 1,105.00	12,972.50	$ 1,105.00	12,972.50	----------	11,867.50
Salaries—educational support	----------	212,491.98	----------	212,491.98	----------	$212,491.98	----------
Salaries—assistants	----------	82,109.90	----------	82,109.90	----------	82,109.90	----------
Agricultural dean's office	----------	1,064.60	----------	1,064.60	----------	1,064.60	----------
Agricultural education	----------	1,164.19	----------	1,164.19	----------	1,164.19	----------
Agricultural engineering	----------	5,997.03	3,919.84	5,997.03	3,919.84	2,077.19	----------
Agricultural journalism	----------	1,770.14	1,000.00	1,770.14	1,000.00	770.14	----------
Anatomy	----------	888.11	448.00	888.11	448.00	440.11	----------
Animal husbandry	----------	9,446.48	4,401.44	9,446.48	4,401.44	5,045.04	----------
Bacteriology	----------	3,160.37	1,083.46	3,160.37	1,083.30	2,076.91	----------
Botany	----------	4,036.87	2,858.30	4,036.87	2,858.30	1,178.57	----------
Chemistry	----------	23,523.13	18,248.05	23,523.13	18,248.05	5,275.08	----------
Civil engineering	----------	2,419.06	417.50	2,419.06	417.50	2,001.56	----------
Dairy	----------	33,618.47	31,727.23	33,618.47	31,727.23	1,891.24	----------
Dairy farm	----------	6,724.50	5,198.45	6,724.50	5,198.45	1,526.05	----------
Economic science	----------	765.77	----------	765.77	----------	765.77	----------
Electrical engineering	----------	1,943.89	426.00	1,943.89	426.00	1,517.89	----------
Engineering dean	----------	2,420.16	----------	2,420.16	----------	2,420.16	----------
Engineering short course	----------	547.15	247.50	547.15	247.50	299.65	----------
English	----------	966.27	364.25	966.27	364.25	602.02	----------
Farm	----------	15,743.53	13,214.62	15,743.53	13,214.62	2,528.91	----------

Farm crops		3,411.58	2,291.26	3,411.58	2,291.26	1,120.32	
Forestry		1,336.21	122.00	1,336.21	122.00	1,214.21	
History		464.63		464.63		464.63	
Home economics		7,597.68	3,916.52	7,597.68	3,916.52	3,681.16	
Horticulture		5,966.95	3,200.09	5,966.95	3,200.09	2,766.86	
Library		2,028.59		2,028.59		2,028.59	
Junior dean's office		1,813.26	506.32	1,813.26	506.32	1,306.94	
Mathematics		171.61		171.61		171.61	
Matron's fund		651.67		651.67		651.67	
Mechanical engineering		5,668.50	3,536.08	5,668.50	3,536.08	2,132.42	
Military		759.72	54.00	759.72	54.00	705.72	
Mining engineering		1,518.18	17.99	1,518.18	17.99	1,500.19	
Modern languages		69.92		69.92		69.92	
Music		249.20		249.20		249.20	
Pathology		621.69	288.05	621.69	288.05	333.64	
Photography		195.97	80.00	195.97	80.00	115.97	
Physical culture		474.18	641.00	474.18	641.00		166.82
Physical training		4,656.97	2,942.60	4,656.97	2,942.60	1,714.37	
Physics		2,795.48	1,044.00	2,795.48	1,044.00	1,751.48	
Physiology		143.22	46.00	143.22	46.00	97.22	
Poultry		2,413.15	1,013.26	2,413.15	1,013.26	1,399.89	
Public speaking		109.95		109.95		109.95	
Soils		4,424.99	2,214.00	4,424.99	2,214.00	2,210.99	
Structural design		183.69		183.69		183.69	
Summer school		8,985.48	1,220.25	8,985.48	1,220.25	7,765.23	
Surgery		3,695.94	2,445.39	3,695.94	2,445.39	1,250.55	
Veterinary dean's office		1,771.17	5.76	1,771.17	5.76	1,765.41	
Zoology		3,188.72	1,941.85	3,188.72	1,941.85	1,246.87	
Catalogue and bulletins		3,200.00		3,200.00		3,200.00	
Contingent expense		3,612.06		3,612.06		3,612.06	
Fires, lights and incidentals		67,037.08	40,771.63	67,037.08	40,771.63	26,265.45	
Inventory clerk		880.66		880.66		880.66	
Janitor fund		16,384.03	16.02	16,384.03	16.02	16,368.01	
President's office		5,880.81	521.79	5,880.81	521.79	5,359.02	
Publicity		2,115.43	20.10	2,115.43	20.10	2,095.33	
Public grounds		13,876.78	92.82	13,876.78	92.82	13,783.96	
Purchasing committee		3,079.89		3,079.89		3,079.89	
Registrar's office		4,161.28	1,369.00	4,161.28	1,369.00	2,792.28	
Sabbath services		742.08		742.08		742.08	
Treasurer's office		3,518.81		3,518.81		3,518.81	
Secretary's office		2,152.01		2,152.01		2,152.01	
Books and periodicals	309.77	5,209.77	4,900.00	5,209.77	5,209.77		
Total	$71,410.94	$609,125.59	$609,069.52	$609,125.59	$680,480.46	$449,105.22	$520,460.09
Balances			56.07	71,354.87		71,354.87	
Total	$71,410.94	$609,125.59	$609,125.59	$680,480.46	$680,480.46	$520,460.09	$520,460.09

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

MINOR INCOMES.

	Balance July 1, 1913	Fiscal Year		Total		Balance July 30, 1914
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	
Agricultural fellowships	$ 566.71	$ 375.00	$ 250.00	$ 375.00	$ 816.71	$ 441.71
Hospital	4,144.10	9,886.60	9,455.46	9,886.60	13,599.56	3,712.96
International Harvester scholarship		250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	
Piano rent	272.93	120.53	242.05	120.53	514.98	394.45
State fair scholarship	62.51	512.50	600.00	512.50	662.51	150.01
Fruit judging scholarship		225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	
Room rent	5,413.21	19,046.87	15,394.54	19,046.87	20,807.75	1,760.88
Total	$ 10,459.46	$ 30,416.50	$ 26,417.05	$ 30,416.50	$ 36,876.51	$ 6,460.01

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

	Balance July 1, 1913	Fiscal Year		Total		Balance June 30, 1914
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	
Additional department equipment	$ .54	$ 12,269.90	$ 12,269.36	$ 12,269.90	$ 12,269.90	
Chemistry building		56,208.90	56,208.90	56,208.90	56,208.90	
Equipment of departments		3,465.31	3,465.31	3,465.31	3,465.31	
Heating plant equipment		16,994.28	16,994.28	16,994.28	16,994.28	
Public grounds improvement		4,179.86	4,878.15	4,179.86	4,878.15	$ 698.29
Repairs and contingent	11,930.76	51,596.87	50,000.00	51,596.87	61,930.76	10,333.89
Special building tax	41.24	206,494.51	206,453.27	206,494.51	206,494.51	
Total	$ 11,972.54	$351,209.63	$350,269.27	$351,209.63	$362,241.81	$ 11,032.18

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.

Agricultural extension	$ 10,587.65	$ 10,587.65		$ 10,587.65	$ 10,587.65	
Agricultural extension		63,617.41	$ 78,561.43	63,617.41	78,561.43	$ 14,944.02
Total	$ 10,587.65	$ 74,205.06	$ 78,561.43	$ 74,205.06	$ 89,149.08	$ 14,944.02

EXPERIMENTAL FUNDS OUTSIDE OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Engineering experiment station	$ 805.93	$ 14,845.42	$ 14,582.64	$ 14,845.42	$ 15,388.57	$ 543.15
Good roads experimentation	2,351.38	9,128.84	10,000.00	9,128.84	12,351.38	3,222.54
Horse breeding experiment	91.50	1,649.00	1,564.19	1,649.00	1,655.69	6.69
Veterinary investigation		8,988.69	9,000.00	8,988.69	9,000.00	11.31
Total	$ 3,248.81	$ 34,611.95	$ 35,146.83	$ 34,611.95	$ 38,395.64	$ 3,783.69

SERUM FUND.

Serum fund		$152,966.88	$174,746.62	$152,966.88	$174,746.62	$ 21,779.74

TRADE SCHOOLS AND ENGINEERING EXTENSION.

Trade schools and engineering extension		$ 18,121.94	$ 26,208.22	$ 18,121.94	$ 26,208.22	$ 8,086.28

VETERINARY PRACTITIONER'S COURSE.

Veterinary practitioner's course		$ 588.56	$ 3,000.00	$ 588.56	$ 3,000.00	$ 2,411.44

TWO YEAR FUNDS.

	Balance July 1, 1913	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund		Balance June 30, 1914
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts	
State support	$ 10,847.43		$ 36,500.00		$ 47,347.43		$ 47,347.43	
Salaries		$ 12,902.55		$ 12,902.55		$ 12,902.55		
Salaries—assistants		10,517.51		10,517.51		10,517.51		
Agricultural dean		174.98		174.98		174.98		
Agricultural engineering		2,403.32	914.99	2,403.32	914.99	1,488.33		
Agronomy		1,515.07	694.85	1,515.07	694.85	820.22		
Animal husbandry		2,083.39	1,155.30	2,083.39	1,155.30	928.09		
Botany		17.40	521.90	17.40	521.90		504.50	
Chemistry		.83		.83		.83		
Dairy		1,800.00	1,117.03	1,800.00	1,117.03	682.97		
English		347.53		347.53		347.53		
Heating and lighting		1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00		
History		38.66		38.66		38.66		
Home makers		7,537.96	3,178.00	7,537.96	3,178.00	4,359.96		
Horticulture		2,317.44	197.14	2,317.44	197.14	2,120.30		
Mathematics		5.88		5.88		5.88		
Public speaking		9.50		9.50		9.50		
Total	$ 10,847.43	$ 42,772.02	$ 44,279.21	$ 42,772.02	$ 55,126.64	$ 35,497.31	$ 47,851.93	$ 12,354.62
Balances		1,507.19		12,354.62		12,354.62		
Total	$ 10,847.43	$ 44,279.21	$ 44,279.21	$ 55,126.64	$ 55,126.64	$ 47,851.93	$ 47,851.93	$ 12,354.62

	Balance July 1, 1913	Fiscal Year		Total		Support Fund		Balance June 30, 1914
		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expenditures	Net Receipts	
U. S. Adams support			$ 15,000.00		$ 15,000.00		$ 15,000.00	
U. S. Hatch support			15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00	
State support	$ 17,858.25		78,076.67		95,934.92		95,934.92	
Salaries		$ 49,738.46		$ 49,738.46		$ 49,738.46		
Salaries—assistants		1,435.00		1,435.00		1,435.00		
Additional farm		21,123.33	21,123.33	21,123.33	21,123.33	21,123.33	21,123.33	
Agricultural engineering		2,823.42	7.25	2,823.42	7.25	2,816.17		
Animal husbandry		16,666.88	9,152.43	16,666.88	9,152.43	7,514.45		
Bacteriology		549.61		549.61		549.61		
Botany		1,272.68		1,272.68		1,272.68		
Bulletin		8,655.27	10.00	8,655.27	10.00	8,645.27		
Chemical		3,886.43	93.63	3,886.43	93.63	3,792.80		
Dairy		2,237.61	18.08	2,237.61	18.08	2,219.53		
Dairy farm		3,182.91	283.77	3,182.91	283.77	2,899.14		
Director's		1,462.45		1,462.45		1,462.45		
Entomology		952.63		952.63		952.63		
Farm crops		10,051.52	1,374.66	10,051.52	1,374.66	8,676.86		
Forestry		1,372.59		1,372.59		1,372.59		
General expenses		200.00		200.00		200.00		
Horticulture		8,030.89	2,412.10	8,030.89	2,412.10	5,618.79		
Photo		1,906.82	1,014.64	1,906.82	1,014.64	892.18		
Poultry		1,743.95	48.58	1,743.95	48.58	1,695.37		
Soils		11,346.17	612.87	11,346.17	612.87	10,733.30		
Veterinary		27.50		27.50		27.50		
Total	$ 17,858.25	$148,666.12	$144,228.01	$148,666.12	$162,086.26	$133,638.11	$147,058.25	$ 13,420.14
Balances			4,438.11	13,420.14		13,420.14		
Total	$ 17,858.25	$148,666.12	$148,666.12	$162,086.26	$162,086.26	$147,058.25	$147,058.25	$ 13,420.14

Respectfully submitted,
HERMAN KNAPP,
Treasurer.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATIONS, 1913-1914.

For the yead ending June 30, 1914.

Dr.	Hatch Fund	Adams Fund
To balance from appropriations, 1912-1913		
Receipts from the Treasurer of the United States as per appropriations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under acts of congress, approved March 2, 1887, (Hatch fund), and March 16, 1906 (Adams fund)	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00

Cr.	Abstract		
By salaries	1	$ 7,871.86	$ 10,671.12
Labor	2	773.51	1,191.94
Publications	3	2,054.68	
Postage and stationery	4	40.93	25.50
Freight and express	5	1.58	1.92
Heat, light, water and power	6		85.00
Chemicals and laboratory supplies	7		262.52
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies	8	1,852.58	2,657.96
Feeding stuffs	10	1,162.88	
Library	11		
Tools, machinery and appliances	12	51.25	19.50
Furniture and fixtures	13	5.00	
Scientific apparatus and specimens	14	30.25	56.39
Live stock	15	1,142.61	
Traveling expenses	16	12.87	28.15
Contingent expenses	17		
Buildings and land	18		
Balance			
Total		$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00

IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Supplementary Statement for the year ending June 30, 1914.

(This supplementary statement, while not required by law, is desired as an aid in interpreting the account rendered for the United States appropriation.)

Dr.	State Appropriation	Farm Products	Miscellaneous	Total
To balance on hand				$ 17,858.25
Receipts from other sources than the United States for the year ended	$ 99,200.00	$ 14,985.97	$ 42.04	114,228.01
Total				$ 132,086.26

Cr.	Total
By salaries	$ 52,130.56
Labor	11,962.91
Publications	4,298.29
Postage and stationery	1,028.34
Freight and express	1,228.06
Heat, light, water, and power	882.94
Seeds, plants, and sundry supplies	11,044.30
Chemicals and laboratory supplies	453.59
Feeding stuffs	5,889.05
Tools, machinery and appliances	1,298.95
Furniture and fixtures	592.89
Scientific apparatus and specimens	1,196.26
Live stock	950.02
Traveling expenses	3,477 11
Contingent expenses	80.00
Buildings and land	22,152.85
Balance	13,420.14
Total	$ 132,086.26

Respectfully submitted,
HERMAN KNAPP,
Treasurer.

TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Iowa State Teachers College

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

REPORTS

FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1912 AND
ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

I. Report of the President

II. Report of the Secretary

III. Report of the Treasurer

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Iowa State Board of Education,

Gentlemen:

As required by Section 2680, Code of Iowa, and Chapter 104, Laws of the Thirtieth General Assembly, as amended by Chapter 170, Laws of the Thirty-third General Assembly, and in accordance with the resolution of the State Board of Education May 25, 1910, the officers of the Iowa State Teachers College herewith file their reports covering the Biennial Period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Seerley,

September 19, 1914. President.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following tables give the statistics required by law as a part of this biennial report:

1. FACULTY STATISTICS.

Rank	1912-13	1913-14
President	1	1
Head professors	18	18
Professors	35	38
Assistant professors	14	15
Instructors	20	25
Assistants	10	13
Student assistants	15	16
Total	113	126

2. OTHER EMPLOYES.

Librarian	1	1
Library assistants	7	9
Library student assistants	16	27
Office secretaries	2	2
Office clerks and stenographers	7	10
Superintendent of buildings and grounds	1	1
Janitors	14	17
Engineers and mechanics	14	15
Other employes—matron of hospital	1	1
Total	63	83

3. STUDENTS GRADUATING DURING PERIOD.

Rank of Diploma		
College Courses—		
M. Di. Degree—professional course for college graduates	6	3
M. D. Degree—professional course for college graduates	6	3
*M. Di. Diploma—three year course	34	16
B. Di. Diploma—two year course	77	66
Special Teacher Diploma—two year course	135	164
Normal Courses—not high school graduates—		
Normal Diploma—three year course	18	17
†Rural Teacher—two year course	7	6
Total	329	320

*This course dropped in 1914.
†This course new in 1913.

4. SUMMARY OF STUDENTS, 1912-13.

	Men	Women	Total
College graduates at entrance	5	48	53
COLLEGE COURSES.			
1. General College Courses—			
Freshman class	55	184	239
Sophomore class	38	149	187
Junior class	20	59	79
Senior class	23	68	91
2. Two Year Diploma Courses—consisting of students of Freshman and Sophomore rank—			
Primary Teachers		211	211
Kindergarten Teachers		43	43
Public School Music Teachers	2	49	51
Manual Training Teachers	13	2	15
Drawing Teachers		10	10
Physical Education Teachers	2	11	13
Home Economics Teachers		139	139
Grade Teachers		15	15
Commercial Teachers	2	4	6
Total	160	992	1,152
3. Normal Courses—not high school graduates—			
Rural and Grade Teachers	176	582	758
Special Teachers	4	64	68
Total	180	646	826
4. Special Music Courses—			
Voice, Violin, Piano, Organ	3	31	34
5. Unclassified as to Course—			
Attending for special reasons, all varieties of entrance	53	627	680
Total Teacher Students in College	396	2,296	2,692

TRAINING DEPARTMENT PUPILS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Advanced Grades, grammar and high school	120	123	243
Primary Grades	35	34	69
Kindergarten Grades—3 kindergartens, 2 in city, 1 on campus	48	58	106
High School and Grammar Grade classes in Home Economics in city		112	112
Total	203	327	530
Grand total	599	2,623	3,222

CLASSIFIED AS TO TERMS.

	Men	Women	Total
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms, all courses	295	1,285	1,580
Training Department, Fall, Winter and Spring	203	327	530
Total	498	1,612	2,110
Summer Term	137	1,193	1,330
Total	635	2,805	3,440
Counted twice	36	182	218
Grand total	599	2,623	3,222

5. SUMMARY OF STUDENTS, 1913-14.

	Men	Women	Total
College graduates at entrance	12	33	45

COLLEGE COURSES.

1. General College Courses—			
Freshman class	49	82	131
Sophomore class	37	54	91
Junior class	21	47	68
Senior class	21	61	85
2. Two Year Diploma Courses—consisting of students of Freshman and Sophomore rank—			
Primary Teachers		259	259
Kindergarten Teachers		44	44
Public School Music Teachers	1	57	58
Manual Training Teachers	15	3	18
Drawing Teachers		12	12
Physical Education Teachers	3	21	24
Home Economics Teachers		180	180
Grade Teachers	14	210	224
Commercial Teachers	1	11	12
Total	177	1,074	1,251
3. Normal Courses—not high school graduates—			
Rural Teachers	99	420	519
Grade Teachers	48	213	261
Special Teachers	3	37	40
Total	150	670	820
4. Special Music Teacher Courses—			
Voice, Violin, Piano, Organ	5	41	46
5. Unclassified as to Course—			
All varieties of entrance	56	805	861
Total number of students in all courses	388	2,590	2,978

TRAINING DEPARTMENT PUPILS.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Advanced Grades—Grammar and High School	106	126	232
Primary Grades	40	35	75
Kindergarten Grades, 2 in city, 1 on campus	47	43	90
High School and Grammar Grades, classes in Home Economics in city		120	120
Total	193	324	517
Note: Rural Demonstration School at Castle Hill School District operated this year—total enrolled			52
Grand total	581	2,914	3,495

CLASSIFIED AS TO TERMS.

	Men	Women	Total
Fall, Winter and Spring, all courses	269	1,388	1,657

	Boys	Girls	Total
Training Department, Fall, Winter and Spring	193	324	517
Total	462	1,712	2,174
Summer Term	154	1,383	1,537
Total	616	3,095	3,711
Number counted twice	35	181	216
Grand total	581	2,914	3,495

TEACHERS TAUGHT SATURDAYS.

Enrolled in Study Center work, not included in above totals			1,040

GENERAL INFORMATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AS TO RESIDENCE.

To assist in the analysis of the statistics of enrollment here given, the following map has been prepared to show the residence of students as regards the counties in which they claimed their homes at the time of enrolling for work. This map shows that a special school will have a patronage of its own and that it will reach localities that would hardly be expected by those who are acquainted with the situation in liberal arts colleges. It is frequently said that the patronage of any educational institution is within the radius of one hundred miles. This fact may have been true years ago when the transportation was limited to slow systems, but today a few hundred miles do not constitute a hindrance to going to a school somewhat remote from a student's home. Many teacher-students are self-supporting, and hence they can claim a legal residence wherever they are at work. Such as these enroll as being from the last county in which they were employed. If they do not so enroll, then they claim a residence in which the Teachers College is located. In addition to these men and women who are already teachers and who have their residence wherever they are at work, there are many families who move to Cedar Falls for the four years their children are in school. This gives Black Hawk county an extraordinary enrollment that is not in accordance with the facts. For this reason those who are recorded as being in Cedar Falls, City and Fourth Ward, are listed separately and placed in columns below the map with the students who claim residence in other states than Iowa. In a similar way many families take up residence in Waterloo, five miles from the Teachers College, and send their children by electric railway to the daily sessions. Such individuals as these cannot be separated from the regular Black Hawk county residents, and are counted on the map as belonging to this county.

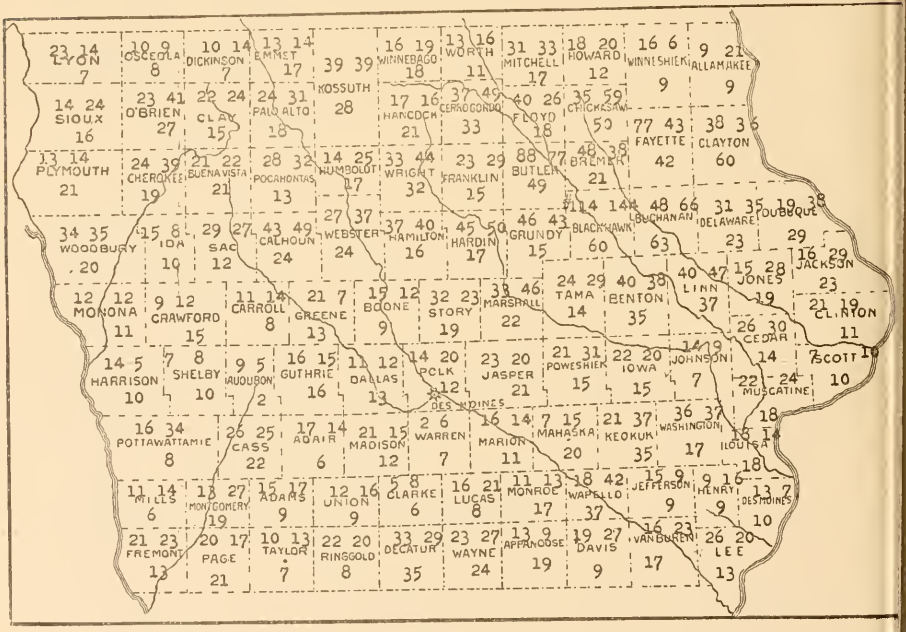
The young people of Cedar Falls who do not intend to undertake the work of teaching as a vocation do not attend the Teachers College, but go elsewhere for their education.

THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF TODAY.

This is the twentieth report on the work conducted at the Iowa State Teachers College during the thirty-eight years of its history. Being a special educational institution organized for the preparation of teachers for the public schools, it has had its province determined by statute and by custom and has obeyed strictly the limitations thus imposed.

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Cedar Falls, Iowa.

County residence of students:
First number, Summer 1912, and Fall, Winter and Spring 1912-13.
Second number, Summer 1913, and Fall, Winter and Spring 1913-14.
Third number, Summer 1914.



# Not including	1912-13	1913-14	Summer 1914
Cedar Falls, City,	98	119	45
Fourth Ward, Cedar Falls,	175	187	97
Other States	116	117	58

The biennial period covered by this report has been one of notable progress and of large development. Definite results have been obtained, sincere work has been done and the problems involved have been thoughtfully studied and partially mastered. The solution of all such undertakings must involve many complex conditions, since there are so many legal, personal and social factors to be realized and to be harmonized. These peculiar difficul-

ties have been decidedly magnified by the changing status of the teaching vocation imposed by many new laws and by the modified policies of the State as to the true province and the complete function of popular education. Amid these confused conditions the faculty, the students and the people of the State have reached a better knowledge of the problems involved, while the acomplishments secured have been of such largeness and of such special nature that the State of Iowa has gained unusual reputation for its teacher-training undertakings. In the meantime, the graduates of the Teachers College have been in unusual demand within and without the State; and they have shown a success that is unprecedented and commendable as experts in the instructing of children and youth, while they have reached administrative rank and executive management to an extent not known by the graduates of other state teachers' schools. In so far as efficiency can be considered and practical service identified, it is no longer necessary to study elsewhere than in the State of Iowa in order to be certain of securing the most progressive and the most practical teacher training that is obtainable in the United States. It is not boastful to say that Iowa has today a teachers' training school which is recognized everywhere as having reached superior rank in quality and in decisive helpfulness to popular education.

This honorable status has been attained because the State has been liberal in providing the extraordinary financial means for the support and for the development of the College to the extent that such an enterprise has required. This has come because there has been esteem for and confidence in the comprehensive plans adopted and executed, and because each additional step of progress that has been taken has been found to be acceptable and successful. The management has recognized continuously the great importance of a right spirit among those engaged in the endeavor to be made, as well as the attainment of the proper attitude of the students who are being trained for public service; and hence it has made as the chief aim the development of the character and the acquirement of efficiency in the personality of all concerned. If these qualifications can be gained in all their fullness, then the rest of the work to be done in the training of an efficient teacher will follow as a matter of course. If the public schools are ever to reach a suitably high standard of service, it can be obtained only through the placing of efficient educators in every class room. Such standards will be impossible unless the profession of teaching shall be recognized

as a permanent business for men and women of large promise in capability. In reaching such a position of recognition, it is necessary for such an educational institution's environment to be so free from selfish and mercantile conceptions as to what is most desirable in a career that its students can accept the fact that service to civilization is the greatest purpose to which a life can be devoted. In this regard, the environment of the Iowa State Teachers College has been exceptionally favorable for the development of a noble and pure idealism regarding what is the highest and the best in manhood and womanhood. The students are in daily contact with teachers and associates who act on the assumption that power, wealth and prominence are not the sole characteristics that are the most desirable of attainment.

THE TEACHING CAREER.

The chief purpose of a teachers' college is to give a special education for a special career, all of its instruction and training having, as a single end, that of a leadership in the world-wide movements that assist children and youth to find themselves so well educated and so well trained that they can with positive capability and enlarging efficiency, enter the activities that may be chosen as an occupation. Such education as this is technical rather than liberal; it is positive rather than negative; it is constructive rather than preparative; it has in mind vocational guidance rather than general aims and culture; it accepts the fact that the end of training is definite and clear rather than unknown and uncertain. Such a function gives educational organization and management a main purpose and insures that the end reached can not be doubtful or experimental. The students at a teachers' college are seeking a solution of specific problems without hesitation, and the studies they pursue are vocational in their influence and development, rather than cultural and general. The instruction that they are granted is of a notable type as to thoroughness, comprehensiveness and distinctiveness; and scholarship always means an increase of usefulness and a definiteness of design. A faculty in a true teachers' college can not be indifferent as to progress of the students; they can not forget their need for supreme accuracy and thorough mastery; they can afford to adopt and enforce standards without fear of being unreasonable in the exactions made; and they can secure a degree of cooperation and of response that is impossible under less vocational influences.

The teaching career has its limitations, but it also has its compensations. It reaches its maximum of expertness and of utility in a teachers' college because in such an institution expertness of instruction is absolutely essential, while excellence of manner and of motive can not be omitted from the standards emphasized. Teaching under such circumstances calls for initiative, skill, self control, continual growth and ready adaptability, as the functions imposed demand geniality, sympathy and humaneness to great degrees. To secure scholars of such views of service, of such breadth of duty, of such largeness of standard and of such greatness of purpose is a very arduous undertaking; and, hence, when such are found they should be worthy of the best salaries that the commonwealth can afford to pay. In seeking improvement in such a propaganda as education undertakes for improving civilization, the key to this situation is in the teachers' schools. It is here that the motives of improvement must be born and the disposition to attain superiority cultivated, because from them are to come the persons who are to help the fathers and the mothers of the community in the training of the coming generation for a better grade of citizenship.

THE STANDARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHING.

The license system of defining the legal status of a public school teacher in Iowa is of such a low standard of scholarship and training that it is left entirely to the option of a holder of a teacher's certificate of the lowest grade whether or not any future improvemen shall be made. Such a situation places, in the majority of schools, teachers without any worthy qualifications as to scholarship or capability and lacking in a notable spirit of improvement. At the same time the salaries paid to these low grade teachers are comparatively better than are paid those who have graduated from teachers' colleges and have the highest certificates, because they have made so little investment in their preparation for their work that their expenses were immaterial. What need have these incompetent persons to go to school at large personal expenditure and why should they train themselves for larger efficiency when the conditions that exist encourage them to take a remunerative income without sacrifice or superior preparation? All these conditions are permitted to exist because the people have been willing to let them continue and because they seem to feel themselves helpless in any attempt to remedy the known evils. The only source

of guidance that they really have concerning the quality of competency in the teachers is that given by the state in conferring authority to teach; and since that information is no absolute guarantee of competency, their despair of success accumulates from repeated failures to secure capability in instruction, leaving them to conclude that the school system is a fraud and the supervision provided a useless expense. Under present systems of measurement confirmed by law and by practice, this deplorable situation is irremediable.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COURSE OF STUDY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The General Assembly has provided whereby all public schools shall give instruction in agriculture, home economics, and manual training by July 1, 1915. This expansion of requirement has occurred at a time when the common branches, and in addition, civics, economics, physics, and algebra, are not yet well mastered or taught in the majority of elementary schools. This happens because the teachers are not scholastically qualified to meet the requirements now made. Furthermore, the teachers' licenses that are now held under the title, second and first grade uniform county and state certificates, are perpetual licenses that can not require at any future time any actual knowledge of these 1915 new branches. Hence, all that this legal expansion can mean will be that of requiring that an examination be passed in these new branches by the recruits who are to be annually added to the ranks of the teachers who drill the public school army. To put it briefly, instruction is required of all but no guarantee of fitness of the teacher is exacted.

THE REMEDY FOR THE UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION.

The only remedy for this undesirable situation is for the State to adopt an advanced plan of granting new licenses as teachers only on graduation from a creditable course of study. This plan would discontinue the wasteful and incompetent method of formal examination as sufficient evidence of competency to certificate new teachers. Then the teachers now in the service should be required to go to school during their long summer vacations and also to take work on Saturdays during term time, until they have reached a proper and reasonable standard of scholarship and training. The country schools must be taken out of their indifference and their unsatisfactoriness in order to bring them to an efficient standard of

excellence and usefulness. This can be done by the State's adopting a policy of enlightenment and of enforcement, rather than maintaining a practice of delay and of neglect. The active teaching force of the State should undertake a systematic course of study which will give such a grade of efficiency as the work required now demands; and all those who do not secure this necessary condition within a reasonable length of time should be eliminated from the educational system for their incapability and their insufficiency. The experience of the past twenty-five years indicates that it is impossible to get the rank and file of the public school teachers to go to the organized educational institutions in order to be trained. To meet this situation the faculties of these institutions should be sent out into the State in order that they may give to the teachers in service such instruction as their scholastic and professional conditions may make necessary. All such teachers should be compelled to be identified with this study and progress until the minimum standard that has been adopted has been reached. Such a solution is practicable if the entrance of new teachers who are not properly qualified be prohibited and the necessary compulsion enforced upon those who are in the service and are below the grade of qualification imposed. If such a plan as this were undertaken in a systematic way, the State could accomplish within a few years the improvement of present day conditions with the least possible expense, while the standard imposed could then be permanently maintained by the institutions now established. The day has come when the State of Iowa must send the teacher to the people rather than to continue to require that all the workers who need to be served should be compelled to come to the public institutions where they are located or permanently give up the opportunity to be instructed and trained for a larger career.

THE TEACHERS' STUDY CENTER SYSTEM.

During the latter half of the college year 1913-1914, the State Teachers College made a test of the practicability of an Extension Service on the plan of a "Teachers' Study Center System." This part of a year's work has been conducted as a demonstration rather than as an attempt to cover completely any certain territory. It has been tested in such counties as were nearest to Cedar Falls, because the instructors who were employed to conduct this special service were otherwise regularly engaged in their class room duties at the Teachers College during the days of the school week and

could give only their Saturdays to this extension teaching. This was done for the purpose of testing the possibilities of such endeavors fitting the needs of the teachers at work. Eight counties volunteered to coöperate with the Teachers College in attempting such organized instruction and the results of the efforts obtained have proved to the faculty and to the students that such a method of management and instruction would be acceptable and successful. Some of the coöperating counties delayed their organization until they were assured that the first attempts made elsewhere were sure to be satisfactory, and hence they had few such meetings as it took considerable time to get properly started. The following report shows the work that was accomplished, the counties served, the enrollment secured and the meetings held:

Counties	Centers	Meetings	Av. Attendance
Black Hawk	Hudson	3	17
Black Hawk	La Porte City	3	31
Black Hawk	Waterloo	3	87
Butler	Clarksville	4	56
Butler	Dumont	1	39
Butler	New Hartford	4	24
Benton	Vinton	2	61
Bremer	Waverly	2	52
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	1	44
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	1	93
Cerro Gordo	Swaledale	1	17
Floyd	Charles City	1	128
Floyd	Rockford	2	26
Tama	Gladbrook	1	28
Tama	Traer	1	53
Worth	Manly	1	49

OTHER STATISTICS OF THE WORK DONE.

Number of centers organized	16
Number of meetings held	31
Number of different instructors in the service	23
Grand total of teachers attending the several classes in all the centers	1449
Total of different individual teachers instructed in all the centers, counting each teacher but once	1040
Average attendance per meeting held	46

The plan on which these Study Centers were projected was that of the class room system, sufficient instructors being sent to each center meeting to divide the teachers assembled into suitable sections. Three lessons of an hour each were given each division each

day, some one branch of study being thus given much intensive attention by development of the subject matter and of the method of instruction. This work as now organized will be continued at these same locations for the year 1914-15, and in addition, there will be accepted as many other counties with new Study Centers as the time and the strength of the faculty will permit. It is also the intention to secure the assistance of other well qualified instructors who are not members of the College faculty but who can be depended upon to do superior work under the auspices of the Teachers College, as the demands of the work may require. With sufficient financial support to provide for the necessary instruction, supervision and direction, such a Study Center system can be expanded until it has reached effectively all the teachers of the State who should have specific instruction in scholarship, in school management and in a better spirit of endeavor.

At the opening of the Fall term of the Teachers College in September, 1914, the Director of the Study Center work for 1914-15 announced that at least fifty centers representing the teachers of twenty-five counties would be provided. At this date it is not possible to know what this endeavor will produce in enrollment for the year, but it is fair to estimate that at least 3,000 teachers will take advantage of the opportunities thus provided. Under such auspicious circumstances it is certainly desirable that the General Assembly grant such financial assistance as is commensurate with the importance and possibilities of the extension service.

THE RURAL DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL AND THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

During the last college year, a new undertaking for the improvement of the rural school and for the training of rural school teachers has been promoted at the Teachers College. To make a proper demonstration of what can be done with good teaching and good management, ten rural independent school districts have been affiliated with the education and the training in teaching departments of the Teachers College. These schools are within a radius of six miles from the college campus and have all the typical conditions of rural communities and of one room rural schools. In accepting this new educational work, it was recognized that the one room country school is the present day problem of most Iowa rural communities and that when State subsidies and voluntary consolidation have reduced these small school districts to the minimum, yet in many localities there will remain the single school

with its limitations as the elementary educational institution of the people. It is rightly inferred that the merit of consolidation consists in simplifying the problems involved and in instituting a more economic management; and for these reasons alone such a plan should be approved, commended, accepted and adopted. The demonstration here undertaken does not imply that actual consolidation of territory is unnecessary or undesirable, but that such an enterprise should proceed upon a plan of coöperation and affiliation with the belief that these are fair substitutes when physical consolidation is not popular or acceptable. Under the plan adopted the Teachers College has a large part in the selection of teachers and in the supervision of the schools in session. It has also supervision of the vocational endeavors of the pupils in these schools during the entire year, so far as their farm and home duties are concerned, treating such study and work as a definite part of the authorized course of study. The parents of these pupils become the assistant instructors and supervisors of their children in all these vocational enterprises and coöperate with the teachers in giving helpful encouragement and active direction. The school boards provide larger funds than heretofore for the support of these schools, and they are pledged to favor proper opportunity for community meetings and social center work by erecting such additional rooms and by giving such other facilities as the developments of the work shall prove to be necessary and desirable. The course of study used in these demonstration schools is the regular printed State course as published by the Department of Public Instruction, with such adaptations and modifications as experience shall show to be important and essential for each school district. In addition, these demonstration schools have become the actual laboratories that are employed in giving graduates from the rural teachers' training course actual experience and marked efficiency as instructors. By so doing, these teachers in training will live for a suitable length of time in these country communities, thus getting a direct knowledge of the social activities that are organized and conducted, and thereby gain a proper appreciation of rural life and of rural people.

This new division of the educational work at the Teachers College has become possible during the past two years because (1) of the minimum wage law that has gone into effect and (2) of the several other laws that now require a small amount of actual training in teaching before being granted a teacher's certificate, and

(3) of the growing public interest in the true welfare and absolute needs of country children. All of these developments have made the people more willing to spend their money on the improvement of community education, and have produced recognition of the truth that good teachers should be more adequately paid for their services while incompetent or ordinary teachers should be prohibited from holding any permanent place in the system because their education and training are not commensurate with the high standards required by present day civilization.

The enthusiasm and the satisfaction that have been shown by the patrons of these demonstration schools during the first year of the undertaking have been of such a marked character as to give good reason to believe that every rural school district in Iowa is now ready for definite progress and real improvement, if the General Assembly can devise ways and means for such successful accomplishment.

Enough experience has been had by the faculty and the management to justify the opinion that a new step of real progress would be taken if a successful demonstration school were organized and maintained for every three or four township school districts in each county, and directed by an expert specialist in rural school work so that all the beginning teachers for such counties could be given successful training. This work should depend upon quality and should require efficiency in service before the would-be teacher could be placed in charge of any individual school. The hope of the future consists in bringing competency and personality into such relationships that the people may know from experience when quality of teaching has been actually obtained.

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND THE TEACHERS AT WORK.

There is a notable demand for a practical, efficient extension service in the lines of educational conferences, addresses, lectures and social discussions. Such activities include commercial clubs, teachers' clubs, teachers' associations, teachers' institutes, farmers' institutes, women's clubs and literary organizations of many kinds. These forms of popular organizations make plans for the consideration of many educational topics on their yearly programs. These activities solicit the assistance of the members of the faculty of the Teachers College on lines where their experience enables them to have first hand knowledge, and such coöperation is expected without hesitation because of the faculty being in the employment of the

State. All of this coöperation is worth while as it assists in securing progress and enlightenment and should be considered as of a nature appropriate to the public service of a State institution. During the past biennial period the members of the faculty have appeared in such programs more than 500 times and a work has been accomplished that has added much to the customary duties of the faculty commonly represented by the program of the weekly class hours and the assigned laboratory work on the campus.

THE SUMMER TERM EXTENSION TO TWELVE WEEKS.

For some years a six weeks summer term has been maintained in June and July at the Teachers College. This session occurs at a time when the public schools are closed. The students that attend this session are the teachers of the State who are regularly employed in school work during the other months of the year. The fact that these teachers are extremely anxious to make improvement is shown by the large numbers that enroll at the opening of the term and continue their studies without relaxation to the end. Many of these teacher-students have been in attendance from year to year for a number of sessions, seeking to complete their respective courses and to graduate from the institution. Some individuals have been enrolled for seven successive years and have exhibited remarkable energy, endurance and ambition. It can be easily seen that an extension of the summer term to a full session of twelve weeks would double the present opportunities at the Teachers College to give instruction and training to such students. It is right that this additional privilege should be offered by the State and thus open every advantage for instruction and training to such teachers in service as can not afford to resign their regular work in order to go to school. The expenses of most public school teachers are equally as large during vacation as they are during employment, and hence the privilege of studying during vacation would enable them to complete an education without any extraordinary expenditure of time or of personal savings. The necessary appropriations which must be given to expand the actual service and privileges of the College for the additional six weeks of the summer would give immediate returns to the State in increased competency and efficiency in the schools. In making this additional provision it should be recognized that it is not necessary that the regular faculty of the Teachers College be required to give this much additional time annually, as efficient plans can be

formulated so that the regular members of the faculty can have their annual vacations at any time of the year that is most desirable for their comfort and convenience. Such a change in policy would mean that the summer term faculty would be employed for this special work independent of the regular sessions of the College.

It is to be said, in addition, that the Summer term enrollment is regularly increasing and that 2500 students will be in attendance the coming biennial period, provided publicity be given to the proposed enlarged plans for extending the session. The following enrollment has occurred during the past three sessions:

Summer 1912—1330 students.
Summer 1913—1537 students.
Summer 1914—2022 students.

THE RETIREMENT OF AGED FACULTY MEMBERS FROM ACTIVE TEACHING.

The system of pensioning aged professors now provided by many educational institutions has brought a neeessity for Iowa to meet the new requirement in a fair and business-like way. Under present conditions, the state educational institutions can not compete in the securing of teaching staffs on a par with these pension assured institutions, as either the salaries proposed by the State must be much larger than those offered elsewhere or other inducements must be given. It would be neither trouble nor loss to the State to arrange such a plan of detached service for aged professors, at a reduced salary, as is commensurate with reason and in accordance with the work assigned. This would be more helpful than a straight pension system, as it is better for such persons to continue work and receive remuneration than to retire to idleness and inactivity. Every educational institution has such opportunities for detached service, and these problems should be studied and assignments should be made in accordance with public policy and economic management.

THE DORMITORY DEMANDS AND NEEDS.

By authority of the General Assembly the Board of Education is constructing a dormitory for women that will give accommodations for 125 students. September, 1915. The information at hand shows that many more people of the State will expect to have the privileges of the dormitory than can be accommodated. It appears

that there will be a demand for three times the space now provided and that this feeling is due to the fact that private lodgings are not satisfactory to many patrons of the Teachers College. It is imperative that provision of a good kind should be made for the proper housing of students at Cedar Falls. Private initiative has its limitations because it depends upon business motives for its existence. Since boarding and lodging students can not be made a remunerative business at the prices the students can pay, the supply of good accommodations is always less than the demand. Since the Teachers College provides facilities for instruction and could efficiently care for 3,000 students in regular attendance, it is evident that the State must have a hand in the business of lodging such persons if the entire capacity is to be continually used. About 1,400 students can now be comfortably entertained in the lodging houses near the Teachers College, and the prospects for additional houses to be built in sufficient numbers to keep up with the demanded expansion can not be relied upon as a solution. The Teachers College is now handicapped in its work by the inability of would-be patrons to secure comfortable and desirable lodgings. Dormitories under the management of educational institutions are profitable investments and serve as endowments for their support. The older educational institutions of the country have found it absolutely necessary to assume charge of the solution of this problem before they were able to reach a status of efficiency or success that the plans and policies ought to secure. In no way could the State do more for its students desiring to prepare to be teachers than to erect dormitories for their comfort and protection at Cedar Falls. Arguments should not be necessary to convince the authorities charged with the responsiblity of developing and improving the educational institutions that this step is an essential one; and those who have children to send to school and who must send them away from home are unanimously agreed that a dormitory system is essential to good management, good training and a well conducted development of character of students.

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS.

The continual advance in the cost of living, and the increased enlargement of demands for better talent, better preparation and better capability have made the salary problem at a State educational institution an actual emergency. These schools depend for their value upon the personal merit and efficiency of their teaching

staffs. The greater these institutions become, the more nearly they comply with public demand, the more fully they contribute their part to progress in civilization, the greater becomes the demand for sufficient means to pay the salaries that such expert service can command. Educational undertakings are great when they are in the hands of great teachers, and the young people in a college depend for inspiration and impression upon the qualities and the capabilities of those who instruct them in the arts and sciences of civilization. While there has been a reasonable recognition of these facts in the past as shown by the money granted, yet the present situation is a more than ordinarily serious one as it has developed an immediate emergency which must be met with sincerity and with fidelity, if the greatness of standard of the colleges is to be maintained. Iowa may be as liberal as other states and may be willing to do more than some states, but Iowa leadership in all respects depends upon the granting of the means whereby great teachers of great conceptions of life may be secured and kept in the faculties of instruction. To that end Iowa must continue a policy of liberality and of confidence in the best that can be obtained, and these problems should be studied with earnestness and with thoroughness.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

Educational service demands larger publicity and more promotion. It is surprising how very little the average citizen knows about the opportunities offered by the State for the education of his children. This is not a surprise when it is remembered that families are personally interested in this question for a very limited time and that they do not seek information before they need it. As a consequence, the demand for publicity and promotion is a permanent part of administration and can never be abandoned on account of the fact that the patronage is continually new. Even if the interests of the people of the State are alone considered and the interests of the institution are not regarded important, the work of publicity and promotion should be a constant service for the public good.

IN CONCLUSION.

Education is like other enterprises that depend upon popular approval and acceptability. It must be known to be appreciated and recognized. Since the work being done is maintained for the benefit of all the people, and since the object is the improvement of the

success and the power of the Nation and the State, there is every reason why an aggressive policy of development and of progress should be adopted and continued. Without such a method of enterprise and enlargement, without such a development of interest and confidence, without the right spirit of superiority and of aim the undertaking involved in the problems of public education will fail to accomplish the mission for which it was established.

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, September, 19, 1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913—JULY 1, 1913

SUPPORT OF SCHOOL FOR YEAR 1912-13.

Amounts on hand in the different funds, July 1, 1912:		
Teachers' Fund	$ 973.96	
Contingent Fund	7,845.87	
Library Fund	4,709.12	
Librarians' Salary Fund	5,361.72	
Hospital Fund	20.10	
Millage Fund	8,260.76	
Paving, Walks and Improvement Fund	254.92	
Students' Contingent Fund	553.97	
Summer Contingent Fund	7,393.36	
Commencement Contingent Fund	1,272.23	$ 36,646.01
Received from State Approporiations, for one year, 1912-13:		
Teachers' Fund, permanent	$109,500.00	
Contingent Fund, permanent	48,000.00	
Summer Term Fund, permanent	11,000.00	
Library Fund, permanent	5,000.00	
Librarians' Salary Fund, permanent	7,000.00	
Hospital Fund, permanent	1,250.00	
Millage Fund, one-tenth mill tax	75,000.00	
Pipe Organ Fund	5,000.00	$261,750.00
Received from other sources for one year, 1912-13:		
Contingent Fund, material sold	$ 1,489.91	
Contingent Fund, interest on general daily balance	780.22	
Contingent Fund, Independent School District, Cedar Falls, tuition	4,961.53	
Library Fund, fines and lost books	60.93	
Hospital Fund, insurance fees	258.00	
Hospital Fund, received from patients	446.85	
Pipe Organ Fund, Lecture Committee	5,045.85	
Pipe Organ Fund, Alumni and Glee Club	324.40	
Pipe Organ Fund, M. P. Moller for incidentals	45.41	
Students' Contingent Fund fees collected	19,738.55	
Summer Contingent Fund, fees collected	4,286.50	
Commencement Contingent Fund, fees collected	696.00	$ 38,134.15

Transfers between funds—no additional income:

Teachers Fund from Students' Contingent Fund	$ 10,126.04
Contingent Fund from Summer Contingent Fund	1,475.02

Summer Term Fund from Summer Contingent Fund	5,821.64	
Pipe Organ Fund from Students' Contingent Fund	1,250.00	
Students' Contingent Fund from Pipe Organ Fund	1,250.00—	$ 19,922.70

RESUME:

Amount on hand July 1, 1912	$ 36,646.01	
State Appropriations	261,750.00	
Other Sources	38,134.15	
Transfers between funds	19,922.70—	$356,452.86

SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE REGULAR SCHOOL YEAR OF THREE TERMS, 1912-13.

Homer H. Seerley, President, 12 mos.	$ 5,000.00
Geo. S. Dick, Registrar, 12 mos.	2,475.00
Mrs. Marion McFarland Walker, Dean of Women, 10 mos.	1,200.00
Education—	
Chauncey P. Colgrove, professor	2,400.00
Anna E. McGovern, professor	1,400.00
Geo. W. Samson, professor	2,000.00
G. W. Walters, professor	2,000.00
Edith C. Buck, professor	1,300.00
Geo. H. Mount, professor	1,600.00
Teaching—	
Wilbur H. Bender, professor	2,400.00
Bruce Francis, assistant director	
Florence E. Ward, supervisor kindergarten	1,400.00
Mattie Louise Hatcher, supervisor primary	1,400.00
Elizabeth Hughes, professor	1,300.00
Ida Fesenbeck, professor	1,300.00
Eva M. Luse, professor	1,200.00
Mae Cresswell, assistant professor	1,100.00
Gertrude Dandliker, assistant professor	1,100.00
Floe E. Correll, assistant professor	1,000.00
Lulu M. Stevens, assistant professor	1,000.00
Etta M. Cramton, assistant professor	900.00
Grace Aitchison, critic teacher in training	450.00
Harriet Bye, critic teacher in training	450.00
Marguerite Cadwallader, critic teacher in training	450.00
Grace Rait, critic teacher in training	450.00
Edith Riland, critic teacher in training	450.00
Sudah Cohoon, critic teacher in training	450.00
Alice Dixon, critic teacher in training	450.00
Stella Fisher, critic teacher in training	450.00
Eleanor Gray, critic teacher in training	450.00
Marguerite Uttley, critic teacher in training	450.00
Ethel Whitten, critic teacher in training	450.00
English—	
S. A. Lynch, professor	2,300.00
W. W. Gist, professor	2,000.00
Bertha Martin, professor	1,700.00
John Barnes, professor	1,700.00
Jennette Carpenter, professor	1,500.00
Lillian V. Lambert, professor	1,500.00
Eva L. Gregg, assistant professor	1,200.00
Laura Falkler, assistant professor	1,100.00
Mary F. Hearst, assistant professor	1,200.00
Margaret E. Oliver, assistant professor	1,100.00
Mabel J. Lodge, instructor	1,000.00
Bird Bundy, assistant	70.00
Elsie Fabrick, assistant	60.00

Latin and Greek—	
Frank Ivan Merchant, professor	2,300.00
Myra E. Call, professor	1,400.00
German and French—	
J. B. Knoepfler, professor	2,300.00
Charlotte M. Lorenz, instructor	1,000.00
Clara Nolte, instructor	720.00
Anna Doffing, assistant	65.00
Vie Ufford, assistant	35.00
Mathematics—	
Ira S. Condit, professor	2,300.00
D. Sands Wright, professor	2,000.00
C. S. Cory, professor	1,900.00
Emma F. Lambert, assistant professor	1,200.00
Edna Allen, instructor	1,000.00
Physics and Chemistry—	
L. Begeman, professor	2,300.00
S. Freeman Hersey, professor	1,600.00
Perry A. Bond, assistant professor	1,400.00
Robert W. Getchell, assistant professor	1,400.00
E. O. Dieterich, instructor	1,000.00
Leonard St. John, assistant	26.67
Fred Smith, assistant	120.00
A. J. Miller, assistant	93.33
Brian Condit, assistant	40.00
Natural Science—	
M. F. Arey, professor	2,100.00
G. W. Newton, professor	2,000.00
E. J. Cable, professor	1,900.00
Alison E. Aitchison, assistant professor	800.00
Arthur J. Caufield, instructor	400.00
W. H. Davis, assistant professor	1,400.00
History—	
Sara M. Riggs, professor	1,400.00
Sara F. Rice, professor	1,400.00
Government—	
Henry J. Peterson, instructor	1,200.00
Economics—	
Reuben McKitrick, professor	1,700.00
B. L. Troup, assistant	100.00
Art—	
Bertha L. Patt, professor	1,400.00
Effie Schuneman, instructor	900.00
Anna Iverson, instructor	900.00
Commercial Education—	
H. C. Cummins, professor	1,400.00
Roy V. Coffey, instructor	1,300.00
Helen M. Dilts, assistant	20.00
Lena Freshwaters, assistant	20.00
Bonita Klemm, assistant	20.00
Marguerite Martin, assistant	20.00
Manual Arts—	
Charles H. Bailey, professor	2,300.00
Alma L. McMahon, instructor	1,000.00
Clark H. Brown, instructor	1,200.00
Home Economics—	
Mary L. Townsend, professor	1,400.00
Alice M. Heinz, instructor	900.00
Olive Sheets, instructor	850.00
Florence Freer, instructor	750.00

Music—	
C. A. Fullerton, professor	2,300.00
Hulda Stenwall, assistant professor	1,200.00
Anna Gertrude Childs, professor	400.00
Grace Gail Giberson, instructor	1,100.00
T. Stanley Skinner, instructor	600.00
Lowell E. M. Welles, instructor, fees only	
Lola M. Kofoed, instructor, fees only	
Harriet Case, instructor, fees only	
Orchestral Music—	
B. W. Merrill, professor	1,300.00
Alma Cutler, instructor, fees only	
Physical Education—	
R. F. Seymour, professor	1,800.00
Marguerite M. Hussey, assistant director	1,300.00
Humbert F. Pasini, instructor	1,300.00
Ruth Hallingby, instructor	450.00
Margaret Blake, instructor	700.00
Monica R. Wild, instructor	315.00
	$120,600.00

SALARIES PAID SUMMER TERM 1912.

M. F. Arey	Natural Science	$ 350.00
Edna Allen	Mathematics	166.67
Alison E. Aitchison	Natural Science	35.00
Wilbur H. Bender	Teaching	400.00
John Barnes	English	290.00
L. Begeman	Physics and Chemistry	383.33
Perry A. Bond	Physics and Chemistry	233.33
Charles H. Bailey	Manual Arts	383.33
Clark H. Brown	Manual Arts	200.00
Mary Barnum	Teaching	75.00
Maud Butts	Natural Science	166.67
Grace Barr	Music	200.00
Myron Begeman	Physics and Chemistry	50.00
C. P. Colegrove	Education	400.00
Jennette Carpenter	English	125.00
Ira S. Condit	Mathematics	383.33
Myra E. Call	Latin and Greek	250.00
C. S. Cory	Mathematics	330.00
Mae Cresswell	Teaching	183.33
Floe E. Correll	History	166.67
E. K. Chapman	Physics and Chemistry	320.00
E. J. Cable	Natural Science	330.00
H. C. Cummins	Commercial Education	250.00
Anna Gertrude Childs	Music	75.00
Sudah Cohoon	Teaching	65.00
G. S. Dick	Education	350.00
Ida Fesenbeck	English	230.00
Bruce Francis	Economics	275.00
C. A. Fullerton	Music	383.33
W. W. Gist	English	350.00
R. W. Getchell	Physics and Chemistry	200.00
Laura Gano	Natural Science	200.00
Elizabeth Hughes	Teaching	230.00
Mary F. Hearst	English	210.00
Marguerite Hussey	Physical Education	240.00
Ruth Hallingby	Physical Education	150.00
Johanna Hansen	Art	230.00
Bertha Hart	Music	75.00
Alice Heinz	Home Economics	150.00
J. B. Knoepfler	German	383.33
W. H. Kadesch	Physics and Chemistry	270.00
Eva Luse	Teaching	200.00
S. A. Lynch	English	191.66
Charlotte Lorenz	German	170.00
Emily Lamberty	Commercial Education	15.00
Edith Long	Mathematics	240.00
Anna E. McGovern	Education	270.00
Geo. H. Mount	Education	233.33
Bertha Martin	English	290.00
F. I. Merchant	Latin and Greek	383.33
C. H. Meyerholz	Government	350.00

SALARIES PAID SUMMER TERM 1912—Continued.

Reuben McKitrick	Economics	200.00
B. W. Merrill	Orchestral Music	260.00
G. W. Newton	Natural Science	350.00
Katherine Nenno	Teaching	75.00
Margaret Oliver	English	183.33
H. J. Peterson	Government	200.00
Sara M. Riggs	History	250.00
Sara F. Rice	History	250.00
Grace Ralt	Teaching	75.00
G. W. Samson	Education	350.00
Hulda Stenwall	Music	210.00
Effie Schuneman	Art	166.67
R. F. Seymour	Physical Education	310.00
Bertha Stiles	Teaching	200.00
Henrietta Thornton	Art	250.00
G. W. Walters	Education	350.00
Florence E. Ward	Teaching	270.00
D. S. Wright	Mathematics	350.00
Mrs. Marion McFarland-Walker	Dean of Women	200.00
Ellen Wing	Manual Arts	150.00
		$ 16,821.64

LIBRARIANS' SALARY FUND, 1912-13.

Mary Dunham, librarian	$ 1,786.67
Ida Wolf, cataloger	600.00
Mattie Fargo, cataloger	90.00
Iva Huntley, assistant cataloger	665.00
Ethel L. Arey, assistant in library	820.00
Mary E. Burton, assistant in library	650.00
Bertha Sharp, assistant in library	275.00
Mary E. Martin, assistant in library	399.10
Gladys Elser, assistant in library	232.41
Floyd Walsh, assistant in library	101.09
J. E. Partington, assistant in library	63.80
Nelson Hersey, assistant in library	76.07
H. J. Whitacre, assistant in library	15.08
Lester Ary, assistant in library	6.08
Trevor Haight, assistant in library	6.95
Jessie Wiley, assistant in library	10.19
Florice Minkler, assistant in library	50.10
Ruby Reese, assistant in library	11.62
Claribel Walker, assistant in library	7.35
Nell Lucas, assistant in library	3.15
Florence Elser, assistant in library	17.84
Winifred Wherry, assistant in library	12.37
Letty Walsh, assistant in library	10.20
Anna Martin, assistant in library	.97
C. A. Bozarth, janitor	720.00
	$ 6,631.04

SALARIES PAID EMPLOYES, 1912-13.

Lilian G. Goodwin, secretary of the college	$ 1,500.00
Anna R. Wild, executive secretary	1,500.00
Beatrice Willbur, asst. secretary in college office and asst. to registrar	900.00
Hazel E. Brown, stenographer in president's office	720.00
Genevieve Burling, stenographer in college office	634.00
Evelyn Morton, stenographer in college office	720.00
Pearle C. Graham, stenographer in college office	580.00
Emma Delnes, clerk in college office	480.00
Mae Bahrenfuss, stenographer in college office	116.00
J. E. Robinson, superintendent	2,200.00
John F. Swope, electrician	1,100.00
Hans Rasmussen, engineer	900.00
A. P. Christensen, carpenter	900.00

SALARIES PAID EMPLOYES, 1912-1913—Continued.

Hans C. Hansen, carpenter	900.00
Henry M. Barnes, fireman	820.00
Ward Pierce, fireman	720.00
Wm. Orvis, fireman	283.00
G. W. Behrens, fireman	420.00
Wm. Wallace, fireman	608.00
A. M. Cleveland, night watchman	720.00
Robert Billings, yardman	720.00
T. N. Justice, janitor	720.00
Peter Christensen, janitor	80.00
H. L. Stech, janitor	720.00
S. R. Dryden, janitor	720.00
W. J. Johnson, janitor	480.00
John McLain, janitor	720.00
W. B. Hoats, janitor	720.00
Philip Seltenrich, janitor	720.00
H. C. Harmon, janitor	720.00
J. W. Bangs, janitor	720.00
Wm. Stevenson, janitor	720.00
Elmer Maxson, janitor	640.00
W. J. Waters, janitor	225.00
Mrs. T. N. Justice, matron gymnasium	330.00
Contingent fund	$ 25,676.00
Millage Fund—	
M. T. Coleman, plumber	$ 1,020.00
G. E. Palmer, steam fitter	1,020.00
	$ 2,040.00
Hospital Fund—	
Mrs. A. M. Potter, matron	$ 600.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES, 1912-13.

Millage Fund—	
Training school	$ 64,390.35
Repairs	6,029.50
Library	472.90
Emergency hospital	4,754.04
Tunnel extensions	255.77
Teachers' Fund—	
Salaries of teachers	120,600.00
Librarians' Salary Fund—	
Salaries of library employes	6,631.04
Library Fund—	
Books and supplies	4,049.52
Hospital Fund—	
Expenses running hospital	1,514.84
Pipe Organ Fund—	
Pipe organ	11,209.92
Paving, Walks and Improvement of Grounds Fund—	
For paving, walks and grading	254.92
Summer Term Fund—	
Salaries of teachers	16,821.64
Summer Contingent Fund—	
Summer term lectures	856.55
Transfer to Summer Term Fund	5,821.64
Transfer to Contingent Fund	1,475.02
Students' Contingent Fund—	
Transfers to Teachers' Fund	10,126.04
Transfer to Organ Fund	1,250.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITTRES, 1912-1913—Continued.

Commencement Contingent Fund—	
Commencement expenses	908.35
English department prizes	116 68
Contingent Fund—	
Salaries, superintendent's department	18,526.60
Salaries, office	7,150.00
Fuel	10,732.43
Superintendent's department	6,527.29
Printing	3,618.31
Office	1,801.86
Advertising	1,444.27
General use of departments	806.41
Home Economies	1,186.69
Physics and Chemistry	1,030.42
Training school	475.35
Natural Science	308.19
Manual Training	343.80
Music	425.65
Telephone and telegraph	311.54
Physical Training	263.23
Commercial	12.59
Mathematics	5.50
Art	5.47
Total for year	$312,513.72

Respectfully submitted,
LILIAN G. GOODWIN,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE TO THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

For the Year 1913-1914—July 1, 1914.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOL FOR YEAR 1913-14.

Received from State Appropriations, for one year, 1913-14:		
Teachers Fund, permanent	$129,500.00	
Contingent Fund, permanent	63,000.00	
Summer Term Fund, permanent	16,000.00	
Library Fund, permanent	5,000.00	
Librarians' Salary Fund, permanent	7,000.00	
Hospital Fund, permanent	1,250.00	
Millage Fund, one-tenth mill tax	65,191.18	
Paving, Walks and Improvement Fund	900.00	
Furniture Fund	2,500.00	$290,341.18

Received from other sources for one year, 1913-14:	
Contingent Fund, Independent School District	$ 3,159.64
Contingent Fund, District No. 5	534.68
Contingent Fund, Interest on daily balance	62.41
Pipe Organ Fund, concert	192.00
Students' Contingent Fund, fees	16,127.25
Summer Contingent Fund, fees	6,749.60
Commencement Contingent Fund, fees	644.00
Commencement Contingent Fund, play	381.83
Commencement Contingent Fund, Alumni	35.75

General Fund—		
Contingent Receipts	1,470.74	
Interest on general daily balance	1,233.75	
Material Receipts	175.45	
Hospital Receipts	640.62	
Library Receipts	110.29	$ 31,518.01
Transfers—		
Millage Fund from Furniture Fund	$ 228.60	

RESUME

State appropriations	$290,341.18	
Other sources	31,518.01	
Transfers from other funds	228.60	$322,087.79

SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE REGULAR SCHOOL YEAR OF THREE TERMS, 1913-14.

	Twelve months
Homer H. Seerley, President	$ 5,000.00
Geo. S. Dick, Registrar	225.00
C. S. Cory, Registrar	1,894.33
Mrs. Marion McFarland Walker, Dean of Women	1,250.00
	Nine months
Education—	
Chauncey P. Colegrove, professor	$ 2,400.00
Anna E. McGovern, professor	1,400.00
Geo. W. Samson, professor	2,000.00
G. W. Walters, professor	2,000.00
Edith C. Buck, professor	1,300.00
Geo. H. Mount, professor	1,800.00
Macy Campbell, professor (10 months)	1,950.00
I. H. Hart, professor	700.00
Teaching—	
Geo. S. Dick, professor	2,400.00
Bruce Francis, assistant director	
Florence E. Ward, supervisor of kindergarten	1,400.00
Mattie L. Hatcher, supervisor of primary	1,400.00
Elizabeth Hughes, professor	1,300.00
Ida Fesenbeck, professor	1,300.00
Eva Luse, professor	1,200.00
Mae Cresswell, assistant professor	733.34
Gertrude Dandliker, assistant professor	1,100.00
Floe E. Correll, assistant professor	1,000.00
Lulu M. Stevens, assistant professor	1,000.00
Etta M. Cramton, assistant professor	1,000.00
Sudah Cohoon, critic teacher in training	450.00
Harriet Bye, critic teacher in training	450.00
Lola Wells Hughes, critic teacher in training	450.00
Edith Riland, critic teacher in training	450.00
Lou Shepherd, critic teacher in training	450.00
Alice Dixon, critic teacher in training	375.00
Eleanor Gray, critic teacher in training	450.00
Lucy Harris, critic teacher in training	450.00
Emma Rait, critic teacher in training	450.00
Frances Shambaugh, critic teacher in training	450.00
Marguerite Uttley, critic teacher in training	450.00
Elsie Williams, critic teacher in training	293.67
Margaret Dick, critic teacher in training	27.00
Hjalmar Ostergaard, critic teacher in training	50.00
Anna Millard, rural demonstration school	135.00

English—	
S. A. Lynch, professor	2,300.00
W. W. Gist, professor	2,000.00
Bertha Martin, professor	1,700.00
John Barnes, professor	1,700.00
Jennette Carpenter, professor	1,500.00
Lillian V. Lambert, professor	1,500.00
Eva L. Gregg, assistant professor	1,200.00
Laura Falkler, assistant professor	1,100.00
Mary F. Hearst, assistant professor	1,200.00
Margaret E. Oliver, assistant professor	1,100.00
Lenore Shanewise, assistant professor	1,200.00
Chloe Siner, instructor	1,000.00
Latin and Greek—	
Frank Ivan Merchant, professor	2,300.00
Myra E. Call, professor	1,400.00
German and French—	
J. B. Knoepfler, professor	2,300.00
Charlotte Lorenz, instructor	1,017.00
Clara Nolte, instructor	800.00
Frances Bartels, assistant	21.00
Vie Ufford, assistant	42.00
Mina Schnepf, assistant	20.00
Mathematics—	
Ira S. Condit, professor	2,300.00
D. S. Wright, professor	2,000.00
Emma F. Lambert, assistant professor	1,200.00
Edna Allen, instructor	1,000.00
R. D. Daugherty, instructor	1,000.00
Physics and Chemistry—	
L. Begeman, professor	2,300.00
S. Freeman Hersey, professor	1,700.00
Perry A. Bond, professor	1,500.00
J. O. Perrine, professor	1,600.00
O. B. Read, instructor	1,200.00
Alvin Tostlebe, assistant	105.00
David Schmitt, assistant	105.00
Carl Hauser, assistant	25.00
F. E. Sharp, assistant	25.00
Natural Science—	
M. F. Arey, professor	2,100.00
G. W. Newton, professor	2,000.00
E. J. Cable, professor	1,900.00
Alison E. Aitchison, assistant professor	1,200.00
W. H. Davis, professor	1,700.00
E. Laurence Palmer, instructor	933.33
Roy Abbott, assistant	100.00
History—	
Sara M. Riggs, professor	1,500.00
Sara F. Rice, professor	1,400.00
Vina Younker, assistant	10.00
Government—	
Chas. H. Meyerholz, professor	2,100.00
William Thomas Morgan, instructor	1,200.00
Home Economics—	
Olive M. Young, professor	1,500.00
Alice M. Heinz, instructor	1,000.00
Florence H. Freer, instructor	800.00

Home Economics—Continued	
Bertha Goff, instructor	850.00
Lulu Stallman, instructor	900.00
Julia Hurd, instructor	480.00
Ida C. Rohlf, assistant	20.00
Economics—	
Reuben McKitrick, professor	1,700.00
Music—	
C. A. Fullerton, professor	2,300.00
Hulda Stenwall, assistant professor	1,200.00
Anna Gertrude Childs, professor	400.00
Grace Gail Giberson, instructor	1,100.00
John Ross Frampton, professor	800.00
Harriet Case, instructor, fees only	
John Leonard Conrad, instructor, fees only	
Bertha Hart, instructor, fees only	
Orchestral Music—	
B. W. Merrill, professor	1,300.00
F. L. McCreary, instructor	120.00
Alma Cutler, instructor, fees only	
Art—	
Henrietta Thornton, professor	1,500.00
Bertha L. Patt, professor	933.33
Anna Iverson, instructor	900.00
Mildred Packard, assistant	40.00
Commercial Education—	
H. C. Cummins, professor	1,400.00
R. V. Coffey, assistant professor	1,300.00
Marguerite Martin, assistant	10.00
Sebina McGrath, assistant	90.00
Mabel Anderson, assistant	20.00
Manual Arts—	
Chas. H. Bailey, professor	2,300.00
C. H. Brown, instructor	1,200.00
Mrs. Alma L. McMahon, instructor	1,000.00
Physical Education—	
R. F. Seymour, professor	1,800.00
Marguerite M. Hussey, assistant professor	1,400.00
Allen P. Berkstresser, instructor	1,200.00
Monica R. Wild, instructor	800.00
Margaret Nisbet, instructor	400.00
	$129,500.00

SALARIES PAID SUMMER TERM, 1913.

Summer Term Fund

M. F. Arey	Natural Science	$ 350.00
Alison Aitchison	Natural Science	210.00
Roy Abbott	Natural Science	120.00
Grace Aitchison	Teaching	75.00
Mrs. Miriam Woolson Brooks	Mathematics	160.00
J. H. Beveridge	Education	350.00
W. H. Bender	Teaching	400.00
John Barnes	English	200.00
Harriet Bye	Teaching	75.00
Clara Cowgill	Rural Education	100.00
Marguerite Cadwallader	Teaching	75.00
Macy Campbell	Rural Education	350.00
Sudah Cohoon	Teaching	75.00
Jennette Carpenter	English	250.00
Myra E. Call	Latin	250.00
C. S. Cory	Mathematics	330.00
E. J. Cable	Natural Science	330.00
Anna Gertrude Childs	Music	75.00

Summer Term Fund—Continued

Geo. S. Dick	Education	225.00	
R. D. Daugherty	Mathematics	200.00	
Stella Fisher	Teaching	75.00	
Bruce Francis	Economics	275.00	
W. W. Gist	English	350.00	
Mattie L. Hatcher	Teaching	270.00	
Elizabeth Hughes	Teaching	230.00	
S. F. Hersey	Physics and Chemistry	320.00	
Marguerite Hussey	Physical Education	240.00	
Alice M. Heinz	Home Economics	150.00	
Anna Iverson	Art	150.00	
W. H. Kadesch	Physics and Chemistry	270.00	
Eva M. Luse	Teaching	200.00	
Edith Long	Mathematics	240.00	
Chas. H. Meyerholz	Government	350.00	
Anna E. McGovern	Education	270.00	
Bertha Martin	English	290.00	
B. W. Merrill	Orchestral Music	260.00	
Alma L. McMahon	Manual Arts	200.00	
Clara Nolte	German	150.00	
G. W. Newton	Natural Science	350.00	
H. J. Peterson	Government	200.00	
G. W. Samson	Education	350.00	
Hulda Stenwall	Music	210.00	
Mayme Strasser	Commercial Education	100.00	
R. F. Seymour	Physical Education	310.00	
G. W. Walters	Education	350.00	
D. S. Wright	Mathematics	350.00	
Mrs. Marion McFarland Walker	Dean of Women	200.00	$ 11,000.00

Summer Contingent Fund

Edna Allen	Mathematics	$ 166.67	
L. Begeman	Physics and Chemistry	383.33	
Perry A. Bond	Physics and Chemistry	233.33	
Chas. H. Bailey	Manual Arts	200.00	
Clark H. Brown	Manual Arts	200.00	
Ira S. Condit	Mathematics	383.33	
Floe E. Correll	History	166.67	
H. C. Cummins	Commercial	250.00	
W. H. Davis	Natural Science	233.33	
Florence Freer	Home Economics	125.00	
Ida Fesenbeck	English	250.00	
John Ross Frampton	Music	30.00	
C. A. Fullerton	Music	383.33	
R. W. Getchell	Physics and Chemistry	233.33	
Grace Gail Giberson	Music	183.33	
J. B. Knoepfler	German	383.33	
S. A. Lynch	English	191.67	
Mabel J. Lodge	English	166.67	
Lew McDonald	Government	166.67	
Geo. H Mount	Education	266.67	
F. I. Merchant	Latin	383.33	
Reuben McKitrick	Economics	290.00	
Margaret Oliver	English	183.33	
Bertha L. Patt	Art	250.00	
Sara M. Riggs	History	250.00	
Sara Findlay Rice	History	250.00	
Effie Schuneman	Art	166.67	
Monica Wild	Physical Education	116.67	6,649.99

Total salaries $ 17,649.99

LIBRARIANS' SALARY FUND, 1913-14.

Anne S. Duncan, librarian	$ 1,519.99
Mary Dunham, librarian	80.00
Ruth Woolman, cataloger	880.00
Ruby Charlton, assistant librarian	703.00
Hazel Askey, assistant cataloger	650.00
Ethel L. Arey, assistant in library	664.00
Mary E. Burton, assistant in library	715.00
Mary E. Martin, assistant in library	490.00
Mattie Fargo, assistant cataloger	304.00

LIBRARIANS' SALARY FUND, 1913-1914—Continued

Anna M. Baxter, assistant in library	146.25
Florence Elser, assistant in library	278.25
Nelson Hersey, assistant in library	104.57
Floyd Walsh, assistant in library	144.55
Gladys Elser, assistant in library	49.65
Mina Schnepf, assistant in library	191.54
Harold Shoemaker, assistant in library	177.31
Pearl Allen, assistant in library	126.66
Florice Minkler, assistant in library	103.50
Gertrude Scherr, assistant in library	47.51
Samuel Hersey, assistant in library	32.98
Nina Board, assistant in library	50.77
Laura Darby, assistant in library	13.35
Lilian Lincoln, assistant in library	13.50
Ruth Lotts, assistant in library	32.17
F. E. Sharp, assistant in library	30.99
Cecil Knox, assistant in library	32.29
Wayne Martin, assistant in library	41.40
J. H. Cummins, assistant in library	24.62
Kenneth Cotton, assistant in library	45.30
Nell McIntosh, assistant in library	20.85
Dorothy Waters, assistant in library	3.15
Ethla Jorgensen, assistant in library	3.60
Anna Linter, assistant in library	3.82
Ivan Mast, assistant in library	12.52
J. E. Partington, assistant in library	5.80
Winifred Wherry, assistant in library	15.37
Nellie Watson, assistant in library	2.55
W. J. Waters, janitor	720.00
C. A. Bozarth, janitor	720.00
	$ 9,200.81

SALARIES PAID EMPLOYES, YEAR 1913-14.

Contingent Fund—

Lilian G. Goodwin, secretary	$ 1,500.00
Anna R. Wild, executive secretary	1,500.00
Beatrice Wilbur, assistant registrar	960.00
Hazel E. Brown, stenographer	780.00
Genevieve Burling, record clerk	520.00
Evelyn Morton, stenographer	720.00
Roxana Wellman, stenographer	533.00
Beth Wellman, stenographer	170.00
Pearl V. Brown, stenographer	360.00
Edna Sanford, stenographer	300.00
Ruth Daubenberger, clerk	360.00
Emma Deines, clerk	120.00
J. E. Robinson, superintendent	2,199.96
J. F. Swope, electrician and assistant superintendent	1,410.00
Hans Rasmussen, engineer	900.00
A. P. Christensen, carpenter	900.00
H. C. Hansen, carpenter	900.00
Ward Pierce, fireman	840.00
Henry Barnes, fireman	840.00
T. N. Justice, janitor	720.00
H. L. Stech, janitor	720.00
John McLain, janitor	720.00
Philip Seltenrich, janitor	720.00
H. C. Harmon, janitor	720.00
J. W. Bangs, janitor	720.00
William Stevenson, janitor	720.00
W. B. Hoats, janitor	90.00
A. M. Cleveland, night watchman	720.00
Robert Billings, yardman	720.00
William Wallace, fireman	710.00
S. R. Dryden, janitor	586.00
Elmer Maxson, janitor	720.00
Clarence Cunning, janitor	435.60

Contingent Fund -Continued

William McChane, janitor	120.00	
A. B. Lewis, janitor	110.00	
S. J. Smith, fireman	460.00	
William Orvis, fireman	476.00	
Mrs. T. N. Justice, matron gymnasium	330.00	
Mrs. Anna Putney, laboratory maid, Home Economics	400.00	
Jesse Shedd, janitor	60.00	
Harry Shedd, janitor	30.00	$ 26,820.56
Millage Fund—		
M. T. Coleman, plumber	$ 1,140.00	
G. E. Palmer, steam fitter	1,080.00	$ 2,220.00
Hospital Fund—		
Mrs. A. M. Potter, matron		$ 600.00

ITEMIZED EXPENDITURES, 1913-14.

Millage Fund—	
Training School	$ 39,050.49
Repairs	5,335.48
Library	564.64
Power house	16,243.40
Dormitory	401.05
Teachers' Fund—	
Salaries of teachers	129,500.00
Librarians' Salary Fund—	
Salaries of library employes	9,200.81
Library Fund—	
Books and supplies	6,955.61
Hospital Fund—	
Expenses running hospital	1,644.33
Pipe Organ Fund—	
Practice organ	647.74
Paving, Walks and Improvement Fund—	
For paving, walks and grading	549.19
Summer Term Fund—	
Salaries of teachers	11,000.00
Summer Contingent Fund—	
Summer term lectures	285.00
Salaries of teachers	6,754.99
Furniture Fund—	
Furniture	2,077.04
Students' Contingent Fund—	
Refunds of fees	5.00
Study center per diem	320.00
Balance teachers' salaries for year	188.97
Commencement Contingent Fund—	
Commencement expenses	833.76
English department prizes	150.00
Contingent Fund—	
Salaries, superintendent's department	18,997.56
Salaries, office employes	7,823.00
Fuel	10,881.68
Superintendent's department	7,908.81
Printing	2,664.29

Contingent Fund—Coutinued.	
Off.ce expenses	1,904.36
Advertising	1,501.23
General use of departments	2,711.80
Home Economics	3,044.45
Physics and Chemistry	1,496.11
Training School	2,070.79
Natural Science	1,987.24
Manual Training	388.93
Music	2,011.91
Orchestral Music	626.16
Telephone and Telegraph	316.53
Physical Training	342.78
Commercial	163.54
Mathematics	16.78
Art	28.00
Rural Education	102.16
Latin	10.00
Education	8.74
Government	39.90
History	54.40
	$ 298,808.65

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
For the Biennial Period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914.

Funds—	Dis-bursements	Receipts	Credit Balances
Teachers' fund	$250,100.00	$250,100.00	
Contingent fund	122,076.15	131,309.28	$ 9,233.13
Summer term	27,821.64	32,821.64	5,000.00
Library	11,005.13	14,770.05	3,764.92
Librarians' salary	15,831.85	19,361.72	3,529.87
Hospital	3,159.17	3,224.95	65.78
Millage	137,497.62	148,680.54	11,182.92
Paving, Walks and Improvement	804.11	1,154.92	350.81
Pipe Organ	11,857.66	11,857.66	
*Students' contingent	11,890.01	37,669.77	25,779.76
Snmmer contingent	15,193.20	18,429.46	3,236.26
Commencement contingent	2,008.79	3,029.81	1,021.02
General fund		3,630.85	3,630.85
Furniture	2,077.04	2,500.00	422.96
	$611,322.37	$678,540.65	$ 67,218.28

*To be used in Study Center work for teachers in service during 1914-15.

Note: The following orders were issued by the Secretary during this biennial period but were not paid by the Treasurer until after July 1, 1914:

Teachers' Fund—		
5728	$ 100.00	
5738	170.00	
5754	90.00	
5760	140.00	
5766	120.00	
5780	150.00	
5788	200.00	$ 970.00
Librarian's Salary—		
5459	$ 20.10	
5614	17.89	37.99
		$ 1,007.99

Respectfully submitted,
LILIAN G. GOODWIN,
Secretary.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE TREASURER OF THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1912-1914—JULY 1, 1914

1912				
June	30---	Balance on hand		$ 36,646.01
		Received in Contingent Fund (Old)—		
July	15---	Interest	$ 51.09	
August	6---	Independent District Cedar Falls	1,953.06	
August	19---	Interest	56.06	
September	9---	I. S. T. C.	257.38	
September	20---	Interest	48.47	
September	28---	Warrant No. 7785	8,500.00	
September	28---	Warrant No. 7786	1,500.00	
September	28---	Warrant No. 7787	2,000.00	
October	16---	Interest	69.51	
November	13---	I. S. T. C.	1,475.02	
November	15---	Interest	74.55	
November	29---	I. S. T. C.	676.10	
December	1---	I. S. T. C.	72.40	
December	18---	Interest	47.29	
December	30---	I. S. T. C.	38.16	
1913				
January	2---	Warrant No. 12617	8,500.00	
January	2---	Warrant No. 12618	1,500.00	
January	2---	Warrant No. 12619	2,000.00	
January	15---	Interest	89.94	
January	16---	Independent School District	1,000.00	
February	24---	Interest	67.73	
March	15---	Interest	52.65	
March	18---	I. S. T.C.	269.22	
April	2---	Warrant No. 18989	8,500.00	
April	2---	Warrant No. 18990	1,500.00	
April	2---	Warrant No. 18991	2,000.00	
April	16---	Interest	69.83	
May	15---	Interest	75.71	
June	12---	I. S. T. C.	176.65	
June	16---	Independent School District	2,063.47	
June	16---	Interest	77.39	
July	1---	Warrant No. 24173	8,500.00	
July	1---	Warrant No. 24174	1,500.00	
July	15---	Warrant No. 24175	2,000.00	
July	15---	School District No. 5	502.56	
July	17---	Interest	62.41	
July	22---	School District No. 5	32.12	$ 57,303.77
		Received in Contingent Fund (New)—		
1913				
August	1---	Warrant No. 26041	$ 2,833.33	
August	1---	Warrant No. 26042	500.00	
August	1---	Warrant No. 26043	666.66	
August	1---	Warrant No. 26044	1,250.00	
September	2---	Warrant No. 28068	2,833.33	
September	2---	Warrant No. 28069	500.00	
September	2---	Warrant No. 28070	666.66	
September	2---	Warrant No. 28071	1,250.00	
October	2---	Warrant No. 30252	2,833.33	
October	2---	Warrant No. 30253	500.00	
October	2---	Warrant No. 30254	666.66	
October	2---	Warrant No. 30255	1,250.00	
November	14---	Warrant No. 32365	2,833.33	
November	14---	Warrant No. 32366	500.00	
November	14---	Warrant No. 32367	666.66	
November	14---	Warrant No. 32368	1,250.00	
December	1---	Warrant No. 34015	2,833.33	
December	1---	Warrant No. 34016	500.00	
December	1---	Warrant No. 34017	666.66	
December	1---	Warrant No. 34018	1,250.00	

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

1914				
January	16	Warrant No. 35941	2,833.35	
January	16	Warrant No. 35942	500.00	
January	16	Warrant No. 35943	666.70	
January	16	Warrant No. 35944	1,250.00	
February	1	Warrant No. 37231	2,833.33	
February	1	Warrant No. 37232	500.00	
February	1	Warrant No. 37233	666.66	
February	1	Warrant No. 37234	1,250.00	
February	13	Independent School District	1,000.00	
March	2	Warrant No. 39158	2,833.33	
March	2	Warrant No. 39159	500.00	
March	2	Warrant No. 39160	666.66	
March	2	Warrant No. 39161	1,250.00	
April	3	Warrant No. 924	2,833.33	
April	3	Warrant No. 925	500.00	
April	3	Warrant No. 926	666.66	
April	3	Warrant No. 927	1,250.00	
May	4	Warrant No. 2467	2,833.33	
May	4	Warrant No. 2468	500.00	
May	4	Warrant No. 2469	666.66	
May	4	Warrant No. 2470	1,250.00	
June	1	Warrant No. 4359	2,833.33	
June	1	Warrant No. 4360	500.00	
June	1	Warrant No. 4361	666.66	
June	1	Warrant No. 4362	1,250.00	
June	19	Independent School District	2,159.64	
June	30	Warrant No. 6278	2,833.35	
June	30	Warrant No. 6279	500.00	
June	30	Warrant No. 6280	666.70	
June	30	Warrant No. 6281	1,250.00	$ 66,159.64

Received in Commencement Contingent Fund—

1912				
June	30	I. S. T. C.	$ 110.00	
November	29	I. S. T. C.	58.00	
1913				
March	18	I. S. T. C.	40.00	
June	12	I. S. T. C.	488.00	
August	12	I. S. T. C.	164.00	
December	1	I. S. T. C.	67.75	
1914				
January	8	I. S. T. C.	381.83	
March	12	I. S. T. C.	21.00	
June	11	I. S. T. C.	427.00	$ 1,757.58

Received in Furniture Fund—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26049		$ 2,500.00

Received in General Fund—

1913				
August	12	I. S. T. C.	$ 839.75	
August	15	Interest	56.84	
September	16	Interest	121.51	
October	3	I. S. T. C.	450.00	
October	15	Interest	142.30	
October	18	I. S. T. C.	101.00	
November	17	Interest	122.88	
November	26	I. S. T. C.	186.77	
December	12	I. S. T. C.	65.00	
December	16	Interest	115.94	
1914				
January	15	Interest	119.82	
February	16	Interest	108.83	
March	12	I. S. T. C.	141.42	
March	13	I. S. T. C.	185.70	
March	16	Interest	108.75	
April	15	Interest	106.84	
April	28	I. S. T. C.	172.00	
May	15	Interest	119.78	
June	11	I. S. T. C.	255.46	
June	15	Interest	110.26	
				$ 3,630.85

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

Received in Hospital Fund (Old)—

1912				
July	11	I. S. T. C.	$ 40.00	
July	11	I. S. T. C.	24.65	
July	25	I. S. T. C.	6.00	
September	13	I. S. T. C.	10.50	
September	28	Warrant No. 7790	312.50	
November	29	I. S. T. C.	91.90	
1913				
January	2	Warrant No. 12622	312.50	
February	18	I. S. T. C.	170.00	
March	18	I. S. T. C.	39.50	
April	2	Warrant No. 18991	312.50	
May	10	I. S. T. C.	192.50	
June	11	I. S. T. C.	129.80	
July	13	Warrant No. 24178	312.50	
				$ 1,954.85

Received in Hospital Fund (New)—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26047	$ 104.16	
September	2	Warrant No. 28074	104.16	
October	2	Warrant No. 30258	104.16	
December	13	Warrant No. 34019	208.32	
1914				
January	16	Warrant No. 35945	104.20	
February	4	Warrant No. 37237	104.16	
March	4	Warrant No. 39164	104.16	
April	3	Warrant No. 930	104.16	
May	4	Warrant No. 2473	104.16	
June	1	Warrant No. 4365	104.16	
June	30	Warrant No. 6284	104.20	
				$ 1,250.00

Received in Library Fund (Old)—

1912				
August	2	I. S. T. C.	$ 13.50	
September	28	Warrant No. 7788	1,250.00	
November	29	I. S. T. C.	18.98	
1913				
January	2	Warrant No. 12620	1,250.00	
March	18	I. S. T. C.	28.45	
April	2	Warrant No. 18992	1,250.00	
July	1	Warrant No. 24176	1,250.00	
				$ 5,060.93

Received in Library Fund (New)—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26045	$ 416.66	
September	2	Warrant No. 28072	416.66	
October	2	Warrant No. 30256	416.66	
1914				
February	16	Warrant No. 37235	416.66	
February	16	Warrant No. 36859	1,250.02	
March	4	Warrant No. 39162	416.66	
April	3	Warrant No. 928	416.66	
May	4	Warrant No. 2471	416.66	
June	1	Warrant No. 4363	416.66	
June	30	Warrant No. 6282	416.70	
				$ 5,000.00

Received in Librarian's Salary Fund (Old)—

1912				
September	28	Warrant No. 7789	$ 1,750.00	
1913				
January	2	Warrant No. 12621	1,750.00	
April	2	Warrant No. 18993	1,750.00	
July	1	Warrant No. 24177	1,750.00	
				$ 7,000.00

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

Received in Librarian's Salary Fund (New)—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26046	$ 583.33	
August	1	Warrant No. 28073	583.33	
August	1	Warrant No. 30257	583.33	
August	4	Warrant No. 37236	583.33	
August	4	Warrant No. 36858	1,750.01	
1914				
March	4	Warrant No. 39163	583.33	
April	3	Warrant No. 929	583.33	
May	4	Warrant No. 2472	583.33	
June	1	Warrant No. 4364	583.33	
June	30	Warrant No. 6283	583.35	
				$ 7,000.00

Received in Millage Fund—

1912				
July	16	Warrant No. 114	$ 5,000.00	
August	12	Warrant No. 115	10,000.00	
October	11	Warrant No. 116	10,000.00	
November	19	Warrant No. 117	10,000.00	
December	3	Warrant No. 118	10,000.00	
1913				
February	15	Warrant No. 119	10,000.00	
April	18	Warrant No. 120	10,000.00	
May	15	Warrant No. 121	10,000.00	
July	16	Warrant No. 122	10,000.00	
August	25	Warrant No. 123	7,691.18	
September	16	Warrant No. 124	10,000.00	
November	14	Warrant No. 125	6,000.00	
December	13	Warrant No. 126	11,500.00	
1914				
February	20	Warrant No. 127	10,000.00	
April	21	Warrant No. 128	10,000.00	
April	24	Furniture fund	228.60	
				$ 140,419.78

Received in Paving Fund (New)—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26048		$ 900.00

Received in Pipe Organ Fund—

1912				
July	16			
October	12	Warrant No. 4014	$ 3,125.00	
November	12	Warrant No. 8816	625.00	
November	12	I. S. T. C.	5,045.85	
		From savings account	324.40	
1913				
January	4	Warrant No. 12689	625.00	
April	2	Warrant No. 18995	625.00	
November	3	I. S. T. C.	1,250.00	
November	18	I. S. T. C.	45.41	
September	20	I. S. T. C.	192.00	
				$ 11,857.66

Received in Students' Contingent Fund—

1912				
September	4			
November	23	I. S. T. C.	$ 5,125.00	
November	23	I. S. T. C.	725.00	
November	26	I. S. T. C.	1,620.00	
November	29	I. S. T. C.	1,700.00	
December	4	I. S. T. C.	1,242.05	
December	7	I. S. T. C.	1,265.00	
December	11	I. S. T. C.	104.50	
1913				
February	18	I. S. T. C.	86.70	
March	1	I. S. T. C.	1,500.00	
March	5	I. S. T. C.	1,275.00	
March	5	I. S. T. C.	692.00	
March	18	I. S. T. C.	2,505.00	
March	19	I. S. T. C.	223.80	
March	22	I. S. T. C.	745.00	
March	27	I. S. T. C.	485.00	
April	12	I. S. T. C.	320.55	

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

June	12	From Pipe Organ Fund	1,250.00	
November	26	I. S. T. C.	123.95	
December	3	I. S. T. C.	126.00	
December	15	I. S. T. C.	3,900.00	
September	3	I. S. T. C.	64.99	
September	4	I. S. T. C.	4,235.00	
September	8	I. S. T. C.	200.00	
September	12	I. S. T. C.	150.25	
October	3	I. S. T. C.	600.00	
October	24	I. S. T. C.	300.00	
December	6	I. S. T. C.	530.98	
		I. S. T. C.	447.78	
1914				
January	16	I. S. T. C.	400.00	
March	19	I. S. T. C.	3,855.00	
March	23	I. S. T. C.	206.42	
March	27	I. S. T. C.	165.39	
April	3	I. S. T. C.	553.85	
April	28	I. S. T. C.	227.46	
June	11	I. S. T. C.	164.13	
				$ 37,115.80

Received in Summer Contingent Fund—

1912				
August	2	I. S. T. C.	$ 658.35	
June	16	I. S. T. C.	2,126.00	
June	17	I. S. T. C.	1,502.15	
July	1	I. S. T. C.	2,693.00	
1913				
July	30	I. S. T. C.	920.35	
August	2	I. S. T. C.	316.25	
August	12	I. S. T. C.	40.00	
1914				
June	15	I. S. T. C.	900.00	
June	16	I. S. T. C.	1,580.00	
June	18	I. S. T. C.	300.00	
				$ 11,036.10

Received in Summer Term Fund. (Old)—

1912				
July	11	Warrant No. 4015	$ 3,000.00	
July	11	Summer Contingent Fund	5,821.64	
July	16	Warrant No. 4016	8,000.00	
1913				
July	16	Warrant No. 25027	3,000.00	
July	16	Warrant No. 25028	8,000.00	
				$ 27,821.64

Received in Summer Term Fund (New)—

1913				
August	1	Warrant No. 26168		$ 5,000.00

Received in Teachers Fund—

1912				
September	28	Warrant No. 7782	$19,375.00	
September	28	Warrant No. 7783	2,500.00	
September	28	Warrant No. 7784	5,500.00	
November	29	I. S. T. C.	8,500.00	
1913				
January	2	Warrant No. 12614	19,375.00	
January	2	Warrant No. 12615	2,500.00	
January	2	Warrant No. 12616	5,500.00	
April	2	Warrant No. 18986	19,375.00	
April	2	Warrant No. 18987	2,500.00	
April	2	Warrant No. 18988	5,500.00	
June	10	Students Contingent Fund	1,626.04	
July	1	Warrant No. 24170	19,375.00	
July	1	Warrant No. 24171	2,500 00	
July	1	Warrant No. 24172	5,500.00	
August	1	Warrant No. 26037	6,458 33	
August	1	Warrant No. 26038	833 33	
August	1	Warrant No. 26039	1,833 33	
August	1	Warrant No. 26040	1,666.66	
September	3	Warrant No. 28064	6,458.33	

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

September	3	Warrant No.	28065	833.33	
September	3	Warrant No.	28066	1,833.33	
September	3	Warrant No.	28067	1,666.66	
October	2	Warrant No.	30248	6,458.33	
October	2	Warrant No.	30249	833.33	
October	2	Warrant No.	30250	1,833.33	
October	2	Warrant No.	30251	1,666.66	
November	14	Warrant No.	32361	6,458.33	
November	14	Warrant No.	32362	833.33	
November	14	Warrant No.	32363	1,833.33	
December	12	Warrant No.	32364	1,666.66	
November	14	Warrant No.	34011	6,458.33	
December	12	Warrant No.	34012	833.33	
December	12	Warrant No.	34013	1,833.33	
December	12	Warrant No.	34014	1,666.66	
1914					
January	16	Warrant No.	35937	6,458.35	
January	16	Warrant No.	35938	833.35	
January	16	Warrant No.	35939	1,833.35	
January	16	Warrant No.	35940	1,666.70	
1914					
February	4	Warrant No.	37227	6,458.33	
February	4	Warrant No.	37228	833.33	
February	4	Warrant No.	37229	1,833.33	
February	4	Warrant No.	37230	1,666.66	
March	4	Warrant No.	39154	6,458.33	
March	4	Warrant No.	39155	833.33	
March	4	Warrant No.	39156	1,833.33	
March	4	Warrant No.	39157	1,666.66	
April	3	Warrant No.	920	6,458.33	
April	3	Warrant No.	921	833.33	
April	3	Warrant No.	922	1,833.33	
April	3	Warrant No.	923	1,666.66	
May	4	Warrant No.	2463	6,458.33	
May	4	Warrant No.	2464	833.33	
May	4	Warrant No.	2465	1,833.33	
May	4	Warrant No.	2466	1,666.66	
June	1	Warrant No.	4355	6,458.33	
June	1	Warrant No.	4356	833.33	
June	1	Warrant No.	4357	1,833.33	
June	1	Warrant No.	4358	1,666.66	
June	30	Warrant No.	6274	6,458.35	
June	30	Warrant No.	6275	833.35	
June	30	Warrant No.	6276	1,833.35	
June	30	Warrant No.	6277	1,666.70	$ 249,126.04
		Total receipts			$ 678,540.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid on Contingent Fund (Old)	$ 65,149.64	
Orders paid on Contingent Fund (New)	56,696.51	
Orders paid on Commencement Contingent Fund	2,008.79	
Orders paid on Furniture Fund	2,077.04	
Orders paid on Hospital Fund (Old)	1,974.95	
Orders paid on Hospital Fund (New)	1,134.22	
Orders paid on Library Fund (Old)	9,770.05	
Orders paid on Library Fund (New)	1.235.08	
Orders paid on Librarian's Salary Fund (Old)	12,361.72	
Orders paid on Librarian's Salary Fund (New)	3,432.14	
Orders paid on Millage Fund	137,497.62	
Orders paid on Paving Fund	804.11	
Orders paid on Pipe Organ Fund	11.857.66	
Orders paid on Students Contingent Fund	11,701.04	
Orders paid on Summer Contingent Fund	15,193.20	
Orders paid on Summer Term Fund (Old)	27.821.64	
Orders paid on TeachersFund	249,130.00	$609,845.41
Leaving cash on hand		$ 68,695.24

REPORT OF TREASURER—Continued.

Divided into funds as follows:		
Contingent Fund (New)	$ 9,463.13	
Commencement Contingent Fund	1,021.02	
Furniture Fund	422.96	
General Fund	3,630.85	
Hospital Fund (New)	115.78	
Library Fund (New)	3,764.92	
Librarian's Salary Fund (New)	3,567.86	
Millage Fund	11,182.92	
Paving Fund	350.81	
Students Contingent Fund	25,968.73	
Summer Contingent Fund	3,256.26	
Summer Term Fund (New)	5,000.00	
Teachers	970.00	$ 68,655.24

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. SILLIMAN,
Treasurer.

Thirty-Second Biennial Report

OF THE

College for the Blind

VINTON, IOWA

REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1912 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

I. Report of the Superintendent
II. Report of the Treasurer

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Iowa State Board of Education,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the thirty-second biennial report of the Iowa College for the Blind.

GEO. D. EATON,
Superintendent.

Vinton, Iowa, September 30, 1914.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT EATON

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

1913-1914.

Geo. D. Eaton.....Superintendent
C. P. Moon.....Steward
Miss Nellie Knudson.....Stenographer

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

William G. Joor
Mrs. Maud T. Eaton
Miss Bessie Arthaud
Miss Nellie Knudson
Miss Ethel Baldwin
Miss Sarah A. Caster
Miss Anne Baldwin
Miss Lois Tiberghien
Charles S. Olson

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Miss Maud L. Manning
Miss Emma Kliebenstein
Miss Flora E. Hromatko

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth Yalden
Charles S. Olson
Mark Nissen
J. B. Jordan
Mrs. Alice Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Mrs. Alice Manchester,
Housekeeper.
Miss Emma Sherritt,
Matron, Intermediate Boys.
Miss Stella Simmons,
Matron, Little Boys.
Mrs. Date Towner,
Matron, Intermediate Girls.
Miss Jean T. Brown,
Matron, Little Girls.
Miss Ida Sutherland,
Visitors' Attendant.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

C. C. Griffin, M. D., Physician.
Miss Ella Lehmann, Nurse.
L. W. Dean, M. D.,
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In our last biennial report, it was recommended that a larger support fund be granted for the maintenance of the institution, and that the main building, which was in a very unsanitary condition, be remodeled, made more modern, and as fireproof as possible. These recommendations were placed before the General Assembly, which body granted the full amount asked.

It is impossible for us to express in words our appreciation for the interest the State Board of Education has shown toward our advancement and welfare. We hope to prove worthy of the kind consideration we have

received. The Finance Committee of the State Board has always been willing and ready to help us in every possible way, and we feel greatly indebted to them.

We will not undertake to describe in this short report the amount of remodeling that was done the past year. No one can fully appreciate the change that was made unless he had seen the old building as it was before the remodeling took place.

Besides the remodeling of the main building, we have installed our own water system at a cost of $2,469.00. The Thirty-fourth General Assembly appropriated $1,000 for a well and equipment, but upon investigation it was decided that the amount was not sufficient. In our last report we asked that $3,000 more be added to this fund. This was granted. The balance of the well and equipment fund, $1,531.00 plus $250.86 taken from the contingent and repair fund, was used for the purpose of installing a refrigerating plant. The water system and refrigerating plant are proving to be very satisfactory, and also a saving to the institution of at least $800 a year.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the main building was remodeled with the thought in view of having, some time in the near future, a kindergarten building. When the Board of Education took charge of this institution it appointed a committee to investigate and make a study of other institutions similar to our own. Nothing better, at that time, could have been done, for this committee after studying other institutions saw more clearly our needs. It reported the following plan: To enlarge our main building in such a way as to accommodate one hundred pupils and the greater number of teachers and officers, and to include rooms for school purposes, auditorium, piano practice rooms, tuning rooms, kitchen, dining rooms, superintendent's apartments, etc. This remodeling has been done.

We have enrolled in our school at the present time 126 pupils and the prospects are that before many weeks we shall have 135 or 140. As mentioned in our last report, the younger pupils should be separated from the older. We need a special building for the little blind boys and girls. Nineteen children—most of them of kindergarten age—entered the school for the first time this fall.

FURTHER NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Oculist fund ..... $ 200.00

Electric light plant 3,000.00

(We are now paying over $1,000.00 a year for electric current.)

Pianos and furniture 5,000.00

(Most of our pianos are old and worn out. We need several new ones.)

Barns and silo 4,500.00

(It is evident from the produce report that it is profitable for the institution to feed from 75 to 100 hogs each year and to keep at least 10 cows. Our barns are very old and need rebuilding badly.)

Paving, sidewalks and improvement of grounds..... 2,500.00
(Our driveways are not paved. We would appreciate it very much if the main driveway leading into the institution grounds to the front of the main building, were paved.)
Printing plant 2,000.00
(Printing matter for the blind is very expensive. A printing plant for printing books and music for the blind would be of inestimable value to the students and teachers.)

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The health of the school during the past two years has been exceptionally good. Aside from a few cases of measles and mumps and two cases of pneumonia, we have had no sickness. Dr. Dean of Iowa City performed several operations, all of which were successful. Whenever the operation and treatment required special attention the case was sent to the University Hospital at Iowa City.

REPORT OF OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.
Iowa City, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1914.

Mr. George Eaton,
Superintendent, Iowa College for the Blind,
Vinton, Iowa.

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report that during the school year of 1912-13 five visits were made to the College.

At the first visit, on September 16, 1912, each pupil was examined, the cause of blindness determined, and when indicated, treatment or operation was recommended. As other pupils arrived during the year they also were examined. When it seemed possible to improve the vision by glasses, the glasses were ordered. Artificial eyes were also fitted when they were needed. In addition to the care of the eyes, aural and nasal troubles were taken care of.

The following operations were performed:

Cataract operations	6
Tenotomy	1
Advancement	1
Enucleation	1
Iridectomy	1
Submucous operation on nasal septum	1
Operation for atresia	1
Removal of tonsils and adenoids	2
Total	14
Refractive cases	7
Glasses fitted	5

Four especially serious cases were operated at the University Hospital at Iowa City. One refraction case was refracted at my office at Iowa City. For work done at Iowa City no charge was made.

Respectfully submitted,
L. W. DEAN.

State University of Iowa.
Iowa City, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1914.

Mr. George Eaton,
Superintendent, Iowa College for the Blind,
Vinton, Iowa.

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report that during the school year of 1913-14 only three visits were made owing to the College being closed in the fall of 1913.

At my first visit, on January 24, 1914, each pupil in the institution was examined, and the cause of blindness determined, and when indicated, treatment or operation was recommended. As other pupils arrived during the remainder of the year they were examined. When it seemed possible to improve the vision by glasses they were ordered. In addition to the care of the eyes, aural and nasal troubles were taken care of.

The following operations were performed:

Cataract	1
Iridectomy	1
Tonsils and adenoids	2
Tonsils	1
Total	5

Two cases were refracted and three treated at the University Hospital at Iowa City. For work done at Iowa City no charge was made.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. Dean.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The Kindergarten, First and Second Grades.

This course requires from two to three years and covers the work usually done in the first two years in public schools. Many games and exercises are given to develop the powers of the child, normally.

Reading.—New York Point. Combine the methods used in teaching the sighted child. Teach alphabet by groups of letters similar in form. Select words from primer which have similar form and sound.

Text Book.—Progressive Readers, Parts 1 and 2 of Book 1 and Parts 1 and 2 of Book 2. Supplemental work.

Spelling.—Select words from reading lesson. Oral and written spelling of words that are found in the children's vocabulary.

Writing.—Small letters, capitals, short sentences. Writing numbers in point to one hundred.

Language.—Reproduction stories. Write simple sentences about familiar objects. Memorizing short choice selections. Teach use of period, apostrophe, capitals. Teach correct form of words in common use; also the memorizing of short poems and quotations.

Numbers.—Counting by 1's to 100, 2's to 100, 3's to 99, 4's to 100, 5's to 100. Fractions of ½, ⅓ and ¼ are to be introduced. Drill on combinations in addition and substraction.

Geography.—Nature study lessons presented by the teacher in the form of stories. "Primary Methods in Teaching." Bring nature to pupils

as much as possible. Teach days of week, names of month, seasons and directions. Give simple lessons on home geography.

Hand Work.—Bead work, cardboard work, paper folding, weaving, tying knots, clay and sand modeling.

Third Grade.

Reading.—Text Book: Progressive Readers, Book 2, Part 3. Book 3, Parts 1 and 2.

Spelling.—Oral and written, spelling words from reading lesson. Attention given to syllabication. Definitions.

Writing.—Dictation exercises. Copy memory gems.

Language.—Much talk about selections from readers. Pupils should be taught to employ all new words. Letter writing. Memorizing of choice selections.

Numbers.—Multiplication tables to 12x12. Denominate numbers, foot, yard, etc. Elementary fractions. At least one-half of the problems should be written problems. Drill on combination of numbers. Have pupils make problems. Rapid addition, etc. Begin use of type slate.

Text Book.—Walsh's New Primary Arithmetic, chapters 1-3. ¼

Geography.—Continue the work on home geography. Present the child life of various countries.

Fourth Grade.

Reading.—Text Book: Progressive Readers, Book 3 complete, with supplementary work as outlined by Superintendent.

Spelling.—Same as in third year.

Writing.—Same as in third year.

Language.—Continue oral and written work. In all written work special attention should be given to spelling, use of capital letters and punctuation marks. Analysis of simple sentences. Continue the memorizing of short choice selections.

Text Book.—Hyde's English, Book 1 to lesson 86.

Numbers.—Text Book: Walsh's New Primary Arithmetic, chapters 4-5.

Geography.—Text Book: Tarr & McMurray's, Part 1, finish.

Fifth Grade.

Reading.—Text Book: Progressive Readers, Book 4, Part 1, volumes 1 and 2.

Spelling.—Oral and written, spelling all new words in readers. Definitions. Teach use of dictionary.

Writing.—Teach in connection with spelling and language.

Language.—Much composition work, reading and reproduction of stories.

Text Book.—Hyde's English, Book 1 complete.

Numbers.—Text Book: Walsh's New Grammar School Arithmetic, chapters 1 and 2.

Geography.—Text Book: Tarr & McMurray's Geography, Part 2. Supplement with Carpenter's Geographical Readers. Map work.

History.—Text Book: Barnes' Primary History to Civil War.

SIXTH GRADE.

Reading.—Text Book: Progressive Readers, Book 4, Part 2, volumes 1 and 2.

Spelling.—Same as in fifth year.

Writing.—Same as in fifth year.

Language.—Text Book: Hyde's English, Book 2, to page 180.

Numbers.—Text Book: Walsh's New Grammar School Arithmetic, chapters 3 and 4.

Geography.—Text Book: Tarr & McMurry's Geography, Part 3, complete.

History.—Text Book: Barnes' Primary History, complete. Barnes' Brief History, begin volume 1.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Arithmetic.—Text Book: Walsh's New Grammar School Arithmetic, chapter 5.

Grammar.—Text Book: Hyde's English, Book 2, complete.

Spelling.—Text Book: Swinton's New Word Analysis.

Geography.—Text Book: Tarr & McMurray's Geography, Part 4. Read to class from other authors.

History.—Text Book: Barnes' Brief History, finish.

Reading.—Text Book: Progressive Readers, Book 5, Parts 1 and 2.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Arithmetic.—Text Book: Walsh's New Grammar School Arithmetic. chapter 6.

Grammar.—Text Book: Reed & Kellogg's Higher English, complete.

History.—Text Book: McMasters' History of the U. S., complete.

Physiology.—Text Book: Overton's Applied Physiology, complete.

Spelling.—Text Book: Swinton's New Word Analysis.

Literature.—Classics: "Evangeline," "Enoch Arden," "Snow Bound," "Vision of Sir Launfal."

Typewriting is to be started in this grade and finished in the First Year High School.

ENGLISH COURSE IN THE GRADES.

Third Grade.—Text Books:	Progressive Readers, Book 2, Part 3; Book 3, Parts 1 and 2.
Supplemental:	Nature Readers, Book 2, first half. Heart of Oak Series, Book 1, Vol. 3.
Fourth Grade.—Text Book:	Progressive Readers, Book 3, Parts 3 and 4.
Supplemental:	Nature Readers, Book 2, second half.
Fifth Grade.—Text Book:	Progressive Readers, Book 4, first half.
Supplemental:	Nature Readers, Book 3. Old Greek Stories.
Sixth Grade.—Text Book:	Progressive Readers, Book 4, last half.
Supplemental:	Nature Readers, Book 4, first half. Yonge's "Young Folks' History of Greece and Rome."
Seventh Grade.—Text Book:	Progressive Readers, Book 5, Parts 1 and 2.
Supplemental:	Nature Readers, Book 4, last half.

Eighth Grade.—Classics: "Evangeline", "Enoch Arden", "Snowbound", "Vision of Sir Launfal." Special emphasis should be placed upon the memorizing of choice passages from each of these classics.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First Year.

First Semester.	Second Semester.
Algebra	Algebra
Rhetoric	Rhetoric
Ancient History	Ancient History
Typewriting	Typewriting

Second Year.

Algebra	Algebra
Rhetoric	Elocution
Medieval History	Modern History
Civics	Physical Geography

Third Year.

Plane Geometry	Plane Geometry
American Literature	American Literature
Beginning Latin	Beginning Latin
Physiology	Physiology

Fourth Year.

Plane Geometry	Solid Geometry
English Literature	English Literature
Beginning Latin	Caesar Book 1
Physics	Physics

Fifth Year.

Physics	Review Arithmetic
English Literature	Review Grammar
English History	American History.
Caesar	Caesar

Units.

Mathematics:

Algebra	1½	
Plane Geometry	1	
Solid Geometry	½	
Review Arithmetic	½	3½

History and Civics.

Ancient History	1	
Medieval History	½	
Modern History	½	
Civics	½	
English History	½	
American History	½	3½

Latin:

Beginning Latin	1	
Caesar	1	2

English		
Rhetoric	1	
Elocution	½	
American Literature	1	
English Literature	1	
Review Grammar	½	4
Science		
Physical Geography	½	
Physiology	½	
Physics	1	2
Typewriting	1	1
Grand Total		16

HIGH SCHOOL.

Course in English.

First Year.—Text Book: Waddy's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric, through Figures of Speech.

Classics: Julius Caesar.
Prisoner of Chillon.
Story of the Other Wise Man.

Second Year.—Text Book: Waddy's Elements of Composition and Rhetoric (omitting chapter 14), finish during first semester.

Classics: Thanatopsis.
Soharb and Rustum.
Ancient Mariner.
Perfect Tribute.
Merchant of Venice.

Class Elocution is given during the second semester, based upon the above classics, which are to be read, studied, discussed in the class room, and choice passages memorized. The poem Thanatopsis as a whole is to be committed to memory.

Third Year.—Text Book: Painter's American Literature with selections.

Classics: As You Like It.
American Scholar.
Man Without a Country.
Bunker Hill Oration.

Fourth Year.—Text Book: Kellogg's English Literature. Complete the first four periods to Elizabeth's Death.

Classics: Bacon's Essays.
Paradise Lost, Bks. 1 and 2.
De Coverly Papers.
Webster's "Adams and Jefferson".

Fifth Year.—Text Book: Kellogg's English Literature. Begin with Period 5, and finish, during first semester.

Classics: Macbeth.
Lady of the Lake.
Macauley's "Essay on Milton".
Tennyson's "The Princess".
Second Semester. A review of English Grammar; any standard up-to-date text.

All classics should be studied and read by the class and choice passages from each memorized as part of the required work in English.

History and Civics.

First Year.—Text Book: Barnes' General History, through Ancient History.
Other Texts: West's Ancient History.
Myer's History of Greece.
Myer's History of Rome.
Morey's Ancient History.
Second Year.—Text Book: Barnes' General History.
Medieval History; first semester.
Modern History, second semester.
Other Texts: Myers' Medieval and Modern History.
Harding's Medieval and Modern History.
West's Modern History.
Text Book: Fisk's Civil Government.
Complete during first semester.
Other Texts: Meyerholz's Government of Iowa and United States.
Fifth Year.—Text Book: Montgomery's English History. Complete during first semester.
Text Book: Montgomery's American History. Complete during second semester; study carefully the steps in the formation of the American Government.
Other Texts: Hart's Essentials in American History.
Channing's History of the United States.

Mathematics.

First Year.—Text Book: Well's Algebra; through simultaneous equations of the first degree.
Second Year.—Text Book: Well's Algebra; complete; Involution, Evolution, Quadratics, Proportion and Progression.
Third Year.—Text Book: Well's Plane Geometry; first three books.
Fourth Year.—Text Book: Well's Plane Geometry; complete during first semester.
Text Book: Well's Solid Geometry; begin the second semester.
Fifth Year.—Text Book: Any standard work in Arithmetic for review class work, for second semester.

Science.

Second Year.—Text Book: Maury's Physical Geography, complete during second semester.
Other texts: Tarr's Physical Geography.
Third Year.—Text Book: Huxley's Physiology. Complete in two semesters.
Fourth Year.—Text Book: Carhart & Chute's Physics, first semester to Sound.
Second semester to Magnetism and Electricity.
Fifth Year.—Text Book: Carhart & Chute's Physics; finish during first semester.

Latin.

Third Year.—Text Book: Collar & Daniell's Latin Book, to "Compounds of Sum", chapter 44.
Fourth Year.—Text Book: Collar & Daniell's Latin Book; finish during first semester.
Text Book: Gunnison & Harley's Caesar, Book 1, second semester.
Fifth Year.—Text Book: Gunnison & Harley's Caesar. Books 2, 3 and

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

A thorough course in music is offered to all students who have musical talent and are willing to work to develop it. Even those without such talent are given the opportunity to learn to play for their own pleasure.

To graduate from the Music Department, a student must complete the Literary Course, and the Courses in Harmony, Musical Form, and Musical History; he must major in any one of the following: Piano, Organ. Violin, or Voice, and complete creditably the course offered in same; and he must also have a working knowledge of one other of these four.

Pupils in the First and Second Literary Grades are assigned no work in music except the Public School Music of those grades. In the Third and Fourth Literary Grades, the pupils learn to read and write New York Point Music.

Each student who takes Private Voice or any instrument must take part in the private and public recitals, at the discretion of his teacher. Each candidate for graduation must give a public Graduating Recital.

PIANO.

Ear Training.

Table Exercises using Piano Technic for Children, by Julia Lois Caruthers. Use of Meter Fractions belonging to the Katherine Burrowes Course of Music Study. In this way the children are taught the comparative time-value of notes.

After this preparatory work the technical work is carried on using finger exercises, scales, arpeggios and octaves.

Selections are used from the following works:

Touch and Technic, Wm. Mason.
Studies, Wieck.
Graded Studies, Mrs. Crosby Adams.

Graded Studies, Thos. Tapper.
Czerny—Liebling.
W. G. Smith, Op. 55, Op. 63.
The New Gradus ad Parnassum, I. Philipp.
Studies, Cramer.
Gradus ad Parnassum, Clementi.

Octave Studies:

Horvath, Op. 43.
A. D. Turner, Op. 20.
Jean Vogt, Op. 145.
Kullak.

Along with the technical development are studied selections from the following:

Music Education Material, Calvin B. Cady.
Miniature Melodies, Jessie Gaynor.
Echoes from Music Land, Mary L. Powers.
Standard Graded Course, Mathews.
Pianist's First and Second Year, Oesterle.
Melody Pictures for Little Players, Margaret Martin.
Bird Echoes, Elsa Swartz.
Gurlitt, Op. 130, Op. 74.
Burgmuller, Op. 100.
Graded Course of Pieces, Thos. Tapper.
Heller, Op. 138, Op. 45, 46, 47.
Mendelssohn, Songs Without Words.
Clementi, Sonatinas.
Kuhlan, Sonatinas.
Mozart, Sonatas.
Beethoven, Sonatas.
Bach, Little Preludes.
Bach, Two Part Inventions.
Bach, Three Part Inventions.

Supplementary pieces by other composers, such as Schumann, Chopin, Schubert, Grieg, etc.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR ORGAN.

Studies. Stainer. The Organ. (In Point.)
Clemen's Modern Pedal Technic Books 1 and 2. (Not in Point.)
Modern School for the Organ, C. E. Clemens. (Not in Point.)
Twenty-four Progressive Studies, George E. Whiting. (Not in Point.)
Roger's Graded Materials. (Not in Point.)

The acquirement of a clean and fluent legato touch on manuals and pedal keyboards, the independence of feet and hands, and the elementary principles of registration.

Drill in playing four-part harmony, using Bach Chorals.
Selections from "Church and Concert Organist," Vol. 1. (In Point.)
Bach's Eight Easy Preludes and Fugues. (In Point.)

Organ pieces from following composers: Guilmant, Mendelssohn, Saint Saens, Volckmar, George Whiting and Merkel. Also pieces by other French, English and American Writers.

HARMONY—TWO YEARS.

First Year.

First thirty chapters of The Theory and Practice of Tone-Relations, Percy Goetschius.

Analysis of such music as the easier numbers from Schumann's Op. 68 and other compositions regular in construction.

Second Year.

Complete The Theory and Practice of Tone-Relations, Percy Goetschius.

Analysis of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words.

Analysis of harder numbers from Schumann's Op. 68.

MUSICAL FORM.

Third Year High School.

Text Books: Musical Form, Bussler-Cornell, Part 1. Musical Form, Ebenezer Prout. Applied Forms, Ebenezer Prout.

Analysis of Beethoven Sonatas.

MUSICAL HISTORY.

Fourth Year High School.

The text used in this work is "Lessons in Musical History," by Fillmore. This is supplemented by "Outlines of Musical History," by Clarence G. Hamilton, Mathews' "Popular History of the Art of Music," Elson's "Modern Composers of Music," and other supplementary work.

VOCAL MUSIC.

In the Kindergarten and in the First and Second Literary Grades, songs suitable to the age of the children are learned.

There are two Choruses for the students above the Second Grade.

In the Junior Chorus a general knowledge of Music is acquired. Ear Training is emphasized and the students are taught the formation of the Major and Minor Scales, of Intervals and of Chords. Songs are learned and are sung in the Chapel Exercises.

In the Senior Chorus the students learn more difficult songs, which they also sing in the Chapel Exercises.

The Choir consists of the best singers. They learn Anthems and Secular Choruses of high grade. They sing at the Easter and Baccalaureate Services and at the public Music Recitals.

As many of the older students as possible receive Private Voice lessons. This school year of 1914-1915, there are twenty-seven students receiving such instruction.

GRADED COURSE ON VIOLIN.

Preparatory.

Ear training. Tone production. Finger exercises and easy scales. Melodies in rhyme transposed into the simpler keys.

Wichtl Op. 10, Book 1.
Melodies from Songland, by McIntyre, Op. 12.
Zephyrs from Melodyland, Krogmann, Op. 15.

Intermediate.

De Beriot Method, introducing five positions.

Exercises from "Berger's Fundamental Studies" progressing through all major and minor keys.

Scales, arpeggio and further exercises progressing through all the keys and in all positions.

Sitt Op. 32, Book 1.
Kayser Op. 20, Book 1.
Dancla Op. 74, Op. 68.
Sevcik Op. 7, Preparatory Trill Studies, Op. 2, School of Bowing Technic.

Solos from the works of Dancla, Raff, Bohm, and the easier compositions of De Beriot and Wieniowski.

Advanced.

Scales and arpeggio continued.

Sevcik Op. 7, Trill Studies.
Op. 8, Changes of Position.
Op. 9, Double Stops.
Op. 2, School of Bowing Technic.
Kreutzer, Schradieck, Rode.

Solos by Ries, Wieniowski, De Beriot, Vieuxtemps, Sarasate, also concerti sonati and other arrangements of both classic and modern compositions.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, piano tuning, broom-making, netting, chair caning, sloyd, weaving, reed work, sewing, crocheting, knitting, ornamental bead work and domestic science (cooking, etc.) are taught.

The following articles were manufactured during the bienial period closing June 30, 1914.

Brooms	2707 only
Whisks and Toy Brooms	263 only
Carpet	106 yds.
Rugs	45 only
Laundry Bags	4 only
Woven Pillow Covers	34 only
Fly Nets	141 only
Hammocks	18 only
Doll Hammocks	67 only
Bead Work	50 pcs.

Fancy Work	477 pcs.
Reed and Raffia Baskets	220 only
Sheets	332 only
Pillow Cases	307 only
Table Cloths	72 only
Napkins	116 only
Towels	401 only
Tea Towels	430 only
Dresses	10 only
Aprons	64 only
Skirts	9 only
Waists	5 only
Drawers	3 prs.
Corset Covers	3 only

READING MATTER FOR THE BLIND.

Under the provisions of the postal laws we are constantly sending out embossed books to the blind readers of Iowa. This law provides for the transmission of point books for the blind free of postage through the mails. In sending point books through the mail they should be addressed as follows: In the upper left hand corner of the wrapper the name and address of the sender must appear and in the upper right hand corner the words, "Free Reading Matter for the Blind." We would urge all those into whose hands this report may come to make known to any of their friends with defective sight the provisions of the above mentioned law.

ENROLLMENT—BOYS.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

No.	Name	Address
1	Ackerly, Guy	Swaledale
2	Albaugh, Don	Alden
3	Baugh, Downing	Cleghorn
4	Benjegerdes, Diedrich	Remsen
5	Bonnema, Dick	Sioux Center
6	Buroker, Laurence	Allison
7	Butler, Uriah	Castana
8	Brumbaugh, Harry	Spirit Lake
9	Bryant, Clifford	Vinton
10	Callica, Coleman	Cedar Rapids
11	Collison, Eliot	Elmore, Minn. (Kossuth Co., Ia.)
12	Conner, Burnie	Cedar Falls
13	Dearth, Ralph	Burlington
14	Dippert, Harry	Des Moines
15	Edmunds, Arthur	Cedar Rapids
16	Enninga, George	Iowa Falls
17	Findley, Robert	Bettendorf
18	Flam, Charles	New London
19	Forsythe, Clarence	Strawberry Point
20	Fry, Edward	Vinton
21	Fuller, Harvey	Independence
22	Gale, Cecil	Mason City
23	Gantert, George	Dubuque
24	Garner, Dewey	Bloomfield
25	Graham, E. R.	Gibson
26	Greene, Arthur	Jefferson
27	Griess, Philip	West Amana

ENROLLMENT—BOYS—Continued.

No.	Name	Address
28	Groen, Dick	Rock Valley
29	Grooms, Harry	Ottumwa
30	Hix, George	Rhodes
31	Hugus, Carl	Ottumwa
32	Jelliffe, Elton	Knoxville
33	Johnson, Albert	Avery
34	Johnson, Leonard	Clinton
35	Keiser, Harley	Barnum
36	Kelso, Russell	Vinton
37	Kennedy, Guy	Council Bluffs
38	Kirk, Deo	Derby
39	Klontz, Willie	Grundy Center
40	Kuiken, Peter	Pella
41	Lalan, Lester	Cedar Falls
42	Latham, William	Mapleton
43	Lehmann, Henry	Hartley
44	Lewis, Earl	Des Moines
45	Lofgren, A. L.	Stanton
46	Martin, Don	Eagle Grove
47	Menagh, Paul	Linden
48	Miner, Clifford	Livermore
49	Morey, Dallas	Mt. Auburn
50	Morrissey, Willie	Coggon
51	Mowery, Guy	Hancock
52	Newman, Oscar	Colfax
53	Osman, Claude	Decorah
54	Palmer, Donald	Cedar
55	Perrin, Grant	Vinton
56	Pike, Sylvester	Des Moines
57	Porter, Clarence	Maquoketa
58	Price, Cecil	Plano
59	Reeves, Harold	Vinton
60	Rhoades, William	Clarence
61	Rule, Otis	Ackley
62	Schluntz, Henry	Belle Plaine
63	Schnepf, George	Garber
64	Sevig, Samuel	Walford
65	Shannon, Claude	Cedar Rapids
66	Sleek, Uriah	Council Bluffs
67	Smith, Harry	Dubuque
68	Stadtlander, Leroy	Burlington
69	Stevenson, Clifford	Cedar Falls
70	Strutz, Henry	Atlantic
71	Tiernan, Thomas	Des Moines
72	Tripp, Earl	Clinton
73	Van Beek, Ralph	Avoca
74	Van Dyck, Harold	Des Moines
75	Voelker, Frank	Dubuque
76	Wilson, Bryan	Dallas Center
77	Windecker, Harvey	Robertson
78	Worcester, Earl	Des Moines
79	Yates, Albert	Cedar Rapids

ENROLLMENT—GIRLS.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

No.	Name	Address
1	Anderson, Ruth	Fremont
2	Appleby, Grace	Boone
3	Bezek, Millie	Oxford Junction
4	Bowder, Grace	Stanwood
5	Brosdal, Karine	Joice
6	Burlingame, Agnes	Cedar Rapids
7	Calliea, Elizabeth	Cedar Rapids

ENROLLMENT—GIRLS—Continued.

No.	Name	Address
8	Carpenter, Florence	Des Moines
9	Carr, Frances	Des Moines
10	Carstens, Ora	Anita
11	Carter, Mabel	Council Bluffs
12	Clark, Ollie	Cordova
13	Clark, Lelia	Waterloo
14	Clark, Elizabeth	Council Bluffs
15	Cole, Della	Vinton
16	Cole, Louise	Vinton
17	Conn, Fern	Battle Creek
18	Connett, Gertrude	Afton
19	Coon, Hattie	Oxford Junction
20	Corrigan, Edna	Waterloo
21	Donelson, Alva	Sioux City (Leeds)
22	Doty, Myrtle	Marion
23	Dowell, Louise	Vinton
24	Dudley, Jessie	Creston
25	Dyser, Grace	Buxton
26	Ford, Mary	Des Moines
27	Gielau, Margaret	Cedar Falls
28	Graham, Colista	Sioux City
29	Griffin, Flossie	Menlo
30	Griffin, Geraldine	Walker
31	Harris, Vera	Des Moines
32	Henkle, Bessie	Garrison
33	Hess, Ethel	Lawton
34	Holmes, Eva	Anamosa
35	Hoxie, Ida	Hubbard
36	Hunter, Dorothy	Jefferson
37	Johnson, Alice	Afton
38	Kale, Helen	Winterset
39	Kane, Amy	Vinton
40	Kempf, Addie	Malona
41	Kernahan, Nellie	Des Moines
42	Knipp, Kathryn	Waterloo
43	Long, Mabel	Des Moines
44	Ney, Anna	Davenport
45	Niblock, Gladys	Fort Dodge
46	Nieth, Laura	Independence
47	Nowadzky, Victoria	Walker
48	Oviatt, Hazel	Marshalltown
49	Peck, Margaret	Ottumwa
50	Pearson, Mildred	Massena
51	Pirtle, Pauline	Ottumwa
52	Planado, Dora	Cedar Rapids
53	Ray, Edith	Tama
54	Rector, Eva	Spencer
55	Reeves, Mabel	Vinton
56	Reeves, Florence	Vinton
57	Relf, Nellie	Garrison
58	Rhea, Helena	Leon
59	Rhodes, Myrtle Marie	Ottumwa
60	Rieder, Clementina	Watkins
61	Roberts, Margie	Chariton
62	Rockwell, Beulah	Maquoketa
63	Rorholm, Myrtle	Altoona
64	Schriver, Lola	McGregor
65	Schultz, Margaret	Charles City
66	Shields, Elsie	Mt. Etna
67	Slamal, Bertha	Marshalltown
68	Spencer, Margery	West Liberty
69	Sutherland, Ida	Des Moines
70	Turnell, Esther	Boone
71	Turner, Mrs. Mary E.	Columbus Junction
72	Wahl, Cleo	Moulton
73	Walden, Charlotte	Sioux City
74	Washburn, Lecia	Walker
75	Werner, Ida	East Amana
76	Wilhelmi, Frances	Le Mars
77	White, Meta	Enterprise
78	Young, Bertha	Clear Lake

TABLE NO. 1.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1913			For Year Ending June 30, 1914			For Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1914		
	Male	Feml.	Total	Male	Feml.	Total	Male	Feml.	Total
Number of pupils enrolled previous to July 1, 1913							63	50	113
Number admitted during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914	12	15	27	4	13	17	16	28	44
Number enrolled during the biennial period ending June 30, 1914							79	78	157
Number discharged—									
Graduated	6	2	8	2	1	3	8	3	11
Trades completed	9		9	4		4	13		13
Deaths									
Average daily attendance	65.47	55.76	121.23	60.56	50.86	111.42	63.02	53.31	116.33

TABLE NO. 2.

AGES ON ADMISSION OF PUPILS ADMITTED.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1913			For Year Ending June 30, 1914			For Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1914		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Five years	1	1	2				1	1	2
Six years	2	3	5				2	3	5
Seven years					1	1		1	1
Eight years		1	1	1		1	1	1	2
Nine years	2		2		2	2	2	2	4
Ten years		1	1		1	1		2	2
Eleven years					1	1		1	1
Twelve years	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3
Thirteen years		4	4		2	2		6	6
Fourteen years	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3
Fifteen years	1	1	2				1	1	2
Sixteen years				1	1	2	1	1	2
Seventeen years	1	1	2		1	1	1	2	3
Eighteen years	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Nineteen years				1		1	1		1
Twenty-three years		1	1					1	1
Twenty-four years					1	1		1	1
Forty-one years	1		1				1		1
Forty-four years	1		1				1		1
Totals	12	15	27	4	13	17	16	28	44

TABLE NO. 3.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITION ON ADMISSION OF PUPILS ADMITTED.

	For Year Ending June 30, 1913			For Year Ending June 30, 1914			For Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1914		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Normal—blindness not considered	10	13	23	4	12	16	14	25	39
Weak vitality		1	1					1	1
Weak mentally	2	1	3		1	1	2	2	4
Total	12	15	27	4	13	17	16	28	44

TABLE NO. 4.

MORALS AND HEREDITARY CONDITION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Male	Female	Total
Mother, near sighted	1		1
Father, poor eyes	2		2
Parents blood relation		1	1
Father intemperate		3	3
Father insane and Grandfather blind		1	1
Mother, weak eyes		2	2
Mother feeble-minded Father, defective sight and intemperate		1	1
Relatives or ancestors defective sight	1	5	6
Father blind in one eye		1	1

TABLE NO. 5.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS OF PUPILS ADMITTED. FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Male	Female	Total
Atrophy of the optic nerve	2	5	7
Atrophy of the optic nerve—Spec.	1		1
Uveitis	1		1
Juvenile cataract		1	1
Phthisis bulbi (Blennorrhea Neonatorum)	1	4	5
Phthisis bulbi		3	3
Interstitial keratitis—Spec.	1		1
Interstitial keratitis		2	2
Choroiditis	1		1
Retinitis pigmentosa		1	1
Uveitis—Spec.		1	1
Maculae cornea (Blennorrhea Neonatorum)		1	1
Sympathetic opthalmia	2		2
Leucoma of the cornea, right\ Staphyloma of the cornea, left\		1	1
Irregular astigmatism and nystagmus		1	1
Opacities from interstitial keratitis, specific		1	1
Congenital cataract		1	1
Leucoma of the cornea from pemphigus	1		1
Hyperopia	1		1
Traumatic uveitis	1		1
Congenital glaucoma	1	1	2
Chronic conjunctivitis	1	1	2
Astigmatism		1	1
Congenital coloboma of the iris		1	1
Leucoma of the cornea		1	1
Trachoma		1	1
Cause not given	2		2
Totals	16	28	44

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1912, TO JULY 1, 1914.

Quantity		Character of Products			Amount
37	bu.	Beets	@ $ .50		$ 18.50
432	lbs.	Beans, green	@ .03		12.96
8,323	lbs.	Cabbage	@ .02½		208.07
79	bu.	Carrots	@ .50		39.50
600	bunches	Celery	@ .05		30.00
48	bu.	Sweet corn	@ .75		35.00
2,332	lbs.	Cucumbers	@ .03		69.96
69	lbs.	Kohl rabi	@ .02½		17.25
239	lbs.	Lettuce	@ .04		9.56
15½	bu.	Onions, dry	@ 1.00		15.50
35	doz.	Peppers	@ .20		7.00
213	lbs.	Peas	@ .05		10.65
54	bu.	Parsnips	@ .50		27.00
120½	bu.	Tomatoes	@ .75		90.37
85	bu.	Turnips	@ .30		25.50
66	lbs.	Radishes	@ .05		3.30
410	bu.	Potatoes	@ .75		307.50
120	only	Summer squash	@ .02		2.40
25	only	Hubbard squash	@ .10		2.50
36	only	Chickens	@ .50		18.00
669½	doz.	Eggs	@ .20		133.90
11,798	gal.	Milk	@ .20		2,359.60
12	only	Calves			92.63
2	tons	Hay	@ 10.00		20.00
2½	acres	Fodder	@ 16.00		40.00
910	lbs.	Pork	@ .15		136.50
630	lbs.	Lard	@ .11		69.30
72	only	Hogs			1,496.72
61	lbs.	Asparagus	@ .05		3.05
325	lbs.	Onions, green	@ .04		13.00
586	lbs.	Rhubarb	@ .02		11.72
202	lbs.	Radishes	@ .04		8.08
Total					$ 5,335.02

TABLE NO. 6.

Balance on hand June 30th, 1912	$ 1,465.69
Received from State for pupilage (See Sec. 2718 of Code, Sec. 1, Chap. 121, 29th G. A.; Sec. 5, Chap. 328, 35th G. A.)	32,400.00
Received from State for clothing for pupils (See Sec. 2716 of Code)	397.42
Received from sale of brooms and whisks	454.60
Received from sale of nets and hammocks	167.10
Received from sale of rugs, carpets and pillowtops	43.40
Received from sale of fancy work	110.62
Received from sale of cows	224.87
Received from sale of hogs	609.58
Received from sale of calves	17.00
Received from sale of junk, brass, iron, etc.	30.56
Received for board of laborer	20.00
Received for entertainment of visitors	56.70
Received from sundry sales	336.14
Received interest from money in State Bank	286.98
Total debits	$ 36,620.66

SUMMARY.

Balances on hand June 30, 1913—	
General support	$ 2,184.81
Contingent and repair	226.63

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

1.	Salaries	$ 16,515.25
2.	Provisions	7,016.73
3.	Household stores	650.22
4.	Clothing	313.39
5.	Fuel and light	5,697.25
6.	Hospital and medical supplies	123.31
7.	Shop, farm and garden	2,081.70
8.	Ordinary repairs	66.39
9.	Library	33.37
10.	Water and ice	745.88
11.	Postage and stationery	267.04
12.	Transportation of students	15.14
13.	Miscellaneous	905.18
	Total expenditures	$ 34,435.85
	Balance on hand	2,184.81
	Total credits	$ 36,620.66

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

Balance on hand June 30, 1912	$ 1,260.40
Amount expended	1,033.77
Balance on hand June 30, 1913	$ 226.63
Total credits	$ 1,260.40

TABLE NO. 7.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS FOR YEAR CLOSING JUNE 30, 1913.

	Expenditures	Balances June 30, 1912	Balances June 30, 1913
Oculist (Ch. 206, Sec. 5, 32 G. A.)	$ 100.00	$ 100.00	
New boilers (Ch. 179, Sec. 5, 31 G. A.)	821.31	821.31	
New coal house (Ch. 179, Sec. 5, 31 G. A.)	1,837.98	2,500.00	$ 662.02
Cottage for superintendent (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)	27.00	3,960.00	3,933.00
Domestic science apparatus (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)	279.91	500.00	220.09
Extraordinary repairs (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)	765.13	1,251.63	486.50
Oculist (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)	100.00	250.00	150.00
Well and equipment (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)		1,000.00	1,000.00
Contingent and repair (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34 G. A.)	1,033.77	1,260.40	226.63
Total	$ 4,965.10	$ 11,643.34	$ 6,678.24

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.

Extraordinary repairs	$ 1,226.22
Equipment	1,957.07
New buildings	371.00
Miscellaneous	1,410.81
Total	$ 4,965.10

TABLE NO. 8.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913	$ 2,184.81
Received from State for support (Ch. 328, Sec. 5, 35th G. A.)	40,000.00
Received from State for clothing for pupils (See Sec. 2716 of Code)	152.52
Received from sale of brooms and whisks	72.70
Received from sale of rugs, carpets and pillow tops	8.00
Received from sale of nets and hammocks	51.35
Received from sale of fancy work	68.46
Received from sale of calves	43.63
Received from sale of hogs	1,089.07
Received from sale of junk, old furniture, etc.	286.35
Received for entertainment of visitors	58.40
Received for board from workmen	951.12
Received from sale of sundries	149.56
Received interest from money in State Bank	540.22
Total	$ 45,656.19
Reverted to general support fund	50.78
Total debits	$ 45,706.97
Expenditures from general support fund	$ 41,382.57
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	4,324.40
Total credits	$ 45,706.97

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913	$ 226.63
Received from State (Ch. 328, Sec. 5, 35th G. A.)	1,500.00
Total debits	$ 1,726.63
Amount expended	$ 391.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	1,335.54
Total credits	$ 1,726.63

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand June 30, 1914, general support	$ 4,324.40

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

1.	Salaries	$ 18,939.32
2.	Provisions	6,253.77
3.	Household stores	5,384.48
4.	Clothing	167.22
5.	Fuel and light	5,459.96
6.	Hospital and medical supplies	51.30
7.	Shop, farm and garden	2,541.07
8.	Ordinary repairs	171.52
9.	Library	465.83
10.	Water and ice	305.00
11.	Postage and stationery	168.86
12.	Transportation of students	10.72
13.	Miscellaneous	1,463.52
	Total expended	$ 41,382.57

TABLE NO. 9.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS FOR THE YEAR CLOSING JUNE 30, 1914.

	Expended	Balances June 30, 1913	Balances June 30, 1914
Oculist (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	$ 100.00	$ 150.00	$ 50.00
Contingent and repair (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	226.63	226.63	
New coal house (Ch. 179, Sec. 5, 31st G. A.)	662.02	662.02	
Cottage for superintendent (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A..)	3,933.00	3,933.00	
Domestic science apparatus (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	220.09	220.09	
Extraordinary repairs (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	486.50	486.50	
Well and equipment (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	1,000.00	1,000.00	
*Well and equipment (Ch. 328, Sec. 6, 35th G. A.)	2,123.38	3,000.00	876.62
*Remodeling and extension of main building (Ch. 328, Sec. 6, 35th G. A.)	68,111.45	70,117.66	2,006.21
**Contingent and repair (Ch. 328, Sec. 6, 35th G. A.)	164.46	1,500.00	1,335.54
Total	$ 77,027.53	$ 81,295.90	$ 4,268.37

The original appropriation for the remodeling and extension of Main building was $65,000.00 and in November, 1913, we were authorized by the Finance Committee of the State Board of Education to transfer the unexpended balances in the following funds to the remodeling and extension of Main building fund:

New coal house	$ 662.02
Cottage for superintendent	3,933.00
Domestic science	220.09
Extraordinary repairs	302.55
Total	$ 5,117.66

Thereby increasing same $5,117.66, making total available in that fund $70,117.66.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL FUNDS.

Extraordinary repairs	$ 280.75
Equipment	57.54
New buildings	85.65
Labor	33,831.59
Material	34,169.82
Miscellaneous	3,485.66
To increase building fund	5,117.66
Total	$ 77,028.03
Credit account of reverted check	.50

TABLE NO. 10.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD CLOSING JUNE 30, 1914.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Biennial	
Receipts	$ 36,620.66	$ 45,656.19	$ 82,276.85	
Expenditures	34,435.85	41,382.57		$ 75,818.42
Balance in support fund	2,184.81	4,324.40		6,509.21
Contingent receipts	1,260.40	1,726.63	2,987.03	
Expenditures	1,033.77	391.09		1,424.86
Balances	226.63	1,335.54		1,562.17
Reverted checks, general support			50.78	
Totals			$ 85,314.66	$ 85,314.66

*The $3,000 for well and equipment and the $65,000 for the remodeling and extension funds were not actually received until after June 30, 1913.

**The $1,500 in the contingent and repair fund was received in payments of $125 for twelve months from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

	1912-1913	1913-1914	Biennial	
Receipts	$ 10,382.94	$ 74,451.61	$ 84,834.55	
Transferred		5,117.66	5,117.66	
Expenditures	3,931.33	71,518.78		$ 75,450.11
Transferred		5,117.66		5,117.66
Balance	6,678.24	2,932.83		9,384.41
Totals			$ 89,952.21	$ 89,952.21

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts	$ 77,025.49	
Expenditures		$ 74,026.93
Balance on hand June 30, 1914		2,998.56
Totals	$ 77,025.49	$ 77,025.49

SPECIAL FUNDS.

	Balances June 30, 1912	Receipts	Expenditures	Balances
Oculist (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	$ 125.00	$ 125.00	$ 100.00	$ 150.00
Contingent and Repair (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.) (Ch. 328, Sec. 5, 35th G. A.)	318.45	2,375.00	1,482.91	1,210.54
New Boiler (Ch. 179, Sec. 5, 31st G. A.)	821.31		821.31	
New Coal House (Ch. 179, Sec. 5, 31st G. A.)	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Cottage for Superintendent (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	3,960.00		3,960.00	
Domestic Science Apparatus (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	250.00	250.00	500.00	
Extraordinary repairs (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)	251.63	1,000.00	1,251.63	
Well and Equipment (Ch. 197, Sec. 5, 34th G. A.)		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Well and Equipment (Ch. 328, Sec. 6, 35th G. A.)		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Remodeling and Extension of Main Building (Ch. 328, Sec. 6, 35th G. A.)		70,117.66	67,984.60	2,133.06
Totals	$ 8,226.39	$ 77,867.66	$ 82,600.45	$ 3,493.60

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The aim and purpose of this institution is purely educational. It is a State school for the young blind, or those of sight so defective as to prevent them from attending the regular public school. All the common school branches are taught. The musical department is emphasized and those who have talent in that direction are given an opportunity to enter the course. Several industrial trades are taught.

The school year begins the first Wednesday in September and closes the last week in May. All applicants over five and under twenty-one years of age are admitted to the institution by the superintendent. All applicants over twenty-one years of age must furnish to the superintendent recommendations—not less than three—concerning the character of the appli-

cant. The superintendent sends these, with his recommendations, to the State Board of Education to be acted upon by the board.

This institution is, in no sense of the word, an asylum or home for the blind. No person of imbecile or unsound mind or of confirmed immoral character will be knowingly received in the institution. If such are received they will be discharged. The parents or friends must supply their children with comfortable clothing. If this is not done the superintendent may purchase the clothing and send the bill to the county in which the child resides.

To secure the best work in any school, pupils should enter at the beginning of the year and remain throughout the entire term. It is the faithful and steady work that counts, and it is our desire to impress this upon the minds of the patrons.

STATEMENT OF THE NEEDS OF THE PUPILS WHO ARE COMING TO OUR SCHOOL.

The following statement of the needs of pupils who are coming to our school has been prepared by the matrons. It will answer many questions and save unnecessary correspondence:

Girls.	Older Boys.	Younger boys.
1 Coat	1 Sunday suit	1 Sunday suit
1 Play coat	1 Week-day suit	1 Week-day suit
1 Hood	2 Pairs extra trousers	3 Pairs extra trousers
1 Hat	1 Overcoat	4 Colored blouses
1 Sunday dress	2 Suits underwear	2 White blouses
1 Week-day dress	4 Shirts	1 Sunday overcoat
2 Petticoats	6 Collars	1 Play overcoat
2 Suits underwear	3 Night shirts	2 suits underwear
2 Night dresses	2 Pairs suspenders	2 night shirts
2 Corset waists	2 Pairs shoes	2 Pairs suspenders
4 Pairs stockings	1 Pair rubbers	2 Pairs elastic garters
2 Pairs shoes	4 Pairs socks	2 Pairs shoes
1 Pair rubbers	3 Neckties	1 Pair rubbers
3 Aprons	1 Muffler	6 Pairs stockings
1 Pair mittens	1 Summer hat or cap	3 Windsor ties
1 Pair side elastics	1 Winter hat or cap	1 Summer Sunday cap
6 Handkerchiefs	1 Pair mittens	1 Summer play cap
Brush and comb	Umbrella	1 Winter Sunday cap
Tooth brush	Comb and brush	1 Winter play cap
Umbrella	Tooth brush	1 Pair mittens
1 Gymnasium suit	8 Handkerchiefs	Comb and brush
1 Pair gymnasium shoes	1 Gymnasium suit	Tooth brush
	1 Pair gymnasium shoes	8 handkerchiefs
		1 Gymnasium suit
		1 Pair gymnasium shoes

All clothing should be plainly marked.

It would be well for each girl to have two school dresses, and an umbrella, if possible.

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